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ABSTRACT

This book contains blank outline maps of the European continent and tables and graphics depicting various aspects of Europe. Sections of the book include: (1) "Same Scale Maps, Silhouettes, Distances, Area"; (2) "Population"; (3) "Demographics, Ethnic, Religion, Health"; (4) "Economic, GDP, Import, Export, Labor"; (5) "Resources, Energy, Production, Trade, Commodities, Communications"; (6) "Environment, Climate, Land, Agriculture"; (7) "Territorial Disputes, Government, Military, International Organizations"; and (8) "Individual Country Maps." (EH)

****
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EUROPE TODAY

A Reproducible Atlas

1996 Revised Edition

A Total of 226 Pages
179 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting Europe's

- *Size*
- *Population*
- *Resources*
- *Commodities*
- *Trade*
- *Cities*
- *Energy*
- *Demographic Statistics*
- *Industries*
- *Import/Exports*
- *Labor*
- *Agriculture*
- *Aspects of the National Governments*
- *Aspects of the National Economies*
- *AIDS*
- *European Union*
- *Military*
- *Territorial Disputes*
- *Literacy*
- *Religion*

Plus 44 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by the United Nations and the U.S. Department of State

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The 44 individual country maps on pages 183-226 are, for the most part, reprints of maps published by the United Nations (with permission), the U.S. Department of State, or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The statistical data and the comparative map at the bottom of each country map page have been supplied by our editors.

Notes:

- **Russia and Turkey are generally excluded and listed separately.**
- **Serbia and Montenegro are listed as one country even though their unification has not been formally recognized by the United States government as of April 1, 1996.**
- **Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.**

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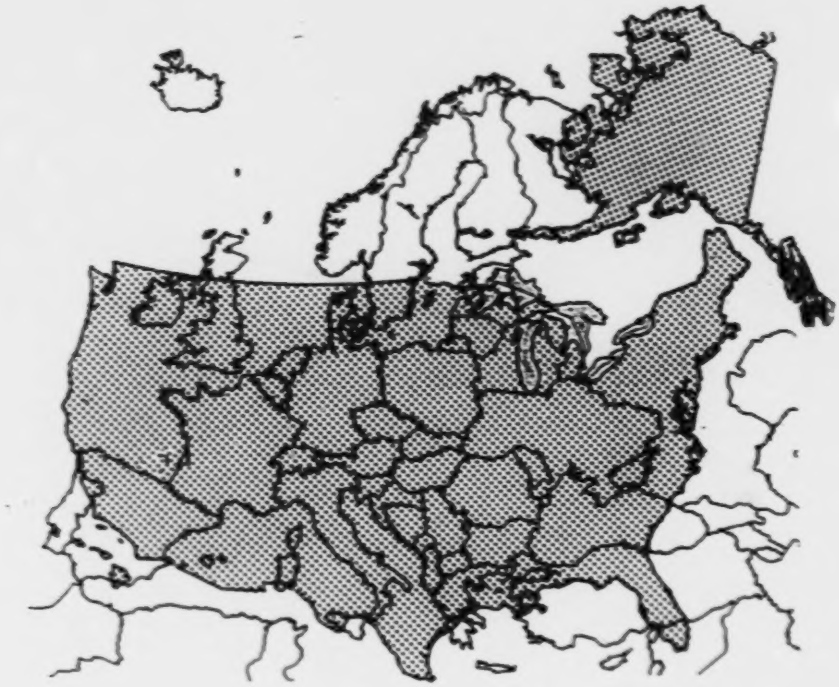
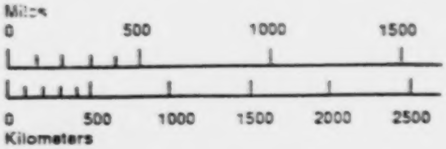
Europe Placed Within the 50 States of the U.S.



Total Area of Europe (excluding Russia)
2,417,448 sq mi
6,258,772 sq km

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters) of
the 50 States of the U.S.
3,618,770 sq mi
9,368,995 sq km


Miles
0
500
1000
1500
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Kilometers

World Eagle map. Data for the U.S. from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993, p. 811. Data for Europe from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

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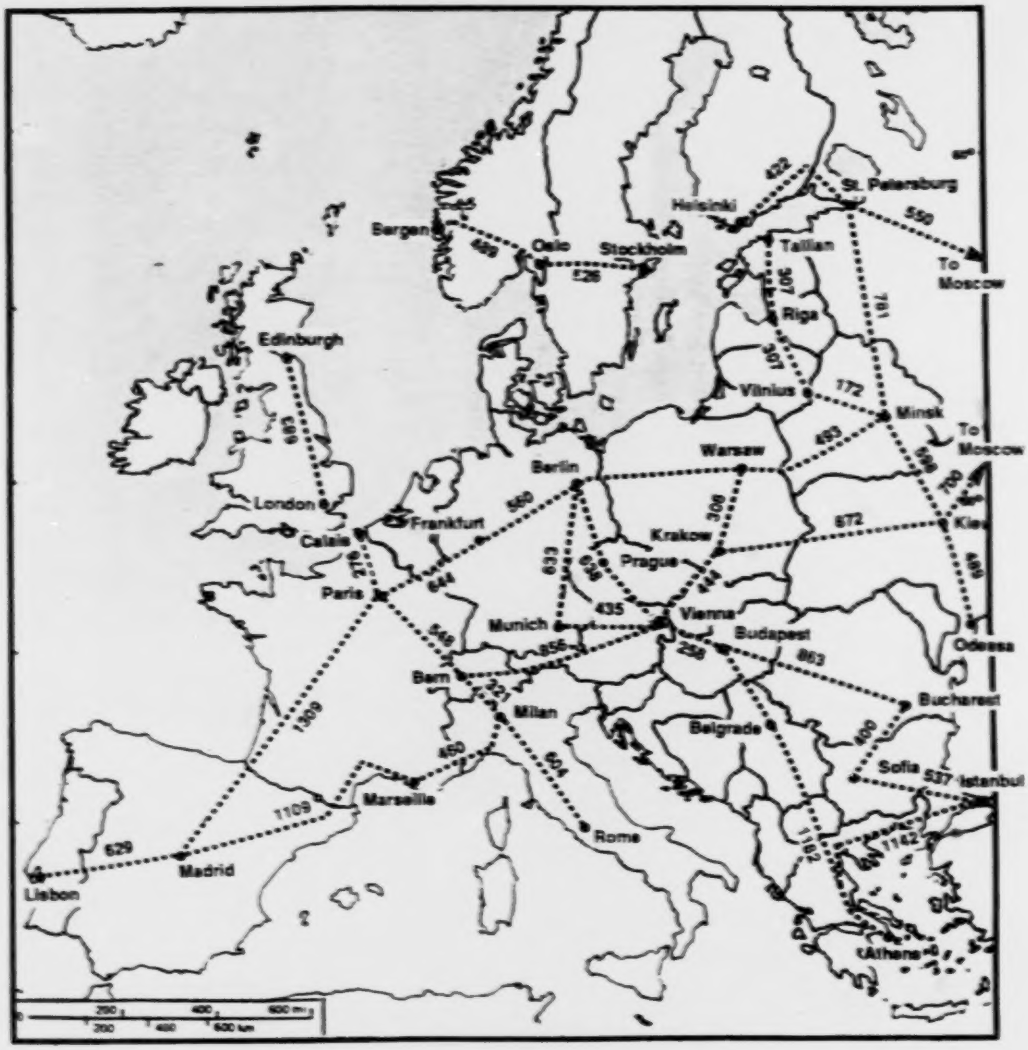
Driving Distances in Europe

(in kilometers)


Bergen
489
Oslo
526
Stockholm
Helsinki
422
St. Petersburg
550
To Moscow
Tallinn
307
Riga
781
307
Vilnius
172
Minsk
To Moscow
Edinburgh
683
London
Calais
Frankfurt
560
Berlin
Warsaw
493
598
700
Kiev
306
672
Krakow
489
Odessa
276
644
Paris
633
638
Prague
444
435
Munich
Vienna
Budapest
258
863
548
856
Bern
321
Milan
Bucharest
Belgrade
400
398
1309
450
Sofia
537
Istanbul
604
Marseille
1109
Rome
629
Madrid
Lisbon
1182
1142
Athens
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km

Driving Distances

	miles	km
Athens-Istanbul	696	1142
Belgrade-Athens	721	1182
Bergen-Oslo	298	489
Berlin-Munich	386	633
Berlin-Vienna	389	638
Berlin-Warsaw	358	587
Bern-Milan	196	321
Bern-Vienna	522	856
Bucharest-Sofia	244	400
Budapest-Belgrade	243	398
Budapest-Bucharest	526	863
Frankfurt-Berlin	341	560
Helsinki-St. Petersburg	257	422
Kiev-Minsk	365	598
Kiev-Odessa	298	489
Krakow-Kiev	532	872
London-Edinburgh	417	683
Madrid-Lisbon	384	629
Madrid-Marseille	676	1109
Marseille-Milan	281	460
Milan-Rome	368	604
Minsk-St. Petersburg	476	781
Munich-Vienna	265	435
Oslo-Stockholm	321	526
Paris-Bern	334	548
Paris-Calais	168	276
Paris-Frankfurt	393	644
Paris-Madrid	798	1309
Talinn-Riga	187	307
Vienna-Budapest	157	258
Vienna-Krakow	271	444
Warsaw-Krakow	187	306
Warsaw-Minsk (via Brest)	301	493
Riga-Vilnius	187	307
Vilnius-Minsk	105	172

Air Distances:

	miles	km
Kiev-Moscow	427	700
Moscow-St. Petersburg	336	550

World Eagle map. Data from American Automobile Association, Planning Map of Europe 1993 edition.

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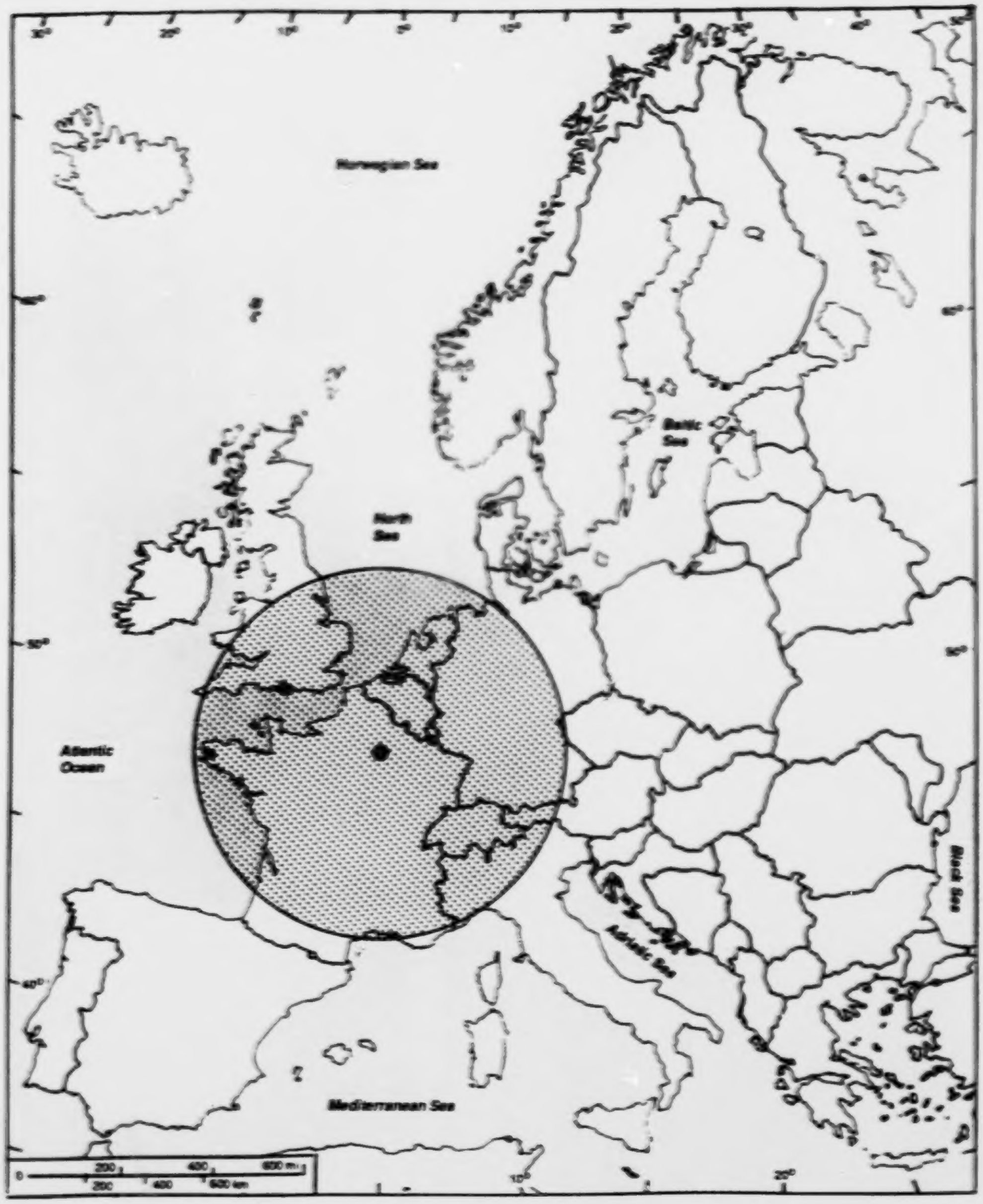
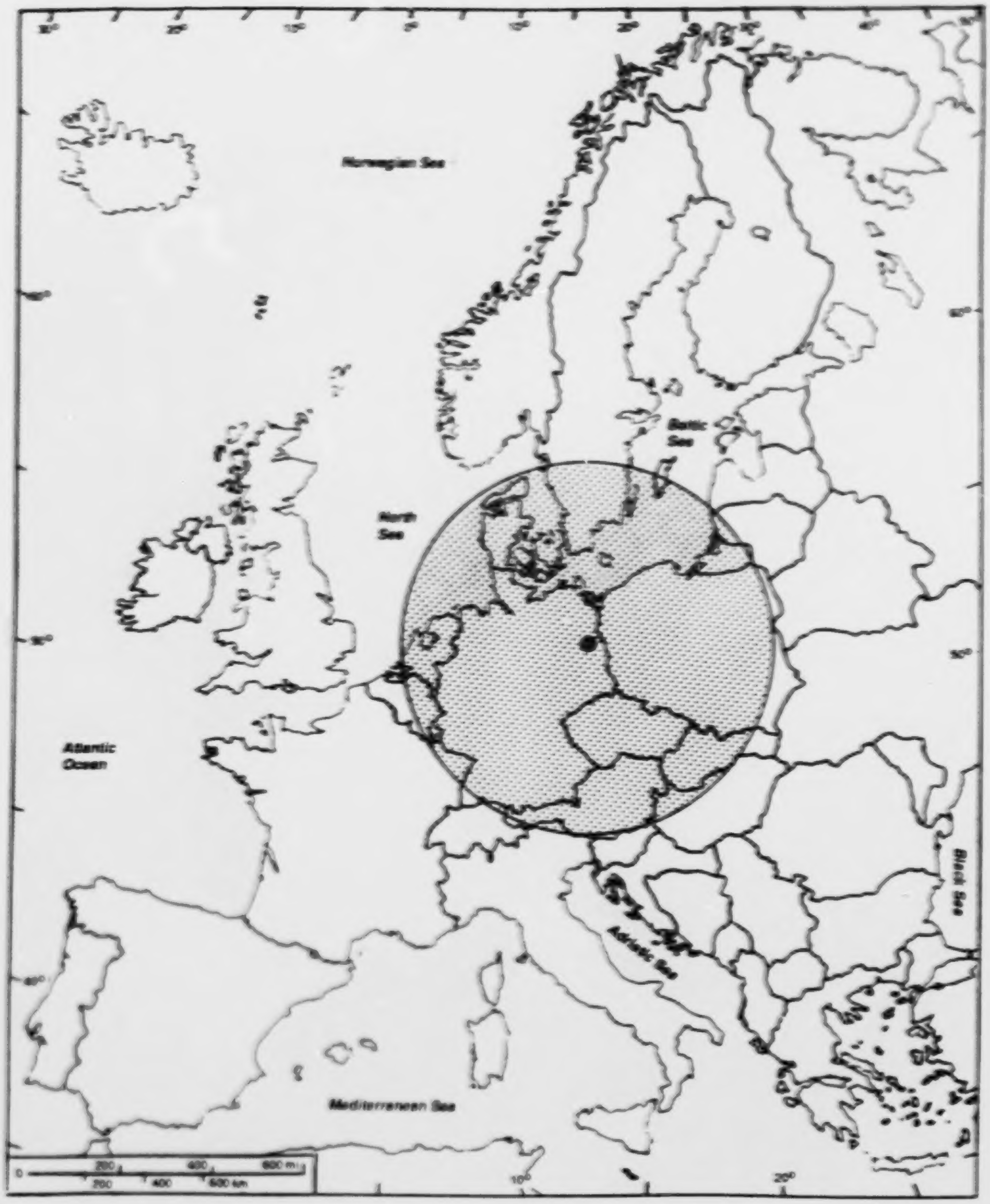
Paris Centered, 400-Mile Radius

A similar circle could include Minneapolis and Kansas City.


30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
60°
50°
40°
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Black Sea
0
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km
10°
20°

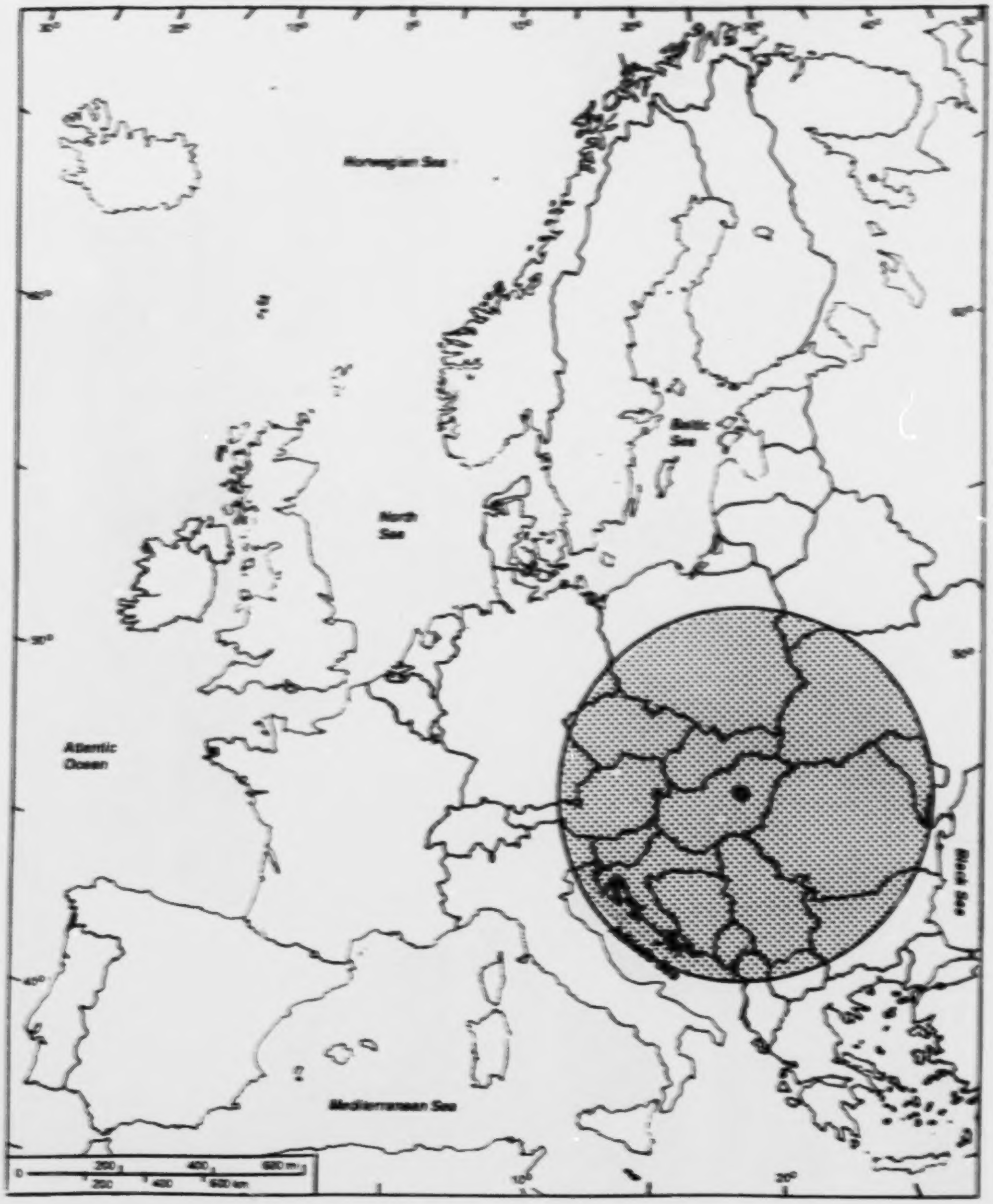
Berlin Centered, 400 Mile Radius

A similar circle could include Houston and Oklahoma City.


Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Adriatic Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
0
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km
10°
20°
50°
60°
40°

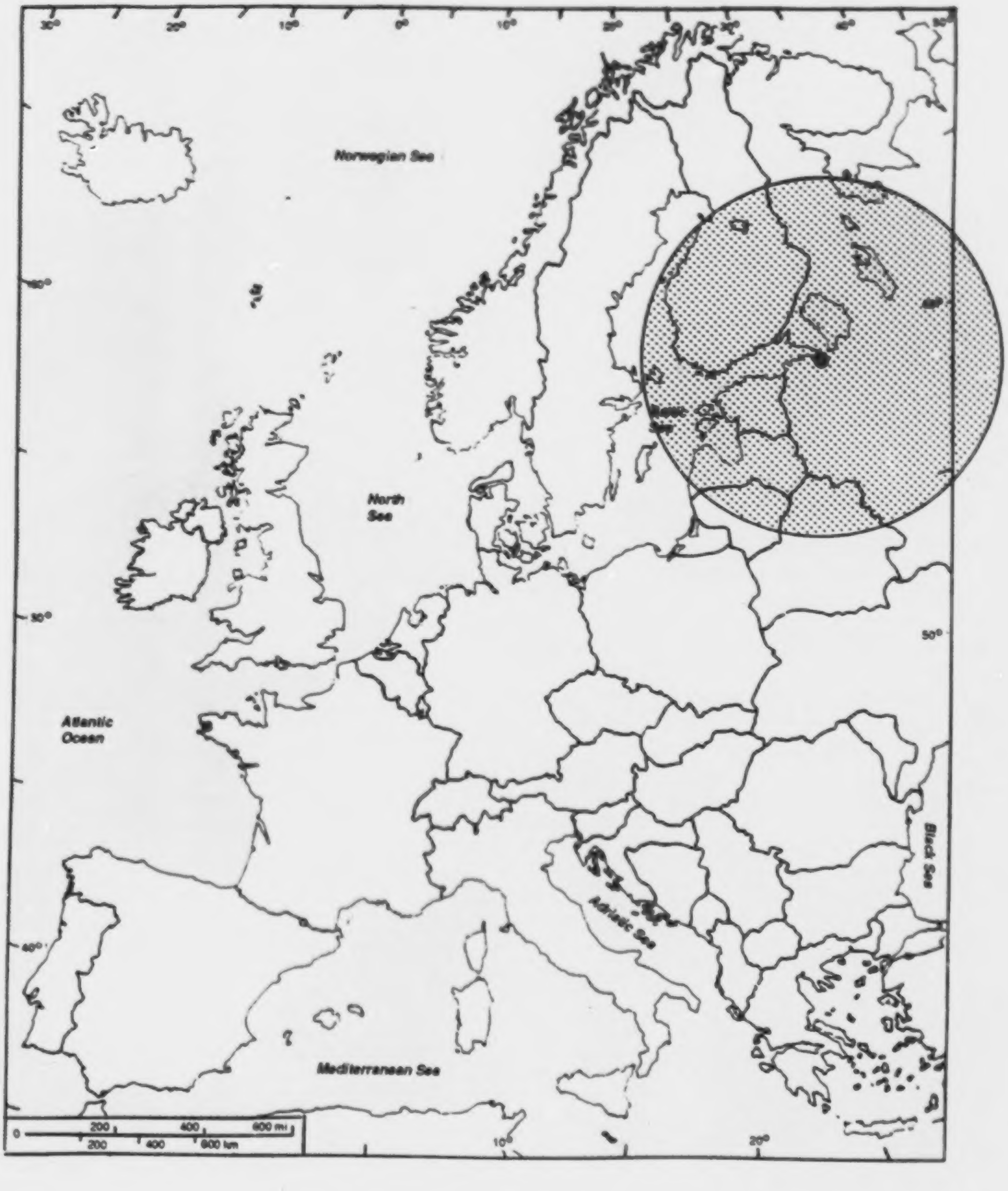
Budapest Centered, 400-Mile Radius

A similar circle could include San Francisco and Los Angeles -- almost San Francisco and San Diego


Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
0
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km
60°
50°
40°
10°
20°

St. Petersburg Centered, 400-Mile Radius

A similar circle could include
Boston and Washington DC.


30°
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20°
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Norwegian Sea
60°
North Sea
Baltic Sea
50°
50°
Atlantic Ocean
Black Sea
Adriatic Sea
40°
Mediterranean Sea
0
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km
10°
20°

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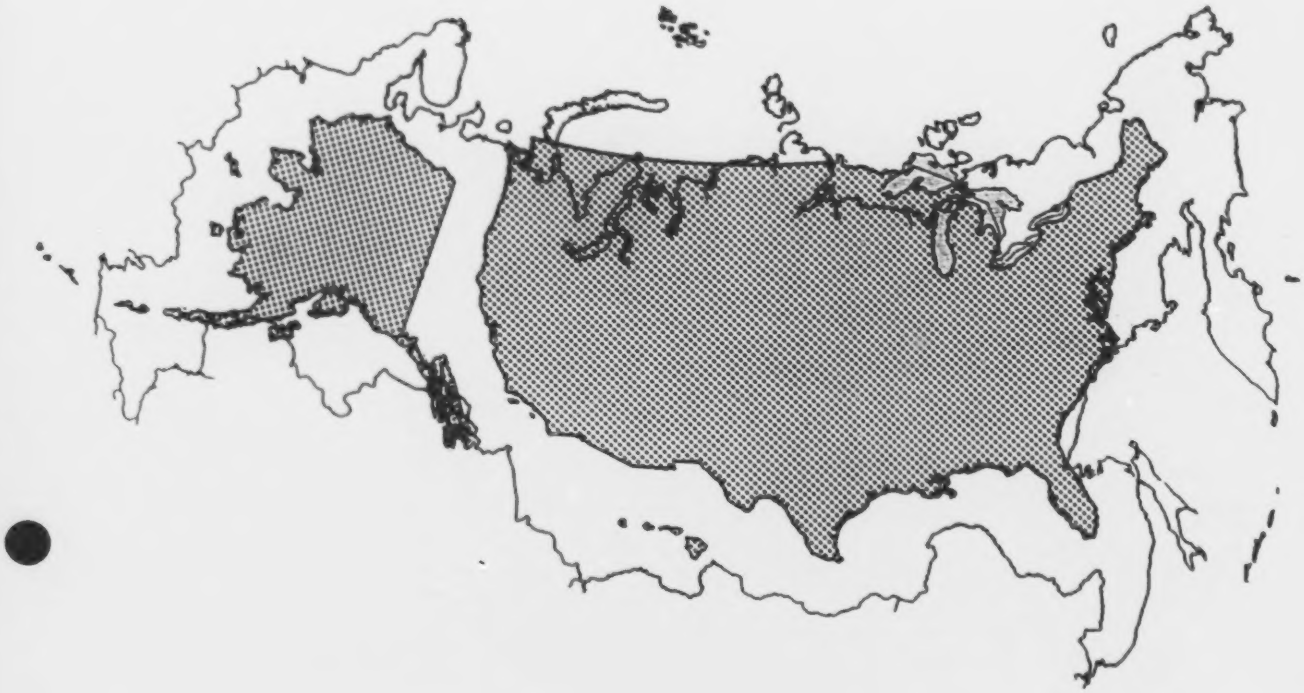
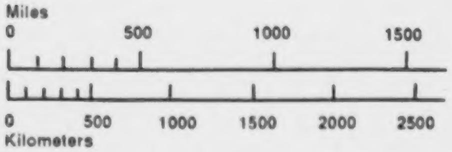
The 50 States of the U.S. Within Russia

(Kaliningrad excluded)



Total Area of Russia
6,592,800 sq mi
17,068,759 sq km

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters) of
the 50 States of the U.S.
3,618,770 sq mi
9,368,995 sq km


Miles
0
500
1000
1500
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500
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1500
2000
2500
Kilometers

World Eagle map. Data from 1996 The World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 811, 831.

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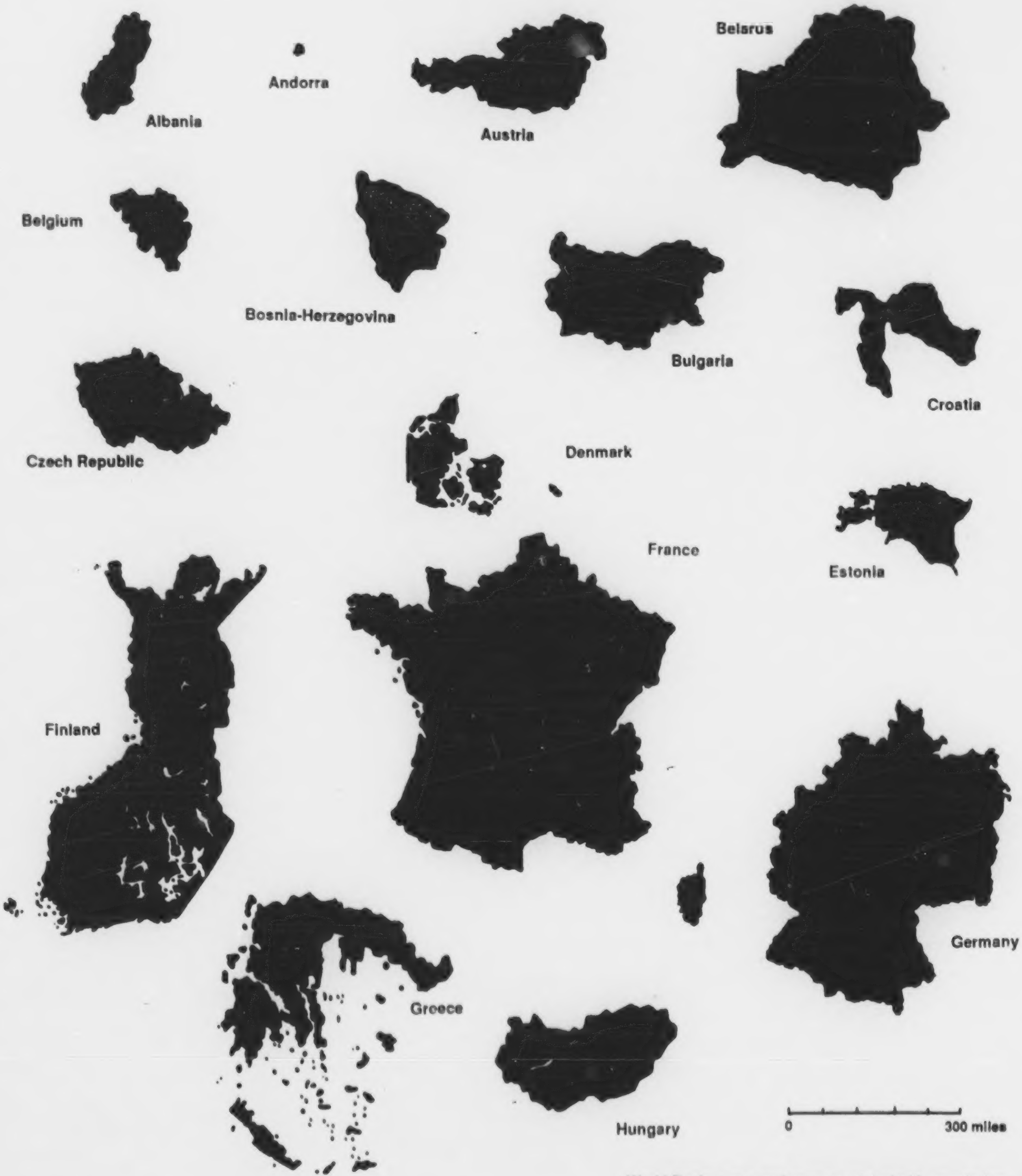
Silhouettes of Europe's States

(excluding Russia)


Albania
Andorra
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
France
Finland
Germany
Greece
Hungary
0
300 miles

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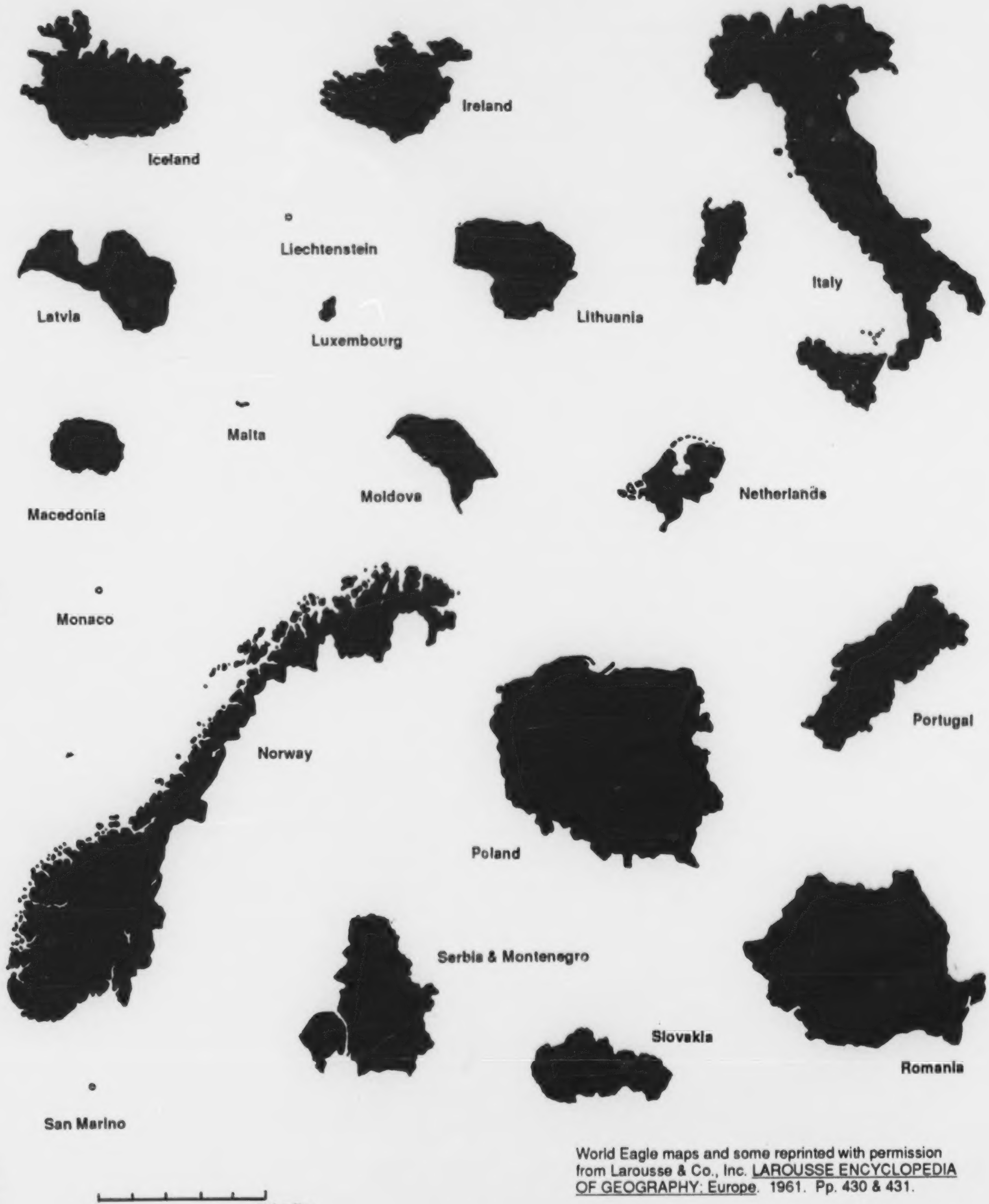
Silhouettes continued


Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Liechtenstein
Latvia
Luxembourg
Lithuania
Malta
Macedonia
Moldova
Netherlands
Monaco
Norway
Portugal
Poland
Serbia & Montenegro
Slovakia
Romania
San Marino
0
300 miles

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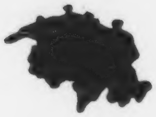
Silhouettes continued

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden



Switzerland

Turkey

Ukraine

United Kingdom

Vatican

0 300 miles

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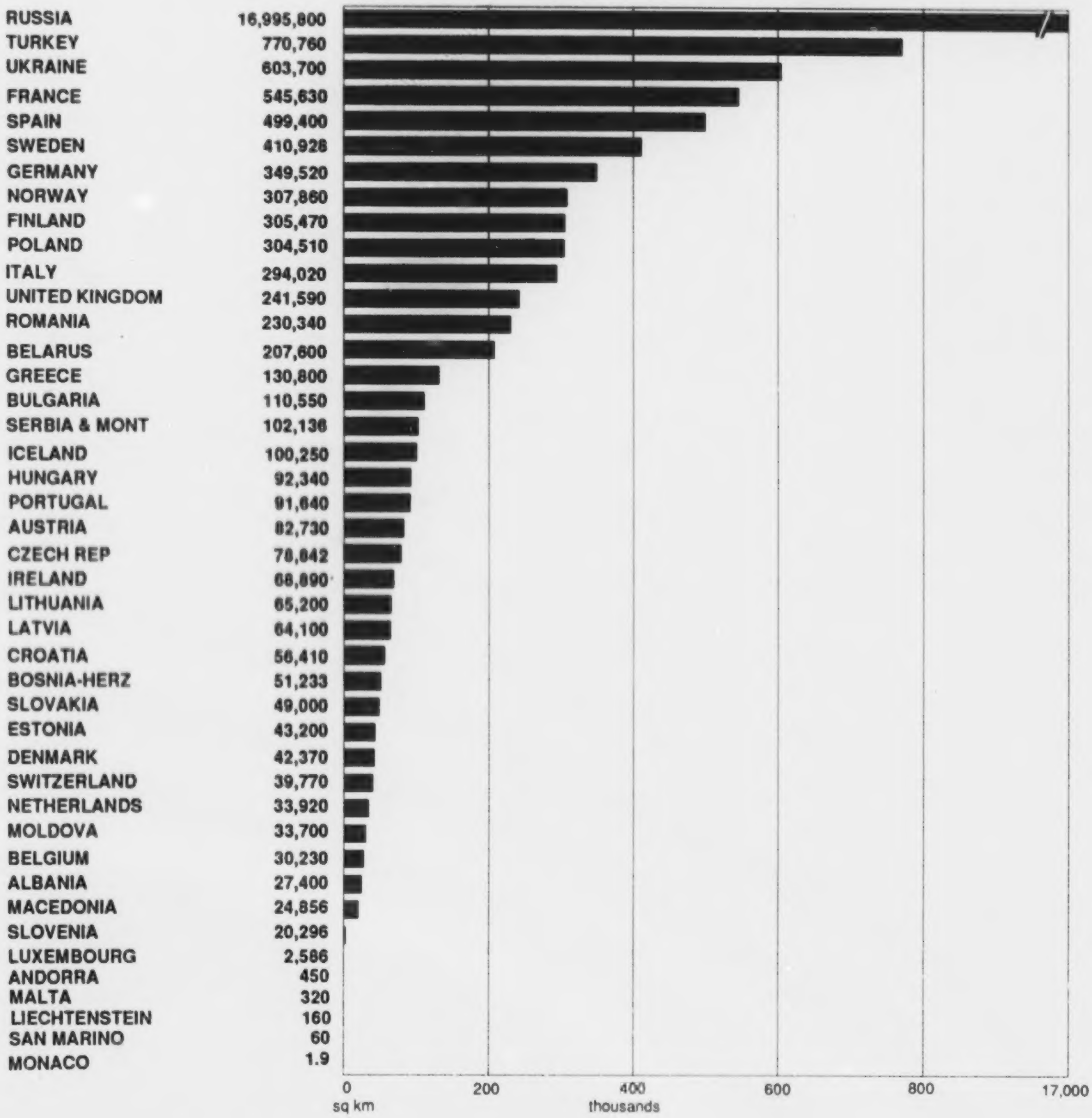
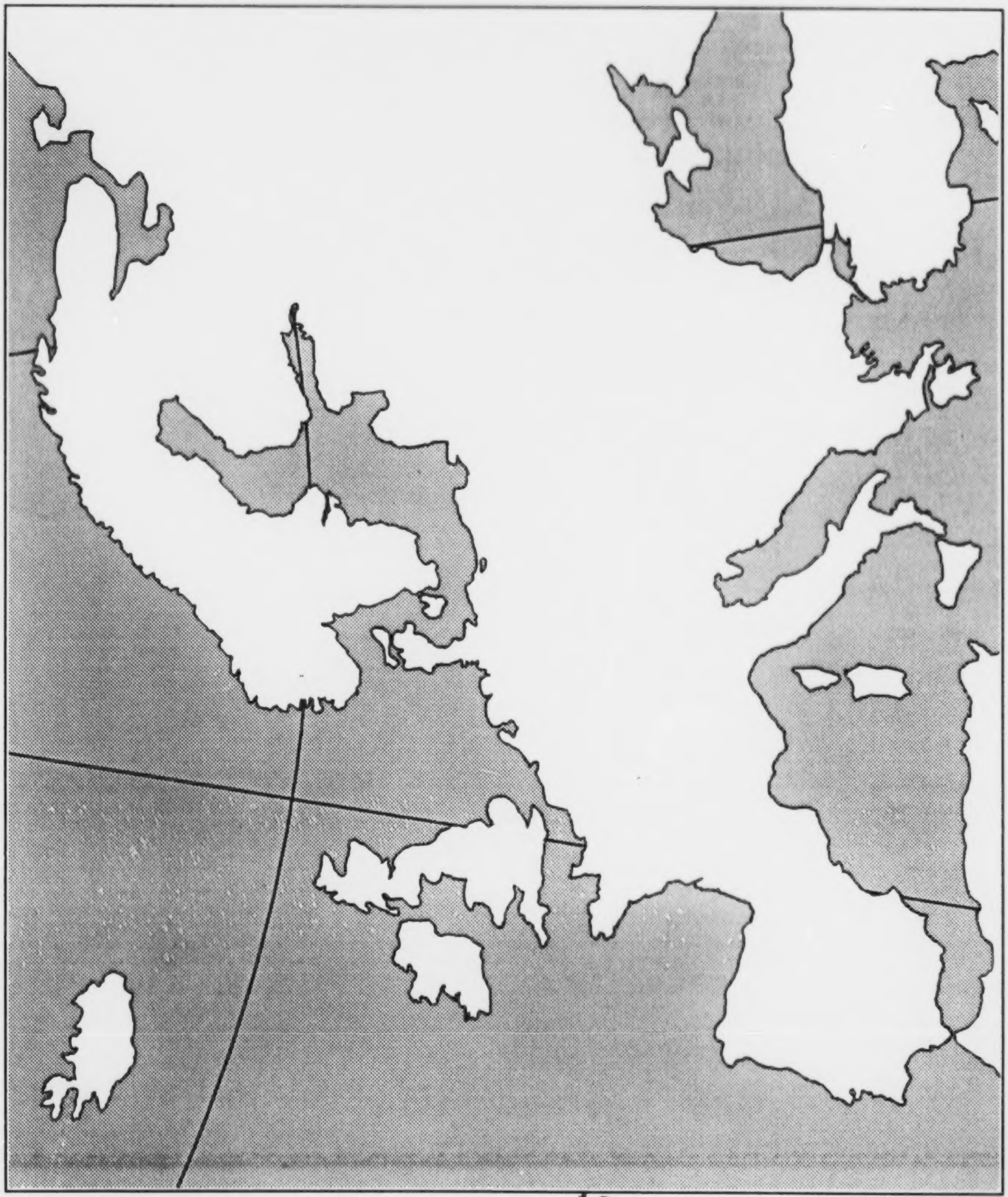
The Countries of Europe Ranked by Area



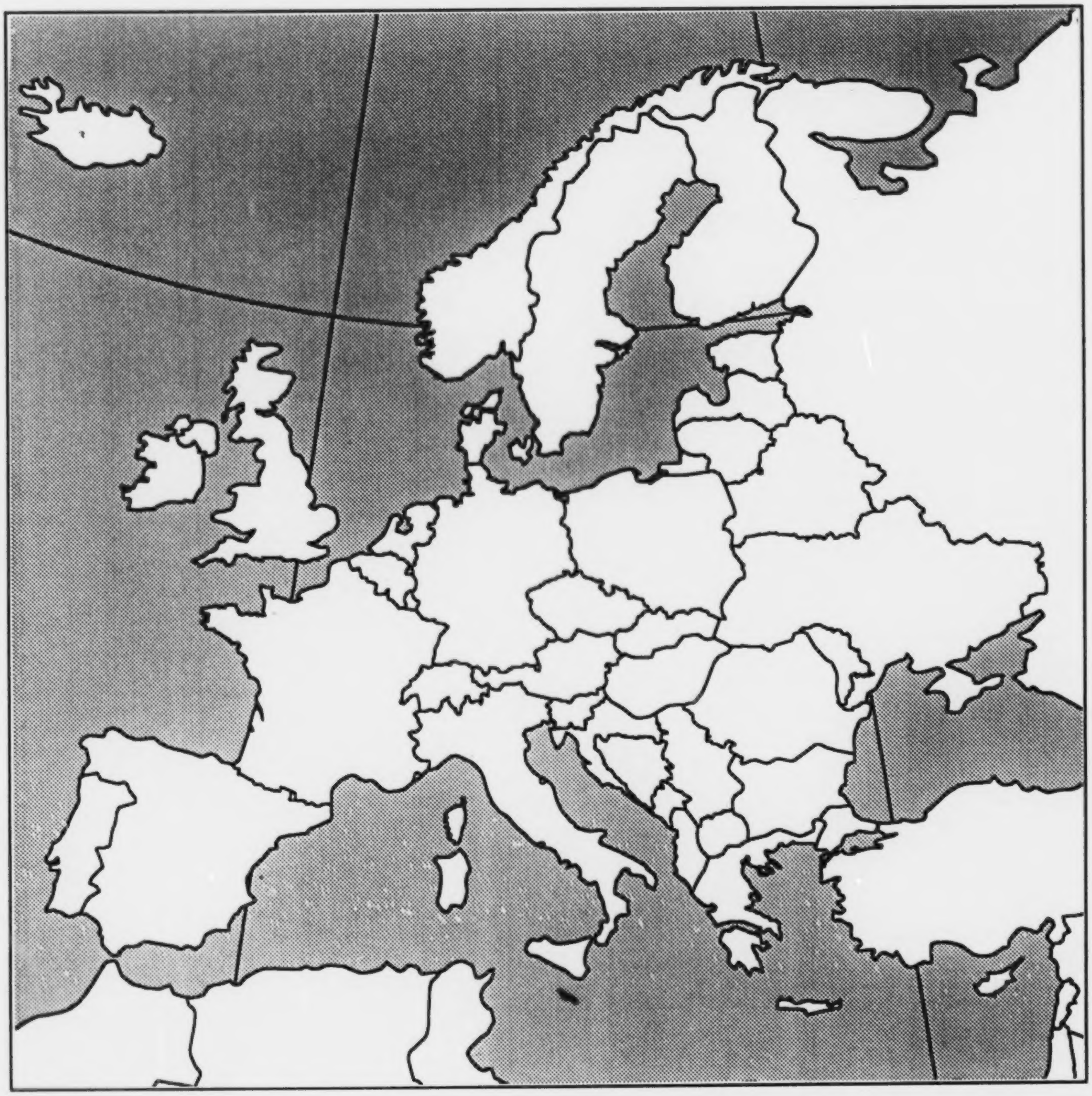
Excludes Vatican with an area of 0.438 sq km

World Eagle Table. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

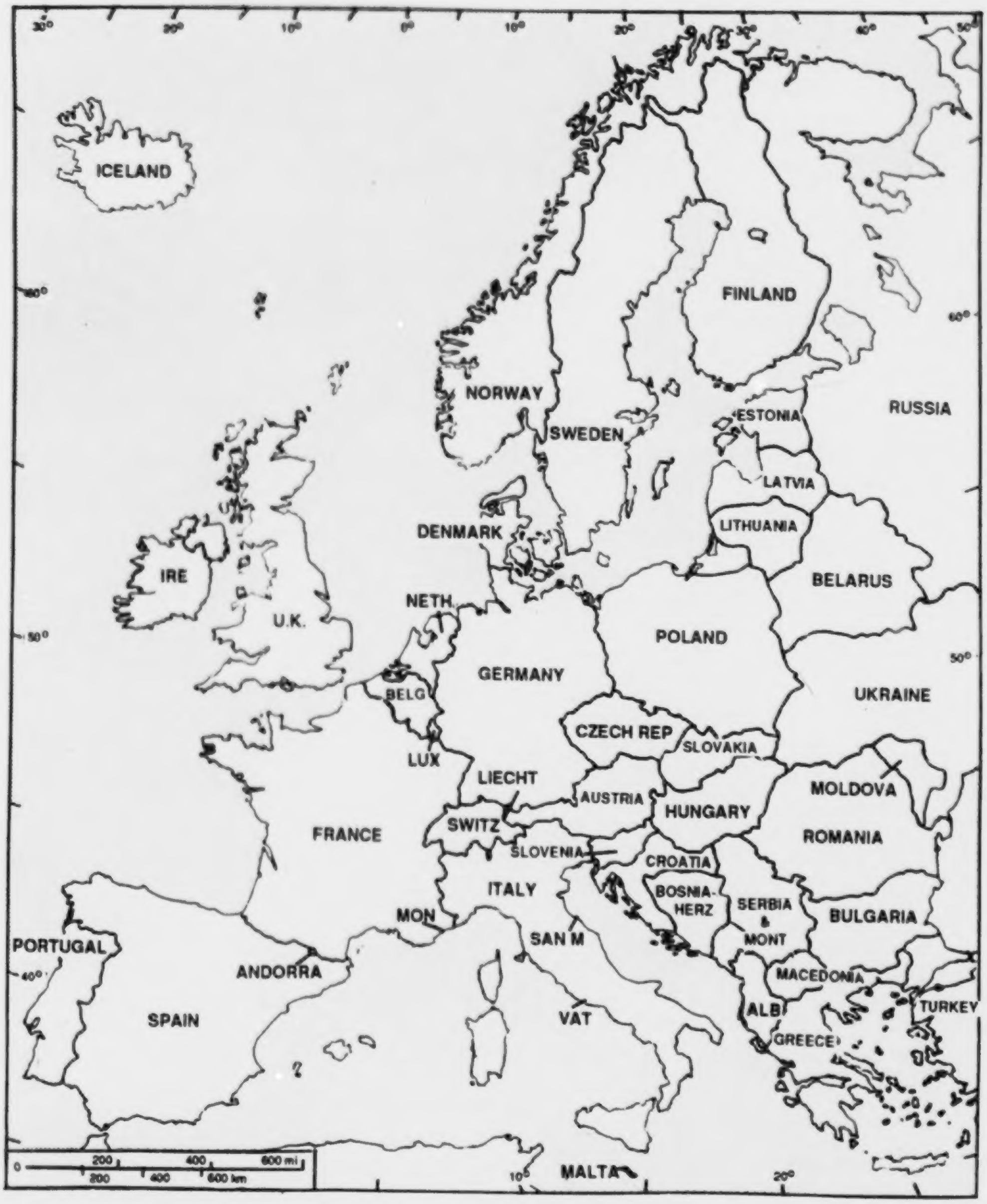
Blank Map of Europe



POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



Political Map: Countries Only


ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
RUSSIA
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
DENMARK
IRE
U.K.
NETH
BELARUS
POLAND
GERMANY
BELG
LUX
CZECH REP
SLOVAKIA
UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
LIECHT
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SWITZ
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
FRANCE
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BOSNIA-HERZ
SERBIA & MONT
BULGARIA
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SAN M
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MACEDONIA
SPAIN
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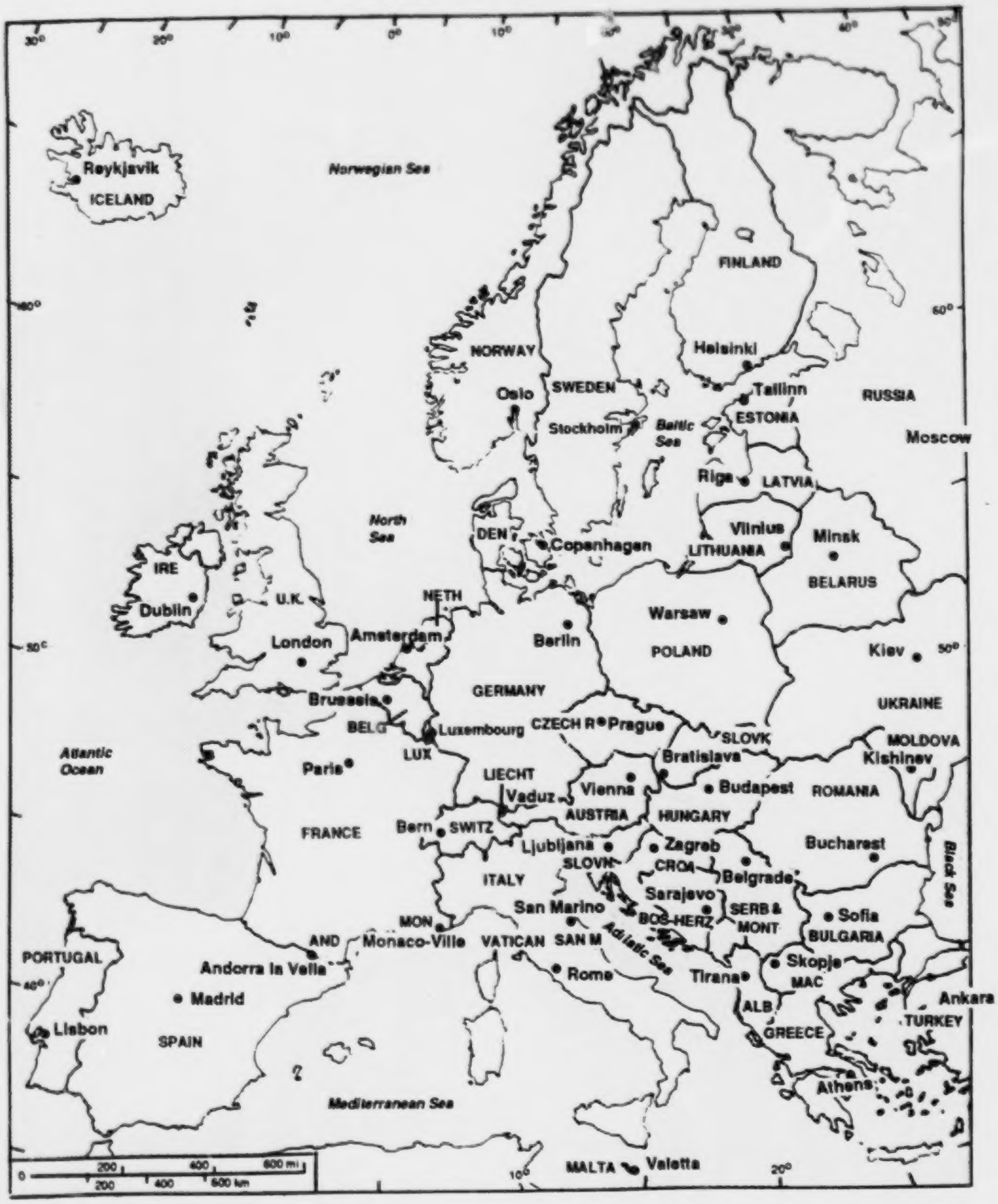
Political Map: Countries and Capitals



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Reykjavik
ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
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Helsinki
Oslo
SWEDEN
Tallinn
RUSSIA
ESTONIA
Stockholm
Baltic Sea
Moscow
Riga
LATVIA
North Sea
Vilnius
Minsk
DEN
Copenhagen
LITHUANIA
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Amsterdam
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CZECH R
Prague
SLOVK
MOLDOVA
Atlantic Ocean
LUX
Bratislava
Kishinev
Paris
LIECHT
Vienna
Budapest
ROMANIA
Vaduz
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
FRANCE
Bern
SWITZ
Zagreb
Bucharest
Ljubljana
SLOVN
CROA
Belgrade
ITALY
Black Sea
Sarajevo
San Marino
SERB & MONT
Sofia
MON
BOS-HERZ
AND
Monaco-Ville
VATICAN
SAN M
BULGARIA
PORTUGAL
Andorra la Vella
Adriatic Sea
Skopje
Rome
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MAC
Ankara
Madrid
ALB
TURKEY
Lisbon
GREECE
SPAIN
Athens
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MALTA
Valetta
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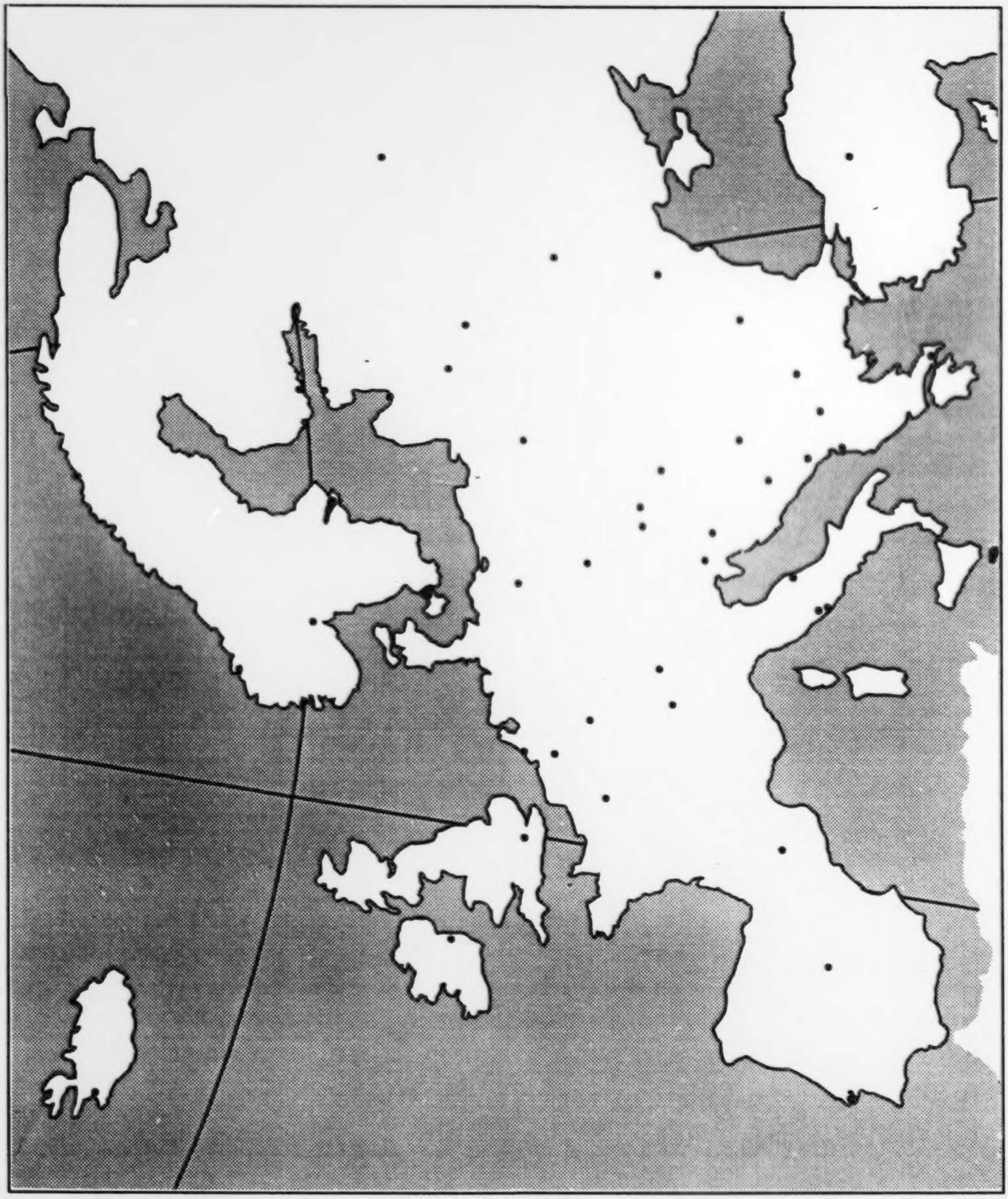
Blank Map of Europe with Capitals



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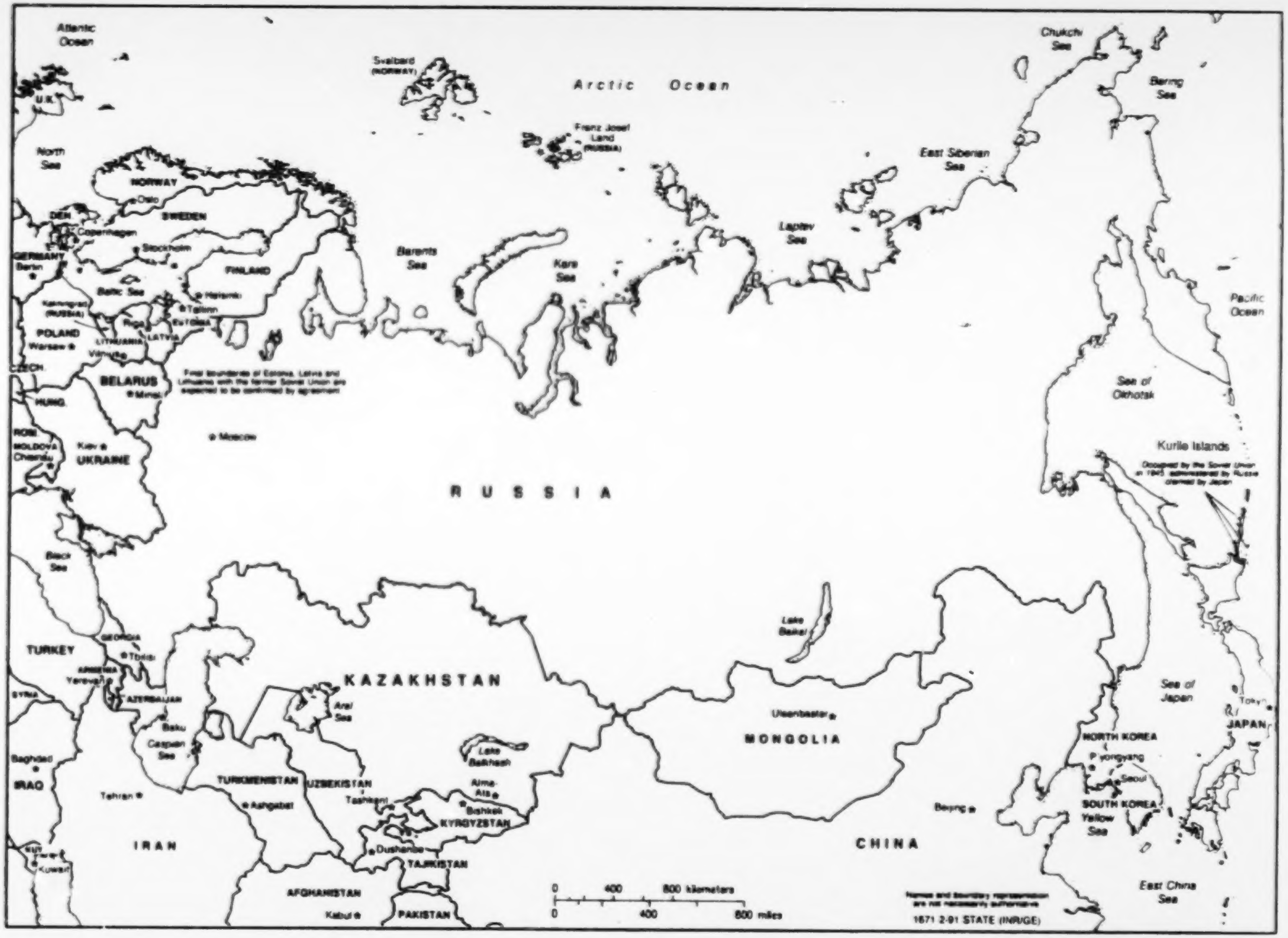
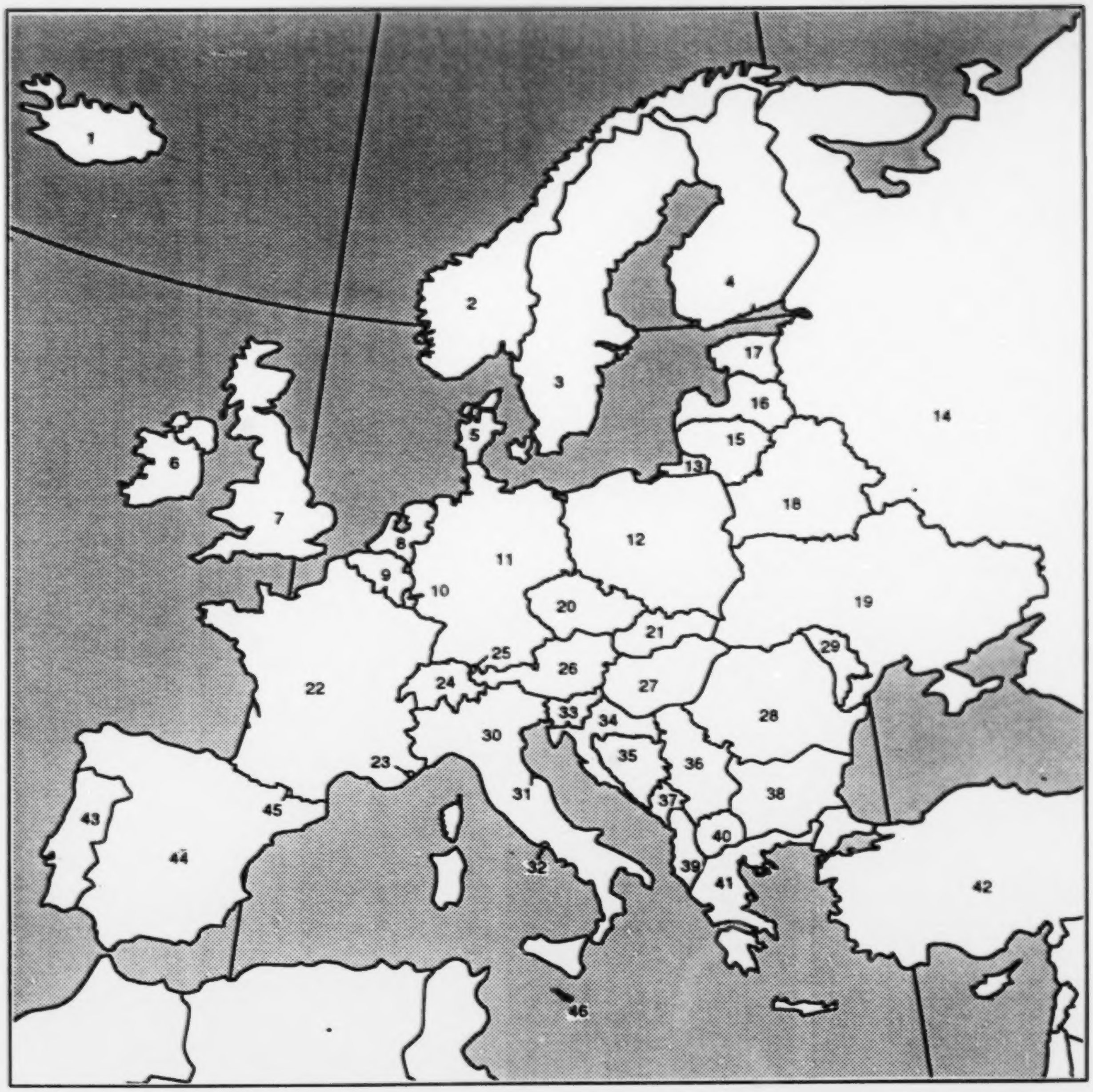
From the Former USSR


Atlantic Ocean
Svalbard (NORWAY)
Arctic Ocean
Chukchi Sea
Bering Sea
Franz Josef Land (RUSSIA)
East Siberian Sea
U.K.
North Sea
NORWAY
Oslo
SWEDEN
DEN.
Copenhagen
Stockholm
GERMANY
Berlin
FINLAND
Helsinki
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Laptev Sea
Pacific Ocean
Baltic Sea
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Riga
LATVIA
Kaliningrad (RUSSIA)
POLAND
Warsaw
LITHUANIA
Vilnius
CZECH.
BELARUS
Minsk
HUNG.
Final boundaries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with the former Soviet Union are expected to be confirmed by agreement
Sea of Okhotsk
ROM.
MOLDOVA
Chisinau
Kiev
UKRAINE
Moscow
Kurile Islands
Occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan
RUSSIA
Black Sea
Lake Baikal
GEORGIA
TURKEY
Tbilisi
ARMENIA
Yerevan
KAZAKHSTAN
SYRIA
AZERBAIJAN
Aral Sea
Sea of Japan
Tokyo
JAPAN
Baku
Ulaanbaatar
Caspian Sea
MONGOLIA
Lake Balkhash
NORTH KOREA
Baghdad
IRAQ
P'yongyang
Seoul
TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN
Alma-Ata
Tehran
Tashkent
Ashgabat
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
SOUTH KOREA
Beijing
Yellow Sea
IRAN
CHINA
Dushanbe
Kuwait
TAJIKISTAN
0 400 800 kilometers
0 400 800 miles
East China Sea
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
PAKISTAN
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
1671 2-91 STATE (INR/GE)

Source: U.S. Department of State Dispatch.
January 17, 1992. Pp 64-65.

NAME THEM!
(COUNTRIES)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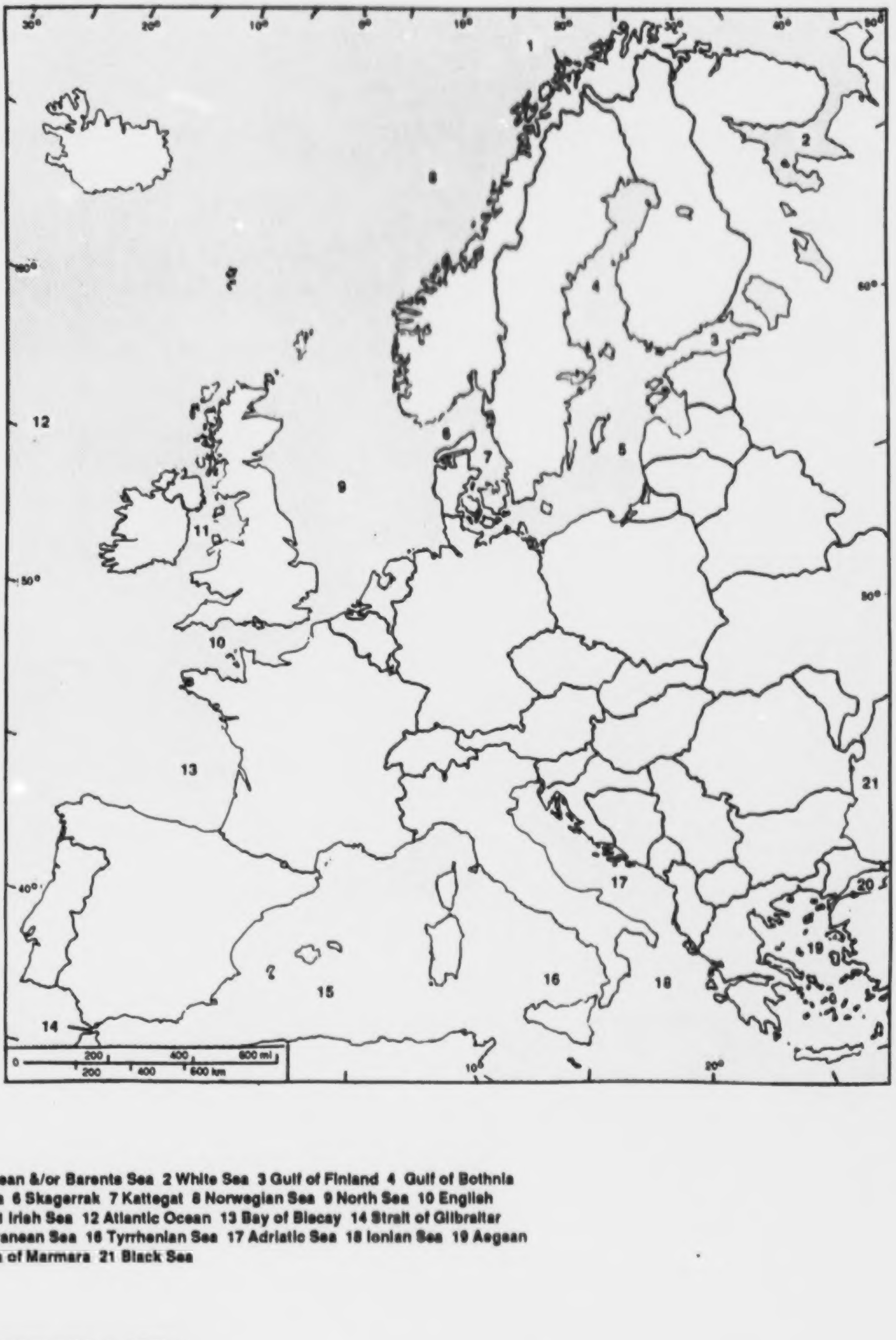
1 Iceland 2 Norway 3 Sweden 4 Finland 5 Denmark 6 Ireland 7 United Kingdom 8 The Netherlands 9 Belgium 10 Luxembourg 11 Germany 12 Poland 13 Kaliningrad (Russia) 14 Russia 15 Lithuania 16 Latvia 17 Estonia 18 Belarus 19 Ukraine 20 Czech Republic 21 Slovakia 22 France 23 Monaco 24 Switzerland 25 Liechtenstein 26 Austria 27 Hungary 28 Romania 29 Moldova 30 Italy 31 San marino 32 The Vatican 33 Slovenia 34 Croatia 35 Bosnia & Herzegovina 36 Serbia# 37 Montenegro# 38 Bulgaria 39 Albania 40 Macedonia 41 Greece 42 Turkey 43 Portugal 44 Spain 45 Andorra 46 Malta

# Serbia and Montenegro allied April 27, 1992 but as of July 27, 1996 they were not recognized as an independent entity of the U.S. government.

Name Them !
(Bodies of Water)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600 km

1 Arctic Ocean &/or Barents Sea 2 White Sea 3 Gulf of Finland 4 Gulf of Bothnia 5 Baltic Sea 6 Skagerrak 7 Kattegat 8 Norwegian Sea 9 North Sea 10 English Channel 11 Irish Sea 12 Atlantic Ocean 13 Bay of Biscay 14 Strait of Gibraltar 15 Mediterranean Sea 16 Tyrrhenian Sea 17 Adriatic Sea 18 Ionian Sea 19 Aegean Sea 20 Sea of Marmara 21 Black Sea

Nàme Them !
(from the former USSR)

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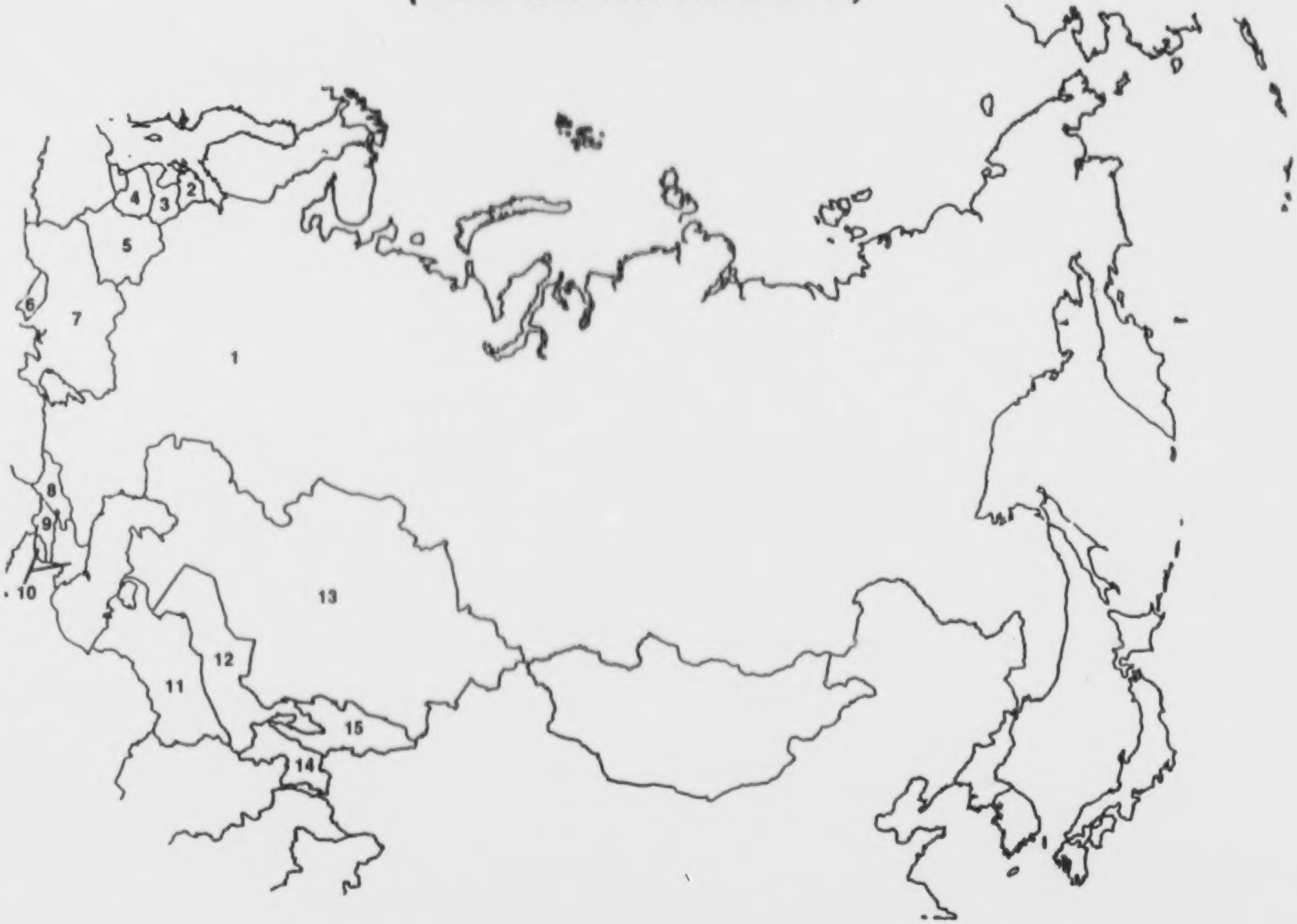
[illegible]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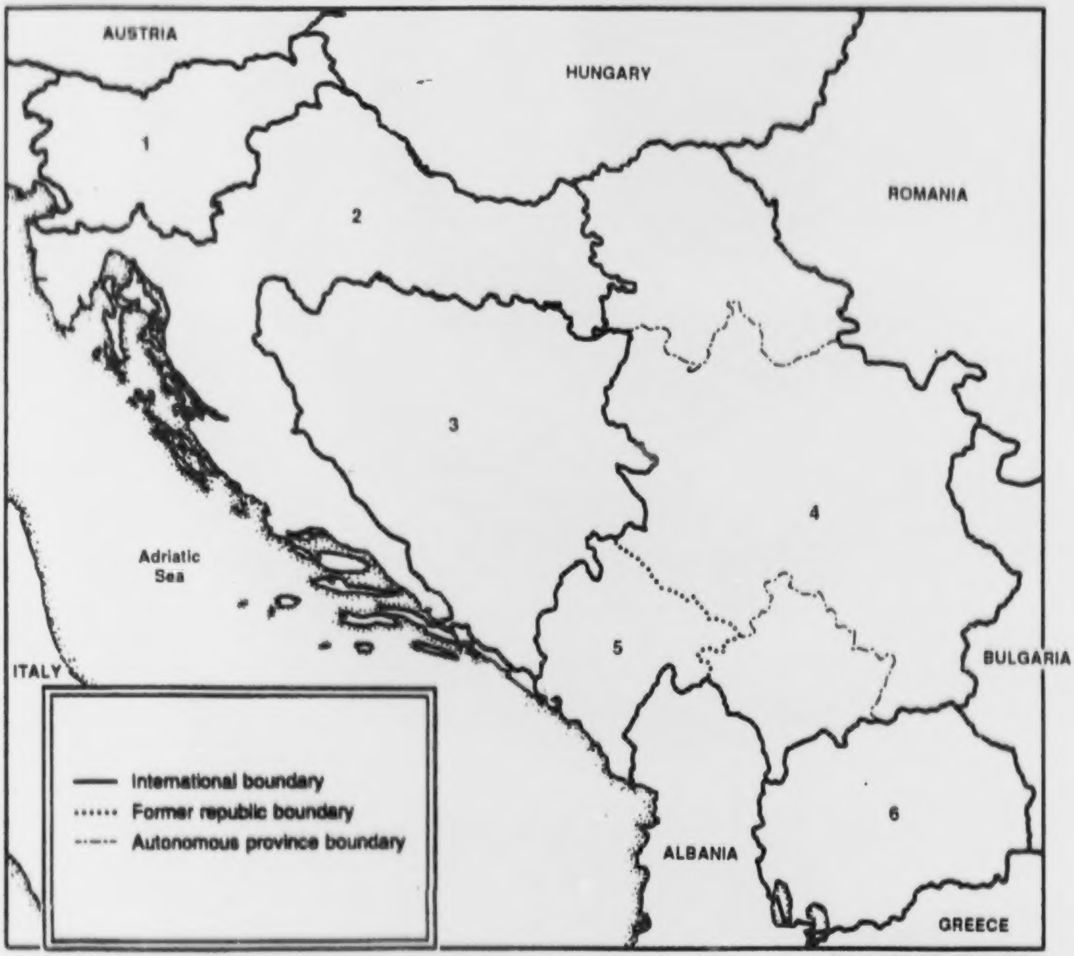
13
14
15
Miles
0
500
1000
1500
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Kilometers

1 Russia 2 Estonia 3 Latvia 4 Lithuania 5 Belarus 6 Moldova
7 Ukraine 8 Georgia 9 Armenia 10 Azerbaijan 11 Turkmenistan
12 Uzbekistan 13 Kazakhstan 14 Tajikistan 15 Kyrgyzstan

Name Them !
(from the former Yugoslavia)


AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
1
2
3
4
5
6
Adriatic Sea
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
International boundary
Former republic boundary
Autonomous province boundary

Names and boundary representation
are not necessarily authoritative
2014 9-92 STATE (INR/GE)

1 Slovenia 2 Croatia 3 Bosnia-Herzegovina 4 Serbia
5 Montenegro 6 Macedonia

* Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood but has not been recognized as a state by the United States.

† Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Geographic Notes, Autumn 1992. P. 1.

30

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Region of Europe		Comparison With	
NORTHERN EUROPE Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom	140,700,000 people 1,645,712 sq.km. 635,410 sq.mi. 221 people/sq mi.	**AUSTRALIA**	18,300,000 people 7,617,941 sq.km. 2,941,290 sq.mi. 6 people/sq.mi.
WESTERN EUROPE Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Lietchtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco*, Netherlands, Switzerland	181,461,500 people 108,914 sq.km. 420,521 sq.mi. 431 people sq.mi.	**CHINA**	1,217,600,000 people 9,326,409 sq.km. 3,600,930 sq.mi. 338 people/sq.mi.
SOUTHERN EUROPE Albania, Andorra*, Bosnia-Herzegovenia, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Vatican*	143,996,600 people 1,298,976 sq.km. 501,535 sq.mi. 287 people/sq.mi.	**BRAZIL**	160,500,000 people 8,456,505 sq.km. 3,265,060 sq.mi. 49 people/sq.mi.
EASTERN EUROPE Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine	161,200,000 people 1,682,930 sq.km. 649,780 sq.mi. 248 people/sq.mi.	**NIGERIA**	103,900,000 people 910,774 sq.km. 351,650 sq.mi. 295 people/sq.mi.
RUSSIA	147,700,000 people 17,075,403 sq.km. 6,590,820 sq.mi. 22 people/sq.mi.	**INDIA**	949,600,000 people 2,973,191 sq.km. 1,147,950 sq.mi. 827 people/sq.mi.
TURKEY	63,900,000 people 769,619 sq.km. 297,150 sq.mi. 215 people/sq.mi.	**U.S.A.**	265,200,000 people 9,166,606 sq.km. 3,539,230 sq.mi. 75 people/sq.mi.

All population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet, except those noted (*) which are from 1996 Information Please Almanac.

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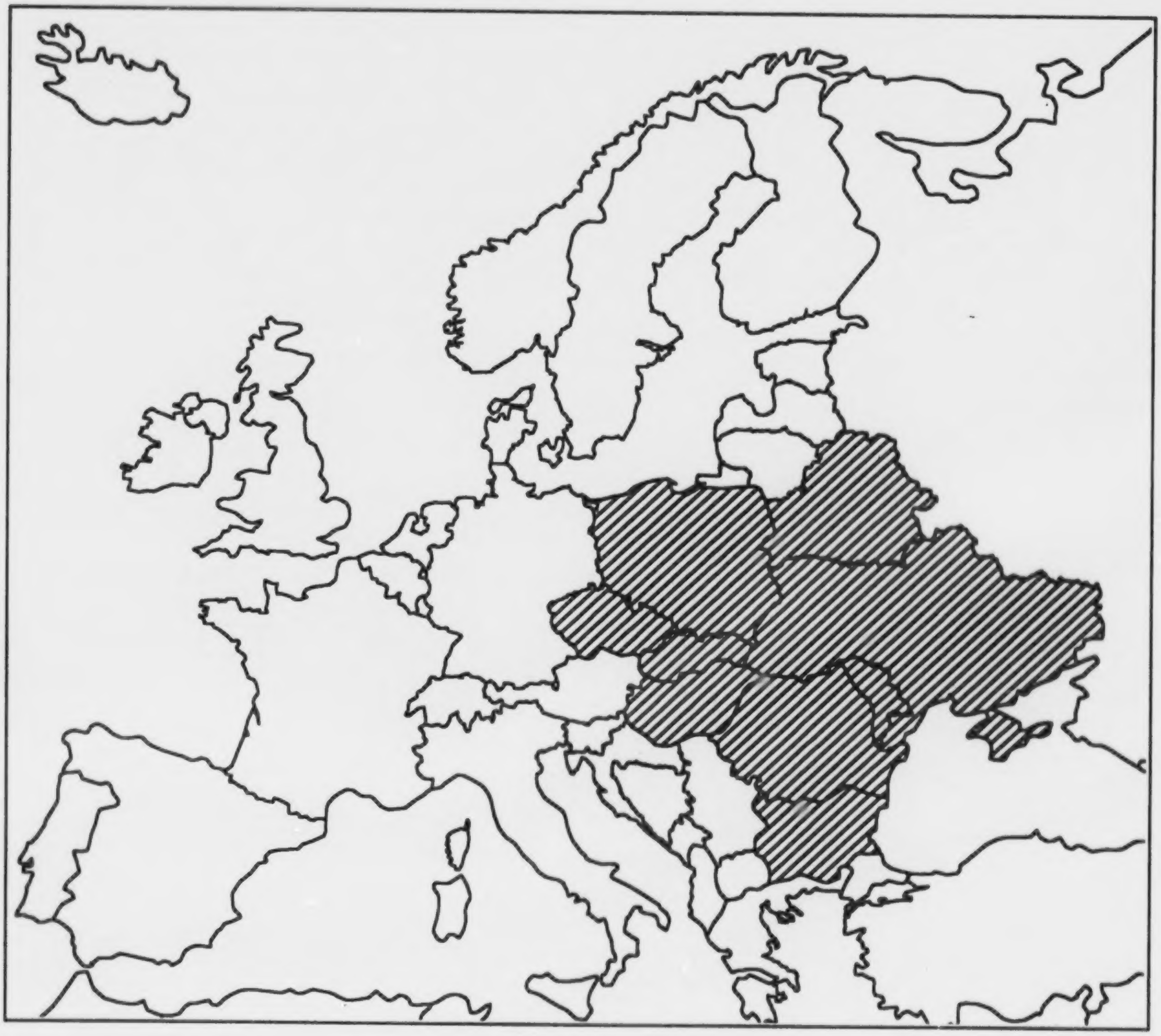
EASTERN EUROPE

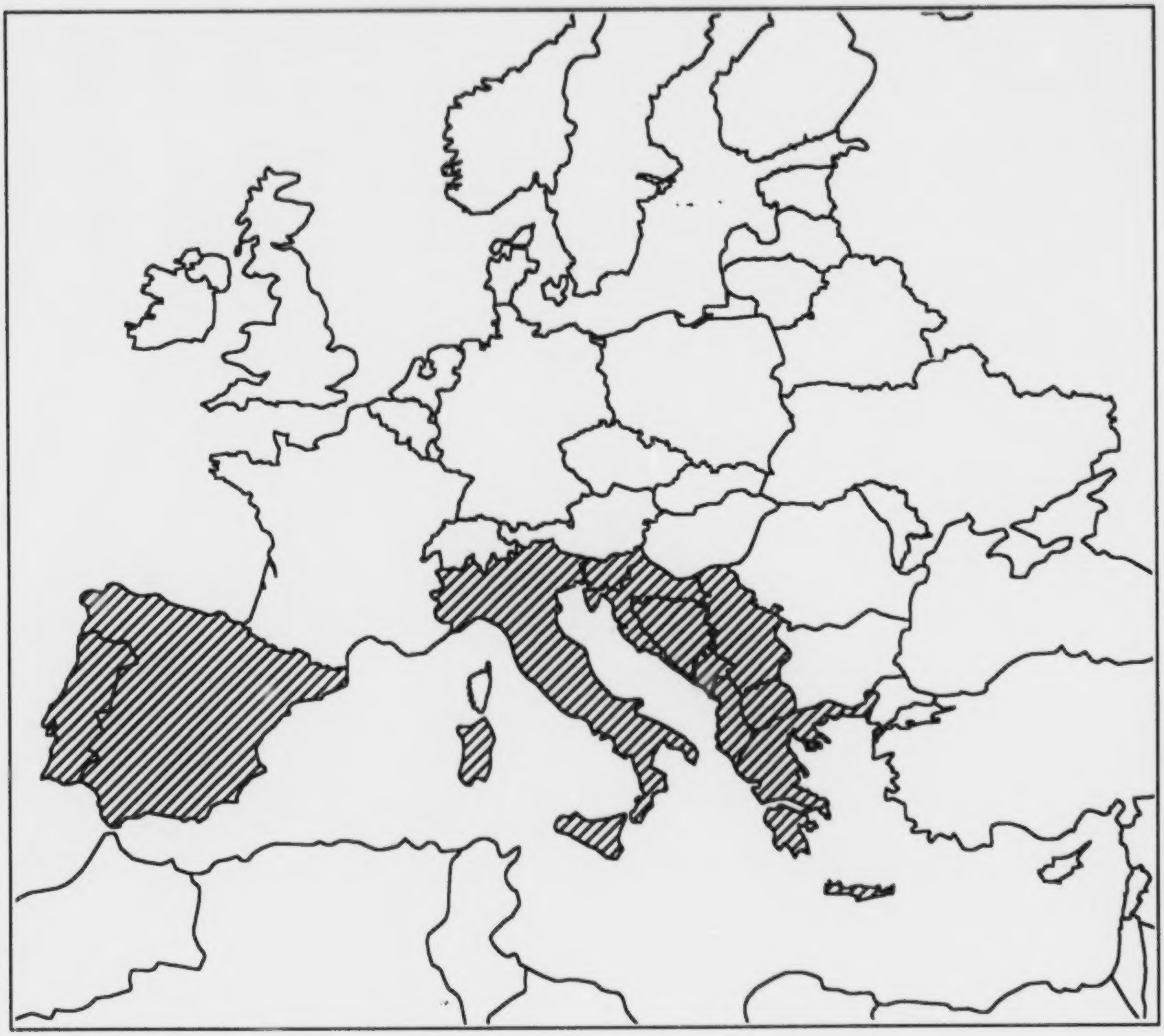


Country	Population
Belarus	10,300,000
Bulgaria	8,400,000
Czech Rep	10,300,000
Hungary	10,200,000
Moldova	4,300,000
Poland	38,600,000
Romania	22,600,000
Slovakia	5,400,000
Ukraine	51,100,000

161,200,000 people
1,682,930 sq.km.
649,780 sq.mi.
248 people/sq.mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.,
1996 World Population Data Sheet.

SOUTHERN EUROPE



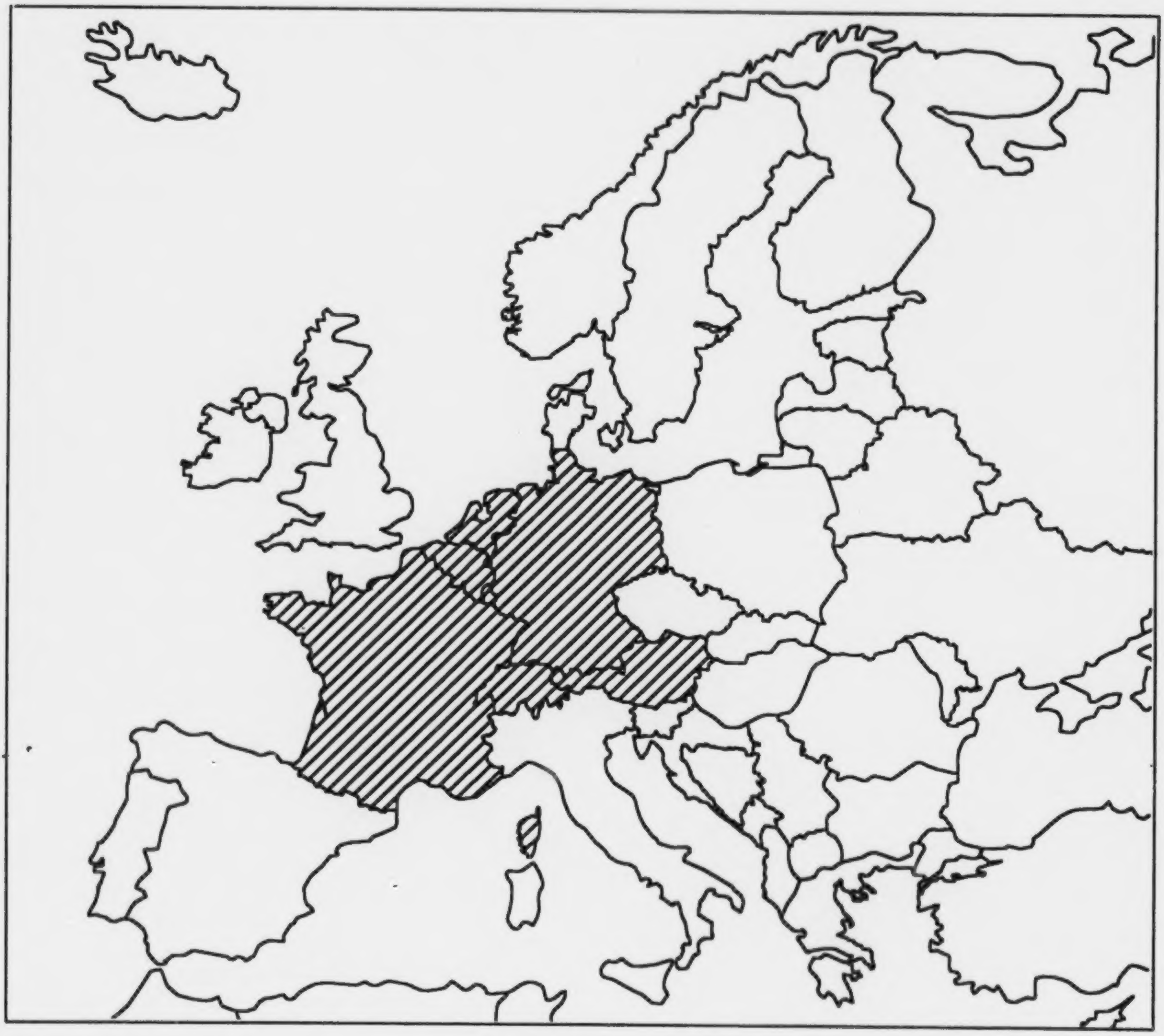
Country	Population
Albania	3,300,000
Andorra	65,800
Bosnia-Herzegovenia	3,600,000
Croatia	4,400,000
Greece	10,500,000
Italy	57,300,000
Macedonia	2,100,000

Country	Population
Malta	400,000
Portugal	9,900,000
San Marino	30,000
Serbia & Montenegro	11,100,000
Slovenia	2,000,000
Spain	39,300,000
Vatican	811

143,996,600 people
1,298,976 sq.km.
501,535 sq.mi.
287 people/sq.mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.,
1996 World Population Data Sheet.

WESTERN EUROPE



Country	Population
Austria	8,100,000
Belgium	10,200,000
France	58,400,000
Germany	81,700,000
Liechtenstein	30,000
Luxemburg	400,000
Monaco	31,500
Netherlands	15,500,000
Switzerland	7,100,000

181,461,500 people
108,914 sq.km.
420,521 sq.mi.
431 people sq.mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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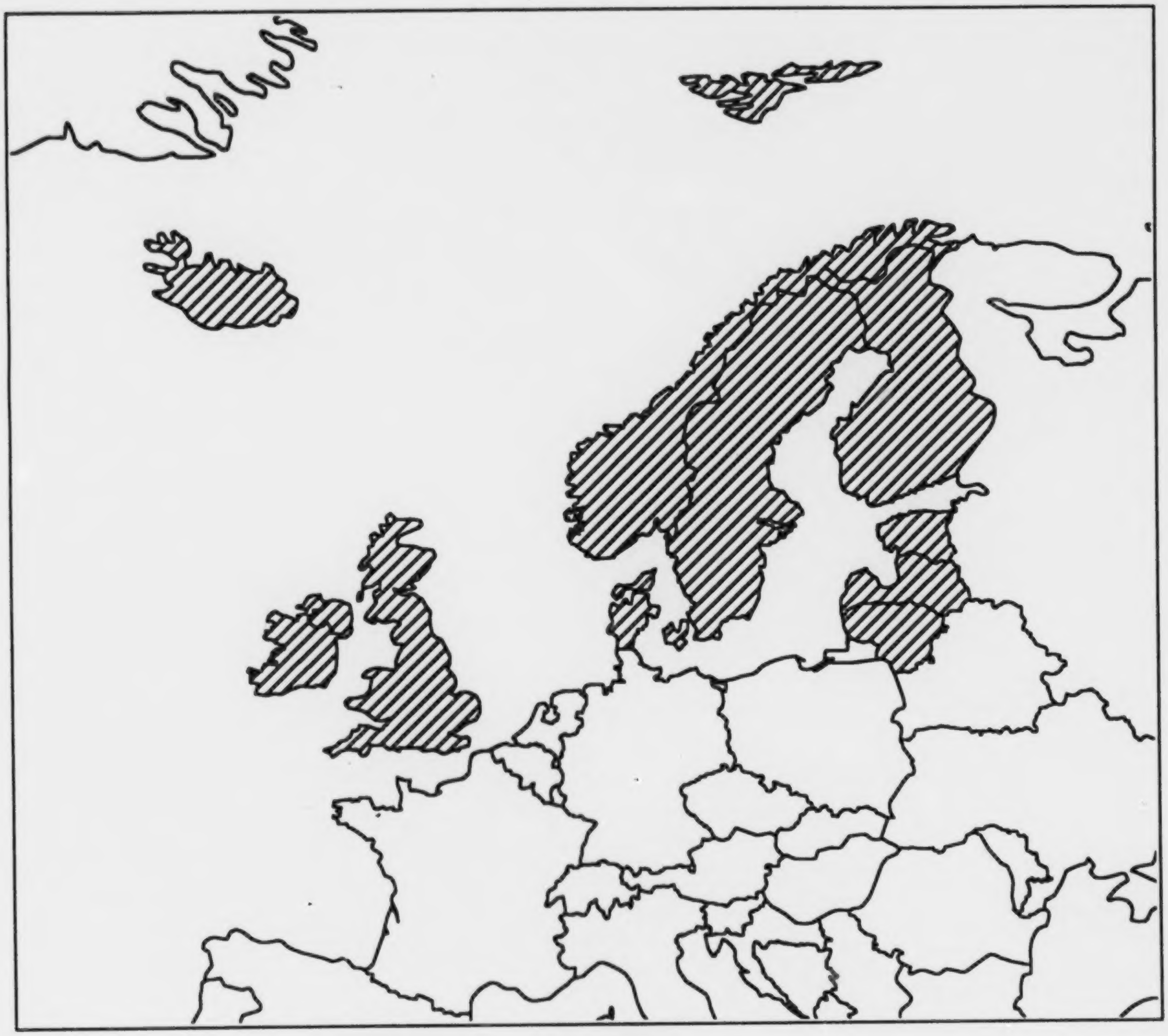
NORTHERN EUROPE



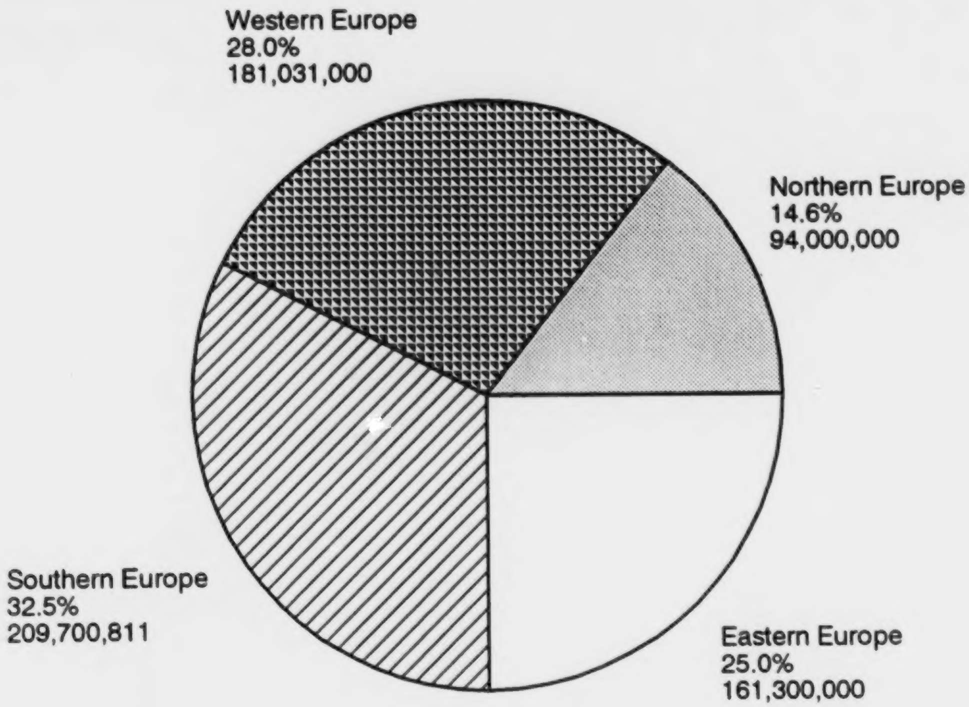
Country	Population
Denmark	52,000,000
Estonia	1,500,000
Finland	5,100,000
Iceland	300,000
Ireland	3,600,000
Latvia	2,500,000
Lithuania	3,700,000
Norway	4,400,000
Sweden	8,800,000
United Kingdom	58,800,000

140,700,000 people
1,645,712 sq.km.
635,410 sq.mi.
221 people/sq mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Population Shares by Geographical Regions

Total Population of Europe, Estimated Mid-Year 1996: 646,031,811
(excluding Turkey and Russia)
(Turkey: 63,900,000 Russia: 147,700,000)



Northern Europe

Country	Population
Denmark	52,000,000
Estonia	1,500,000
Finland	5,100,000
Iceland	300,000
Ireland	3,600,000
Latvia	2,500,000
Lithuania	3,700,000
Norway	4,400,000
Sweden	8,800,000
United Kingdom	58,800,000

Western Europe

Country	Population
Austria	8,100,000
Belgium	10,200,000
France	58,400,000
Germany	81,700,000
Liechtenstein	30,000
Luxemburg	400,000
Monaco	31,500
Netherlands	15,500,000
Switzerland	7,100,000

Southern Europe

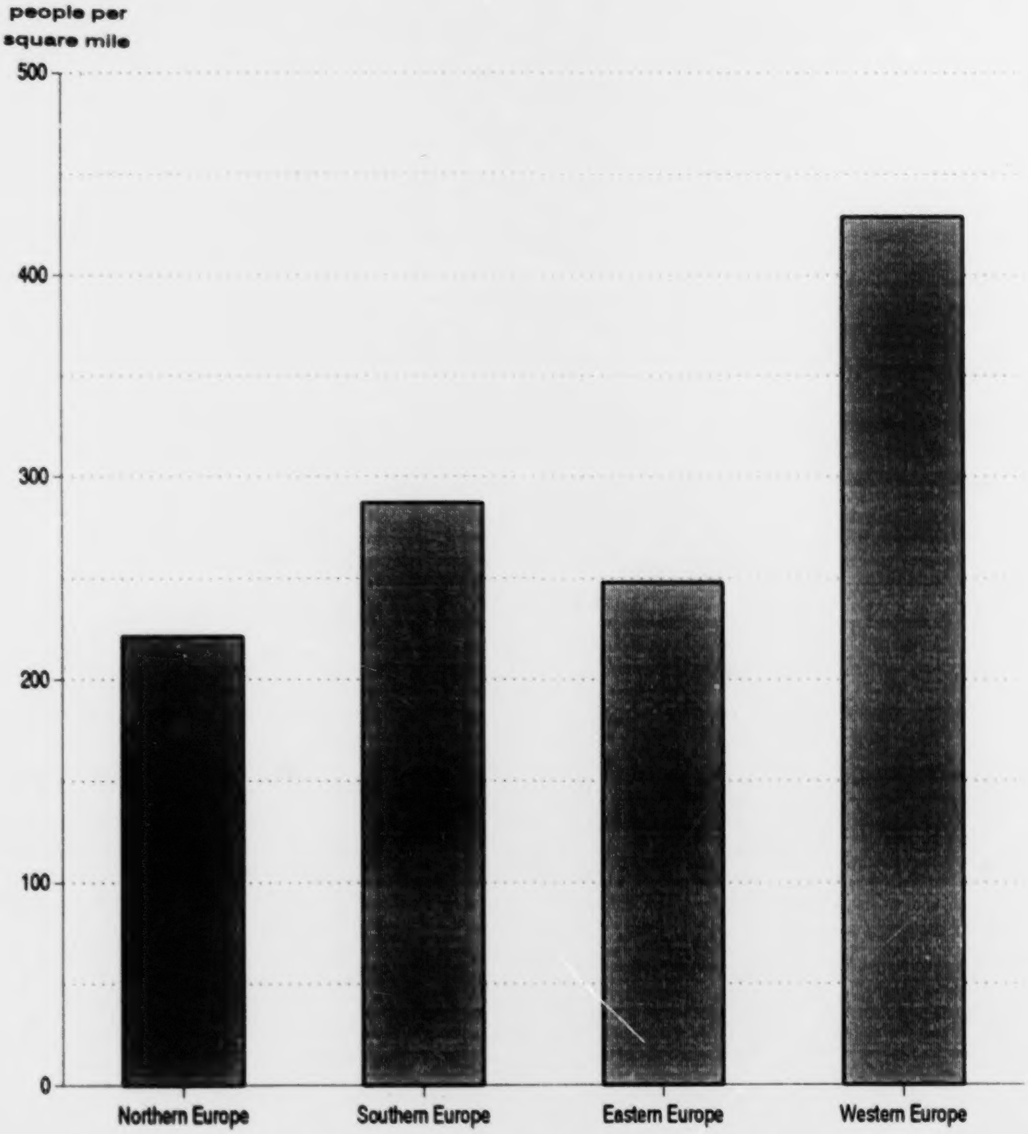
Country	Population
Albania	3,300,000
Andorra	65,800
Bosnia-Herzegovenia	3,600,000
Croatia	4,400,000
Greece	10,500,000
Italy	57,300,000
Macedonia	2,100,000
Malta	400,000
Portugal	9,900,000
San Marino	30,000
Serbia & Montenegro	11,100,000
Slovenia	2,000,000
Spain	39,300,000
Vatican	811

Eastern Europe

Country	Population
Belarus	10,300,000
Bulgaria	8,400,000
Czech Rep	10,300,000
Hungary	10,200,000
Moldova	4,300,000
Poland	38,600,000
Romania	22,600,000
Slovakia	5,400,000
Ukraine	51,100,000

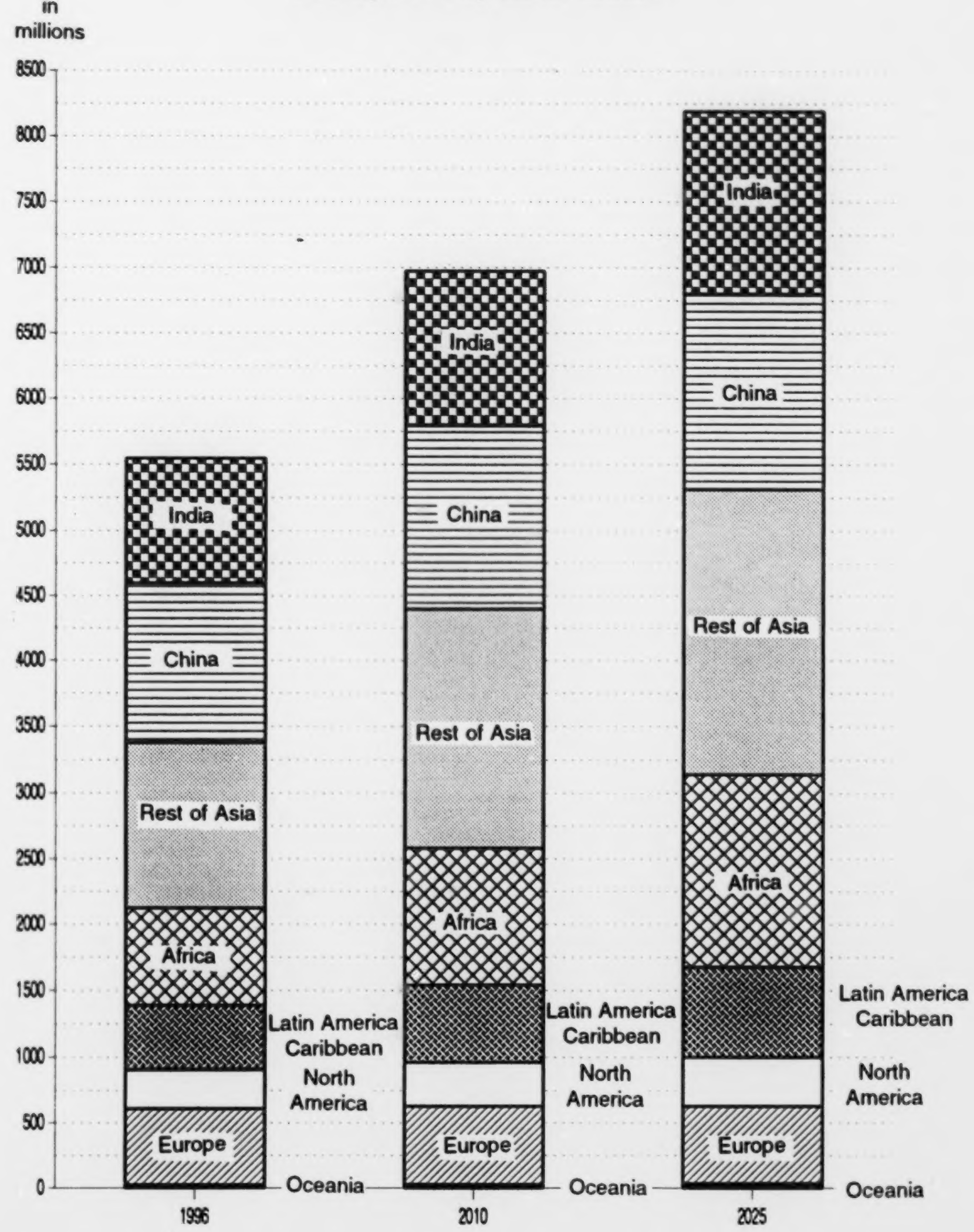
World Eagle chart and table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1996 World Population Data Sheet and from 1996 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

Population Density of the Four European Regions



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

Distribution of World Population by Region: 1996, 2010, and 2025



Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Populations Estimated for 1996, and Projected to Years 2010 and 2025

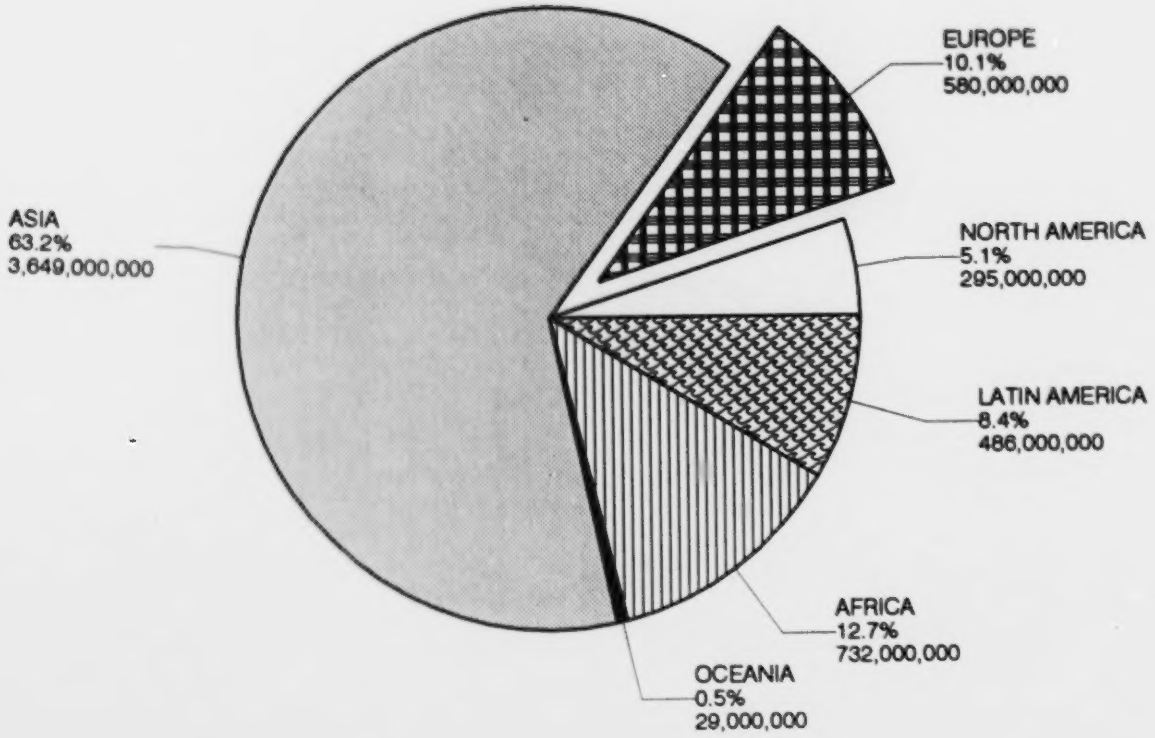
Country	mid-1996	2010[1]	2025[1]
Albania	3,300,000	4,000,000	4,600,000
Andorra	*65,780	--	--
Austria	8,100,000	8,200,000	8,200,000
Belarus	10,300,000	10,800,000	11,200,000
Belgium	10,200,000	10,400,000	10,500,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,600,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
Bulgaria	8,400,000	8,100,000	7,900,000
Croatia	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,200,000
Czech Republic	10,300,000	10,400,000	10,600,000
Denmark	5,200,000	5,400,000	5,400,000
Estonia	1,500,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Finland	5,100,000	5,200,000	5,200,000
France	58,400,000	61,700,000	63,600,000
Germany	81,700,000	83,400,000	79,300,000
Greece	10,500,000	10,200,000	10,000,000
Hungary	10,200,000	9,900,000	9,300,000
Iceland	300,000	300,000	300,000
Ireland	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000
Italy	57,300,000	57,700,000	54,400,000
Latvia	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,300,000
Liechtenstein	30,000	30,000	30,000
Lithuania	3,700,000	3,800,000	3,900,000
Luxembourg	400,000	400,000	400,000
Macedonia	2,100,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Malta	400,000	400,000	400,000
Moldova	4,300,000	4,800,000	5,100,000
Monaco	*31,515	--	--
Netherlands	15,500,000	16,800,000	17,400,000
Norway	4,400,000	4,700,000	5,000,000
Poland	38,600,000	40,400,000	40,500,000
Portugal	9,900,000	10,200,000	10,000,000
Romania	22,600,000	22,200,000	21,200,000
Russian Federation	147,700,000	149,500,000	153,100,000
San Marino	30,000	30,000	30,000
Serbia & Montenegro	10,200,000	10,600,000	10,600,000
Slovakia	5,400,000	5,700,000	6,100,000
Slovenia	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Spain	39,300,000	37,800,000	34,600,000
Sweden	8,800,000	9,200,000	9,600,000
Switzerland	7,100,000	7,600,000	7,500,000
Turkey	63,900,000	78,300,000	91,800,000
Ukraine	51,100,000	53,000,000	54,000,000
United Kingdom	58,800,000	61,100,000	62,500,000
Vatican	811	--	--
Totals of Above	739,158,800	811,158,800	834,758,800
World	5,771,000,000	6,974,000,000	8,193,000,000
U.S.A.	265,200,000	297,700,000	334,100,000
Canada	30,000,000	33,600,000	36,600,000

[1] For most counties, projected by applying growth rates incorporated in projections prepared by the U.N., the World Bank, or the U.S. Bureau of Census. For countries with low fertility (a total fertility of 2.0 or less), Population Reference Bureau projections incorporating an assumption of constant fertility were used. Projections to 2025 are, of course, subject to particularly wide margins of error.

Source: All population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet except figures from Andorra, Monaco, and Vatican which are from 1996 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION: 1996
Europe equals 10.1% of World's Population

-- Russia & Turkey are in Asia--

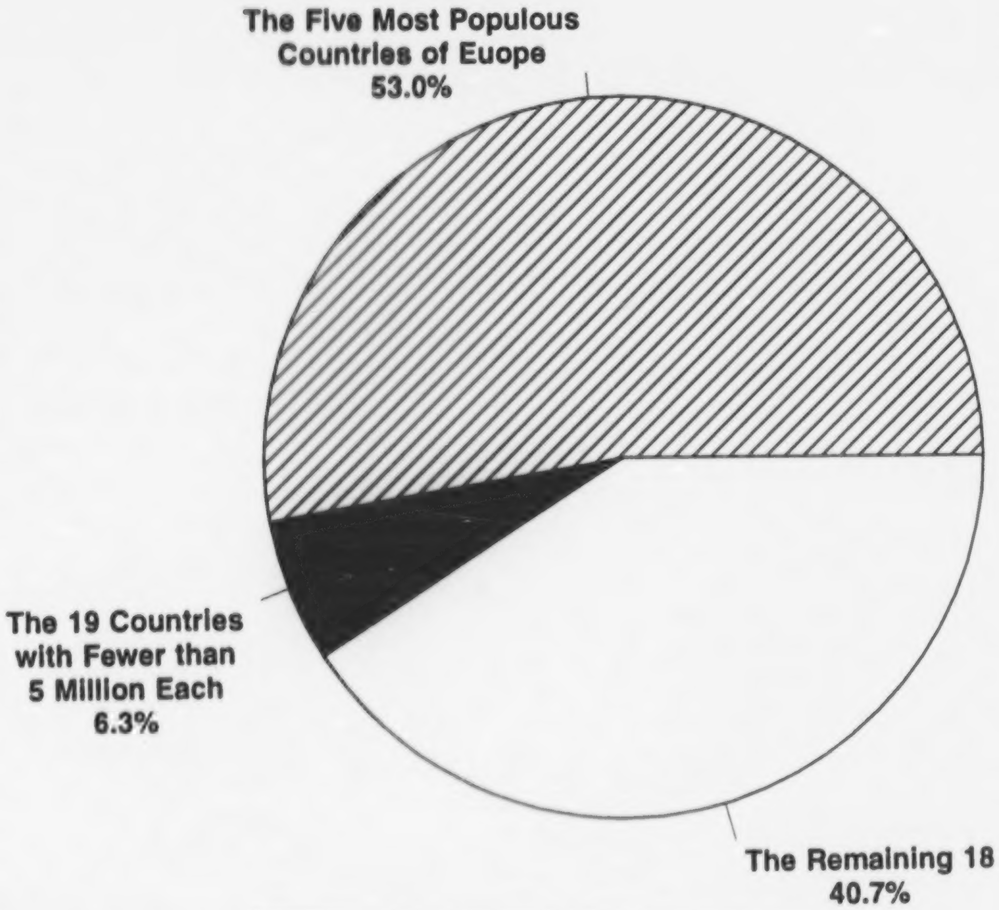


Total World Population: 5,771,000,000

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

EUROPE'S FIVE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES = 53% OF HER POPULATION
19 COUNTRIES WITH FEWER THAN 5 MILLION = 6.3%
THE REMAINING 18 = 40.7%

-- Estimates for Mid 1996 --



The Five Most Populous Countries of Europe

- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom

The 19 Countries with Fewer Than 5 Million Each

- Albania
- Andorra
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Macedonia
- Malta
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Norway
- San Marino
- Slovenia
- Vatican City

The Remaining 18 Countries

- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- Greece
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Serbia & Montenegro
- Slovakia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

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POPULATION GROUPINGS

(Estimates for mid-1996 in millions)

Less than 2 million

Andorra*	0.065
Estonia	1.5
Iceland	0.03
Liechtenstein	0.03
Luxembourg	0.4
Malta	0.4
Monaco*	0.03
San Marino	0.03
Vatican*	0.0008

2 million to 4.9 million

Albania	3.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.6
Croatia	4.4
Ireland	3.6
Latvia	2.5
Lithuania	3.7
Macedonia	2.1
Moldova	4.3
Norway	4.4
Slovenia	2.0

5 million to 9.9 million

Austria	8.1
Bulgaria	8.4
Denmark	5.2
Finland	5.1
Portugal	9.9
Slovakia	5.4
Sweden	8.8
Switzerland	7.1

10 million to 29.9 million

Belarus	10.3
Belgium	10.2
Czech Republic	10.3
Greece	10.5
Hungary	10.2
Netherlands	15.5
Romania	22.6
Serbia & Montenegro	10.2

30 million to 59.9 million

France	58.4
Italy	57.3
Poland	38.6
Spain	39.3
Ukraine	51.1
United Kingdom	58.8

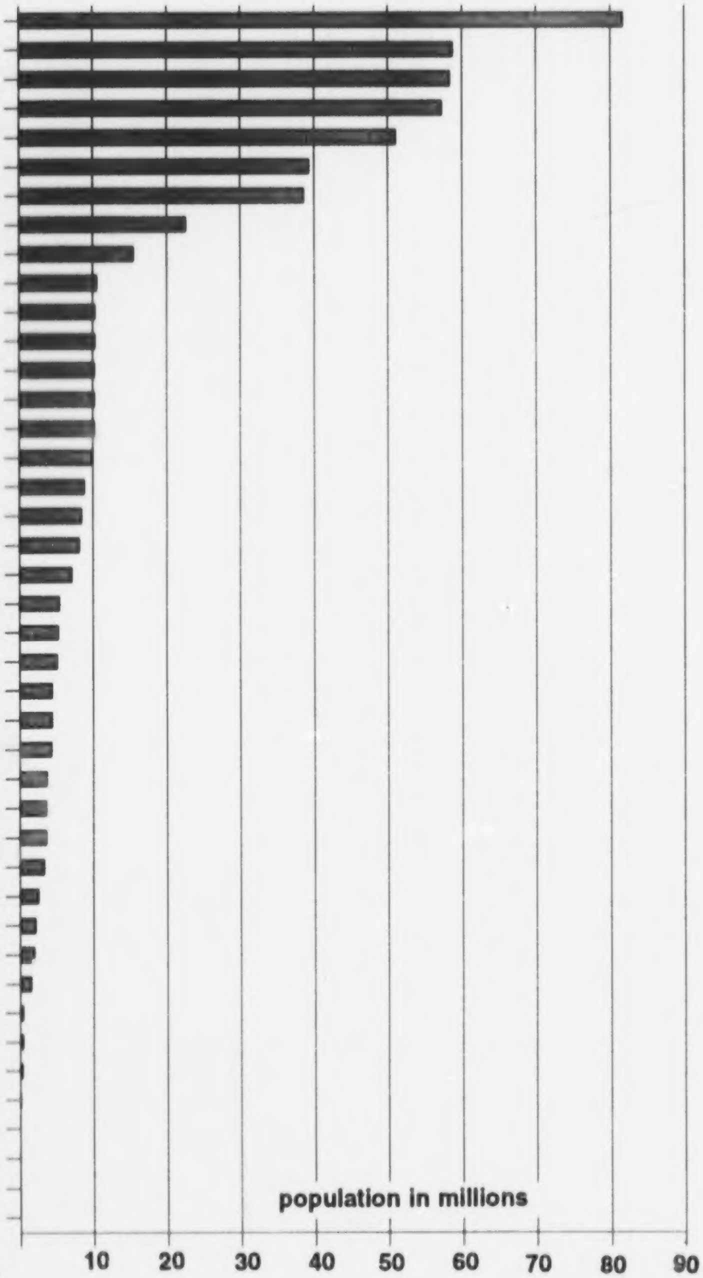
60 million or more

Germany	81.7
Russia	147.7
Turkey	63.9

Source: All population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet except those noted (*), which are from 1996 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

The Countries of Europe Ranked by Population: 1996

1	Germany	81,700,000
2	United Kingdom	58,800,000
3	France	58,400,000
4	Italy	57,300,000
5	Ukraine	51,100,000
6	Spain	39,300,000
7	Poland	38,600,000
8	Romania	22,600,000
9	Netherlands	15,500,000
10	Greece	10,500,000
11	Belarus	10,300,000
12	Czech Republic	10,300,000
13	Hungary	10,200,000
14	Belgium	10,200,000
15	Serbia & Montenegro	10,200,000
16	Portugal	9,900,000
17	Sweden	8,800,000
18	Bulgaria	8,400,000
19	Austria	8,100,000
20	Switzerland	7,100,000
21	Slovakia	5,400,000
22	Denmark	5,200,000
23	Finland	5,100,000
24	Norway	4,400,000
25	Croatia	4,400,000
26	Moldova	4,300,000
27	Lithuania	3,700,000
28	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,600,000
29	Ireland	3,600,000
30	Albania	3,300,000
31	Latvia	2,500,000
32	Macedonia	2,100,000
33	Slovenia	2,000,000
34	Estonia	1,500,000
35	Luxembourg	400,000
36	Malta	400,000
37	Iceland	300,000
38	Andorra	65,780
39	Monaco	31,515
40	Liechtenstein	30,000
41	San Marino	30,000
42	Vatican City	811
		Total: 580,458,080



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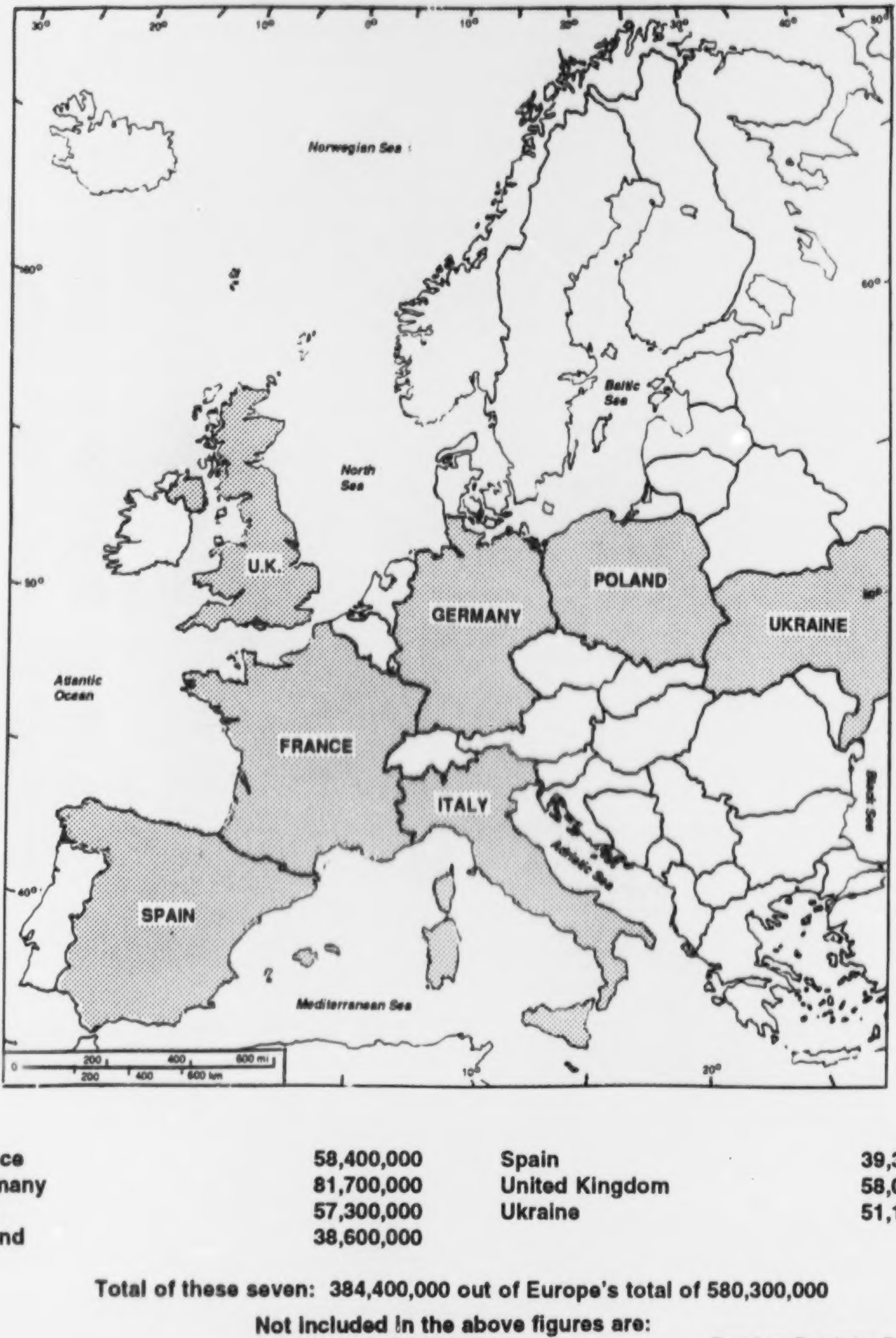
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

The Seven Most Populous Countries

– Excluding Russian Federation and Turkey –


Norwegian Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
U.K.
POLAND
GERMANY
UKRAINE
Atlantic Ocean
FRANCE
ITALY
SPAIN
Adriatic Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
0 200 400 600 mi
200 400 600 km

France	**58,400,000**	**Spain**	**39,300,000**
Germany	**81,700,000**	**United Kingdom**	**58,000,000**
Italy	**57,300,000**	**Ukraine**	**51,100,000**
Poland	**38,600,000**		

Total of these seven: 384,400,000 out of Europe's total of 580,300,000

Not included in the above figures are:

Russia	**147,700,000**
Turkey	**63,900,000**

Data from Population Reference Bureau,
1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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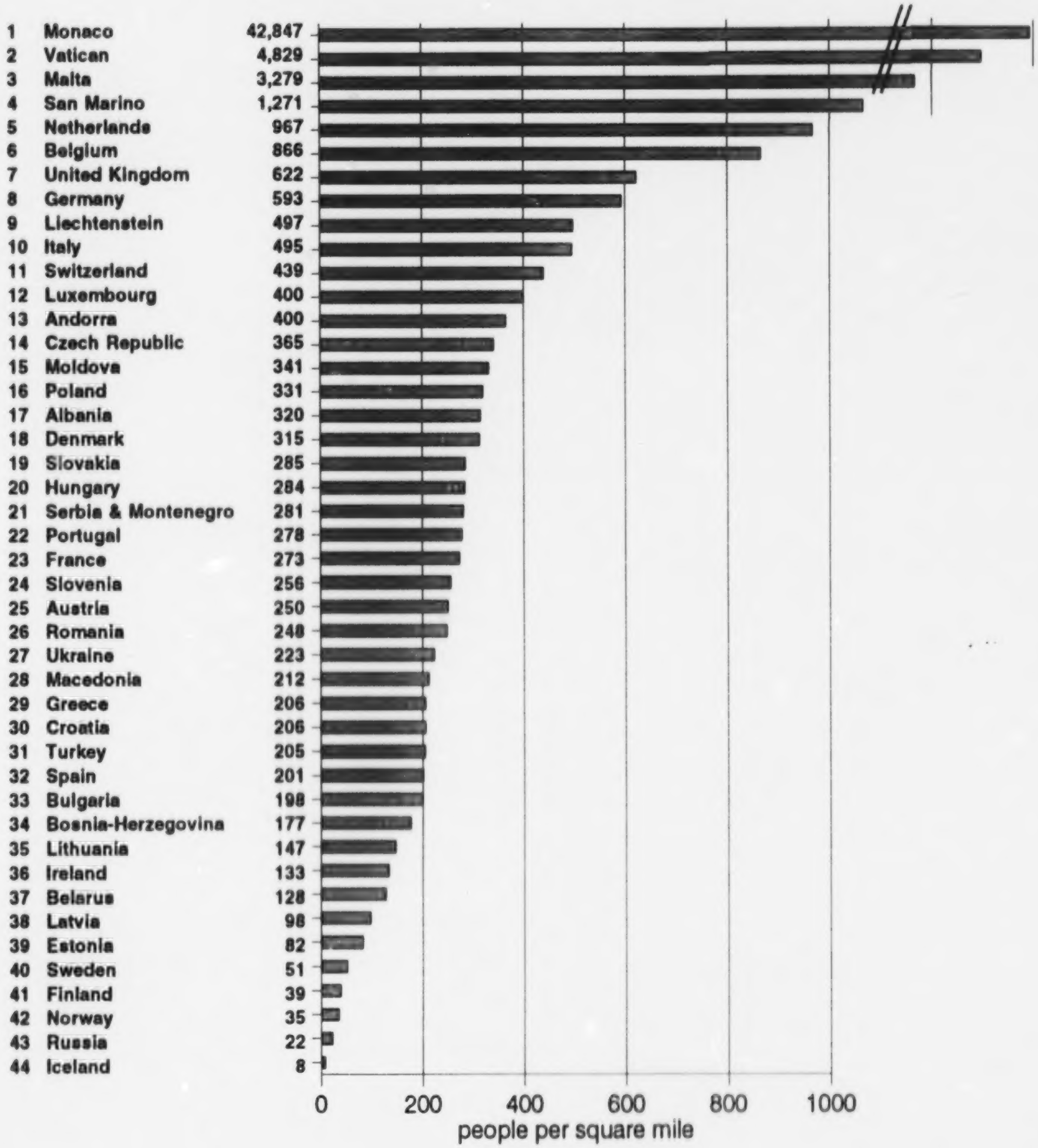
The Countries of Europe Ranked by Density of Population

Persons per square mile mid-1995



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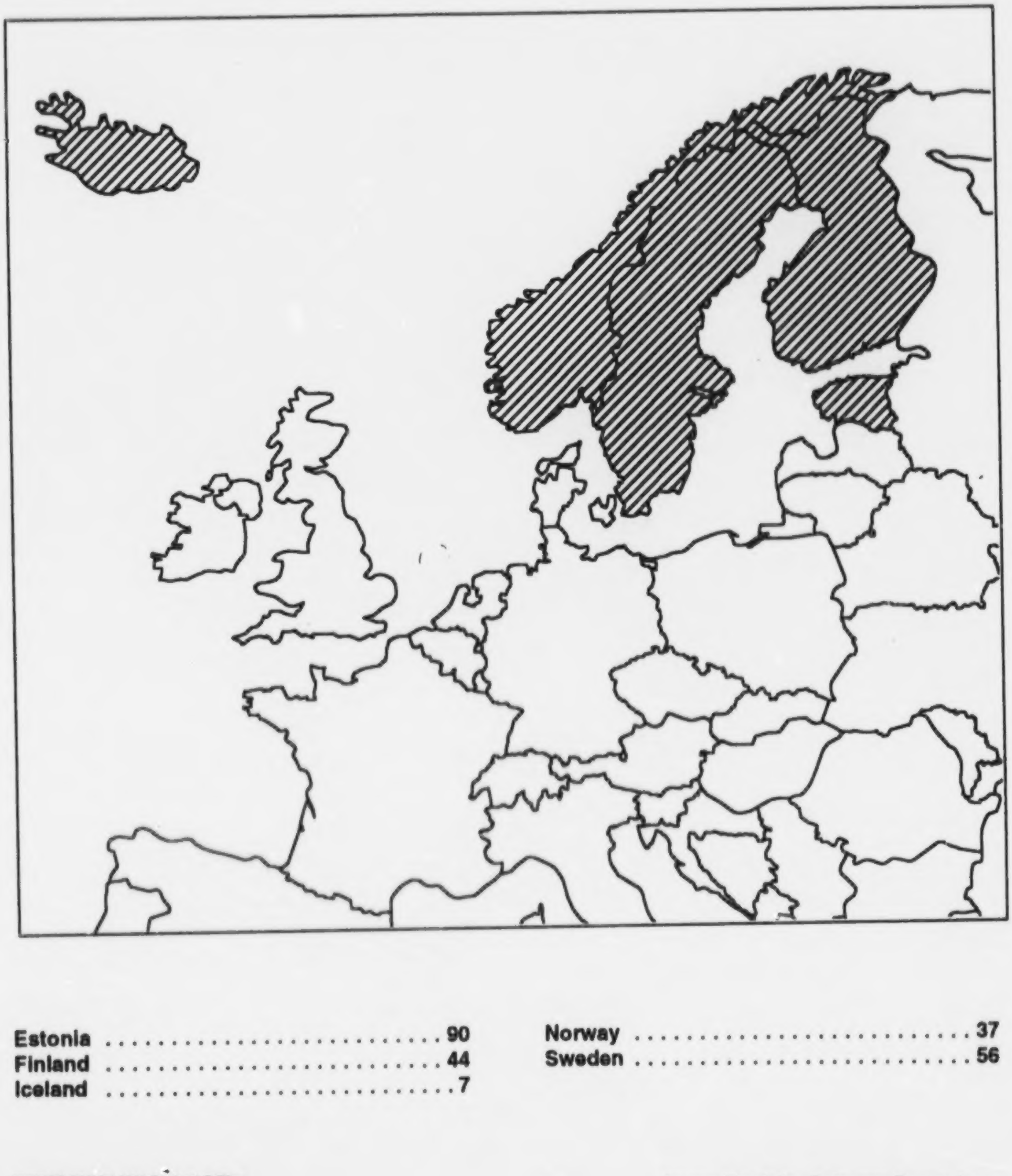
Source: 1996 Information Please Almanac

The 5 European Countries with A Population Density Less than 100 People per Square Mile



Estonia	90
Finland	44
Iceland	7
Norway	37
Sweden	56

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

Albania	310
Andorra*	365
Austria	253
Belarus	128
Belgium	866
Bosnia-Herzegovina	182
Bulgaria	196
Croatia	205
Czech Republic	346
Denmark	321
Estonia	90
Finland	44
France	275
Germany	605
Greece	208
Hungary	286
Iceland	7
Ireland	135
Italy	505
Latvia	103
Liechtenstein	502
Lithuania	147
Luxembourg	420
Macedonia	214
Malta	120
Moldova	340
Monaco*	42,847
Netherlands	1,187
Norway	37
Poland	329
Portugal	280
Romania	255
Russian Federation	22
San Marino	1,079
Serbia and Montenegro	258
Slovakia	290
Slovenia	257
Spain	204
Sweden	56
Switzerland	462
Turkey	215
Ukraine	299
United Kingdom	630
Vatican*	4,829
Average for Europe	240

OTHERS

Argentina	33
Australia	6
Canada	8
China	338
Hong Kong	16,626
India	827
Israel	741
Japan	865
Libya	8
Mexico	129
Nigeria	295
Singapore	12,929
United States	75
Venezuela	66

Source: All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet, except those noted (*) which are from 1996 Information Please Almanac.

Current Political Distribution of the 580,300,000 Europeans

Of every 100:

14 are Germans
10 are Britons
10 are Italians
10 are French
9 are Ukranians

7 are Spaniards
7 are Poles
4 are Romanians
3 are Dutch
2 are Greek
2 are Czechs
2 are Belgians
2 are Hungarians
2 are Portuguese
2 are Serbian/Macedonians
2 are Swedes

1 is Bulgarian
1 is Austrian
1 is Swiss
1 is Slovakian
1 is Danish
1 is Finnish
1 is Croatian
1 is Moldovian
1 is Norwegian
1 is Lithuanian

and approximately 2 would represent Albania, Andorra, Bosnia-Herzegovenia, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lietchtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, San Marino, and Slovenia.

**** Russia and Turkey are not included***

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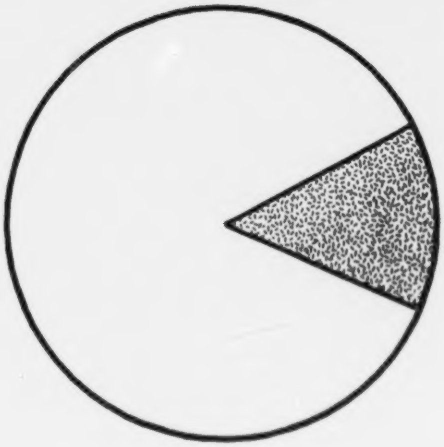
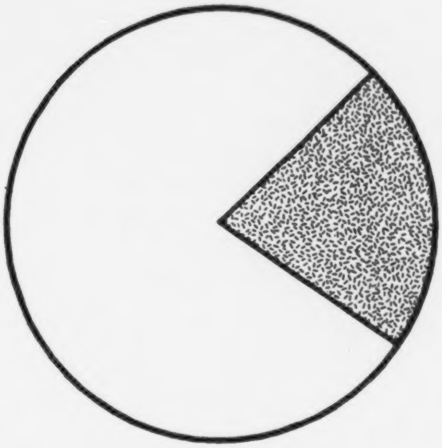
World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF GERMANY

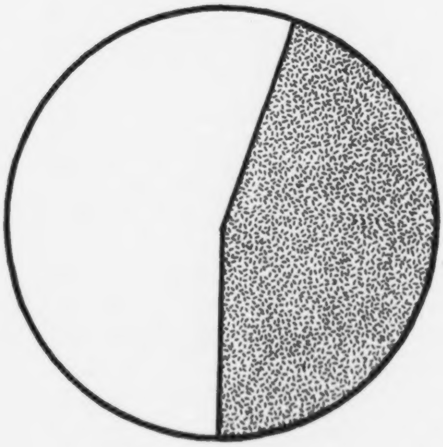
It's Estimated Population for mid-1996 was 81,700,000



Germany's population is 14% of Europe's population. (excluding Russia & Turkey)



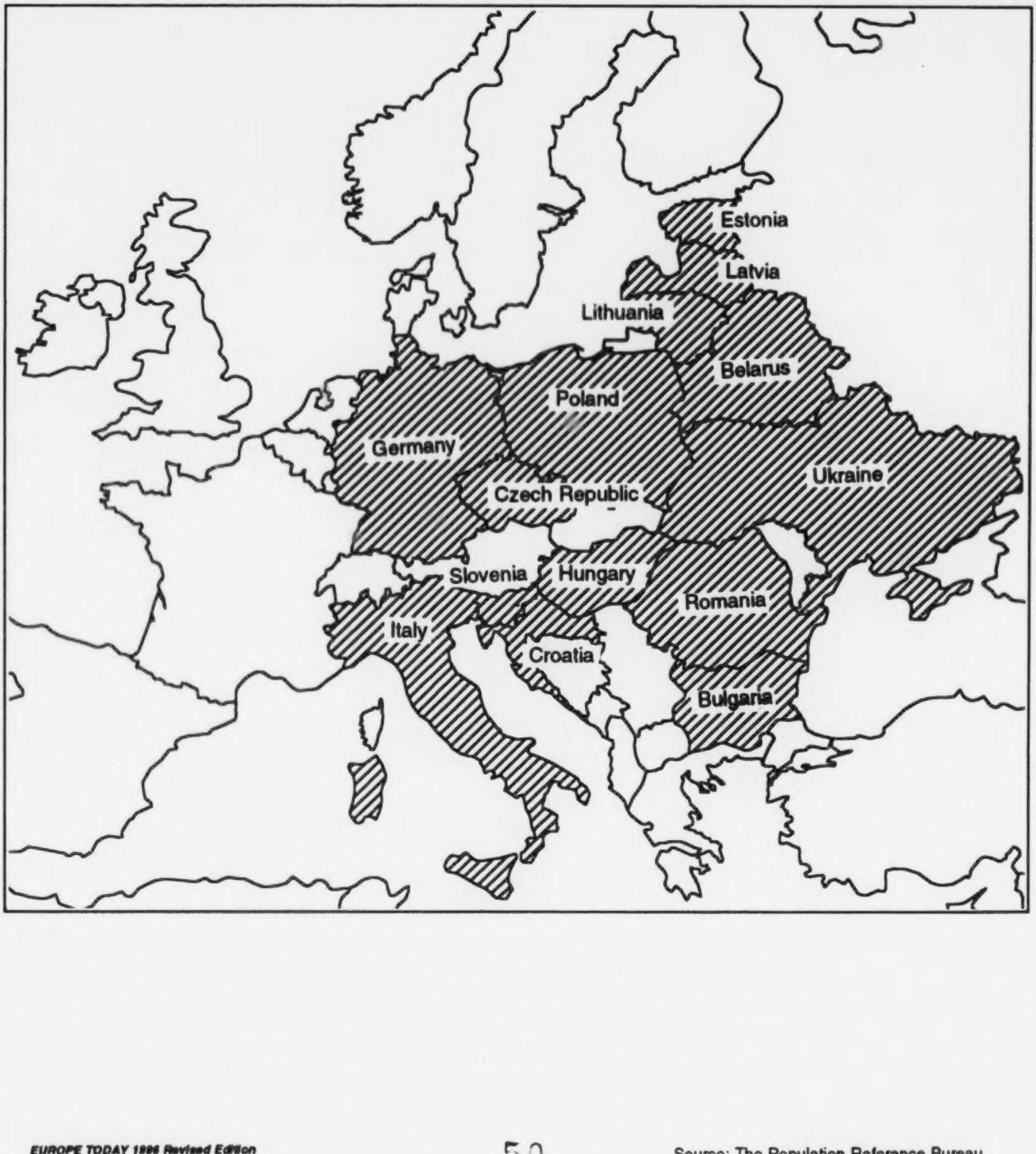
Germany contains 22% of the population of the 15 member states of the European Union.



Of the 8 countries of Western Europe, 45% live in Germany. More than 2 in 6.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

The Fourteen European Countries Whose Population Growth is Zero or Less


Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Belarus
Poland
Germany
Ukraine
Czech Republic
Slovenia
Hungary
Romania
Italy
Croatia
Bulgaria

Source: The Population Reference Bureau
1996 Population Data Sheet

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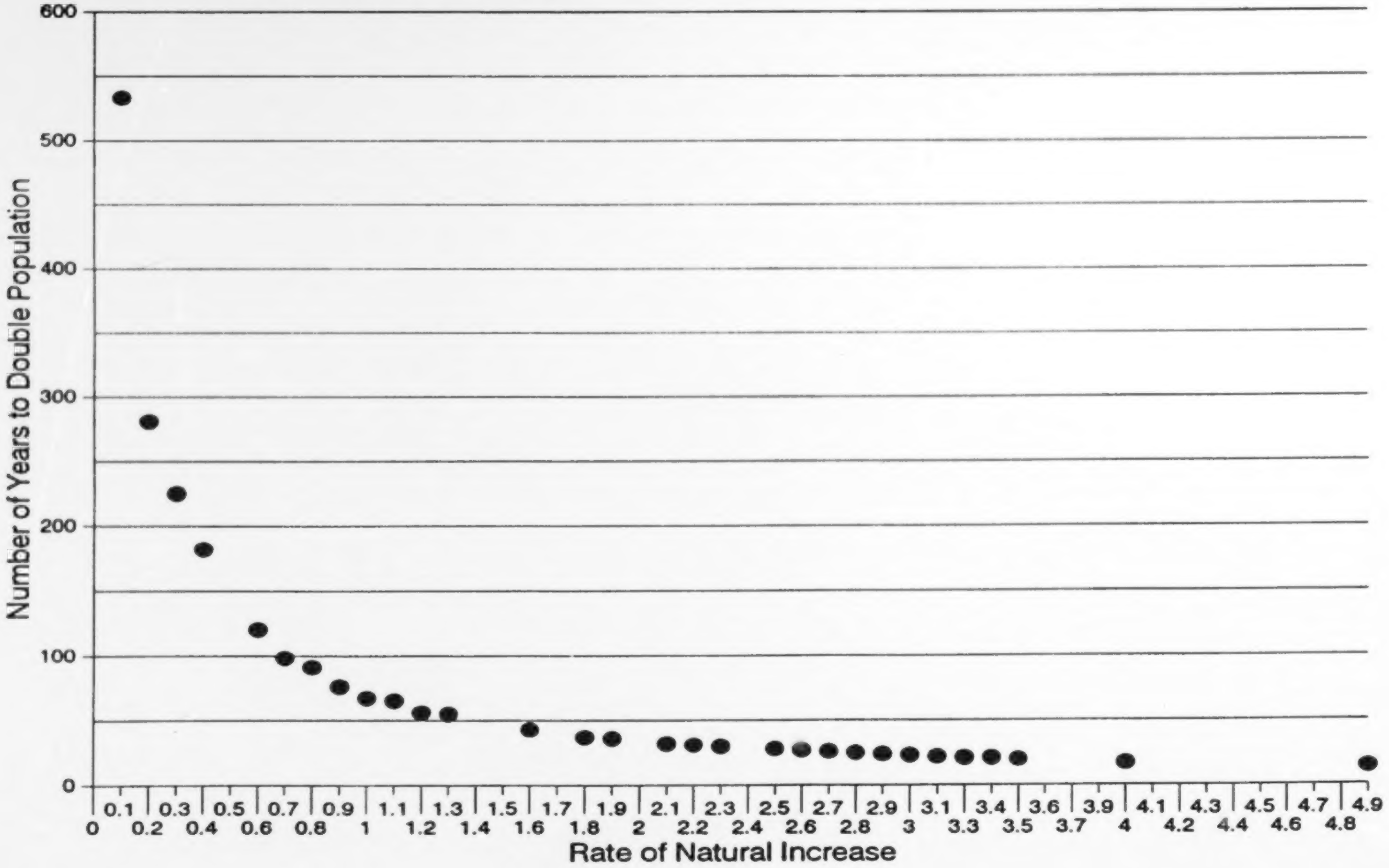
CORRELATION OF THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE TO DOUBLING TIME OF THE POPULATION

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. It is a percentage of the total population.



Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS AT CURRENT RATE

	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Doubling Time in Years (at current rate)
Albania	1.7	41
Andorra	–	–
Austria	0.1	866
Belarus	-0.3	–
Belgium	0.1	630
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.6	122
Bulgaria	-0.4	–
Croatia	0.0	–
Czech Republic	-0.1	1,386
Denmark	0.2	462
Estonia	-0.5	–
Finland	0.3	224
France	0.3	217
Germany	-0.1	–
Greece	0.1	1,386
Hungary	-0.3	–
Iceland	1.0	68
Ireland	0.5	144
Italy	0.0	–
Latvia	-0.7	–
Liechtenstein	0.5	139
Lithuania	-0.1	–
Luxembourg	0.4	169
Macedonia	0.8	86
Malta	0.6	120
Moldova	0.3	277
Monaco	–	–
Netherlands	0.4	173
Norway	0.4	182
Poland	0.2	462
Portugal	0.1	866
Romania	-0.2	–
Russian Federation	-0.5	–
San Marino	0.3	204
Serbia and Montenegro	0.3	224
Slovakia	0.3	248
Slovenia	0.0	6,931
Spain	0.1	1,155
Sweden	0.1	630
Switzerland	0.3	231
Turkey	1.6	43
Ukraine	-0.5	–
United Kingdom	0.2	385
Vatican	–	–

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographic area, an annual growth rate of this % ...	will cause the population of that area to double in ...
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth Rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration. Expressed as a percentage.
Population "Doubling Time": The number of years until the population will double assuming a constant rate of natural increase (RNI). Based upon the ungrounded RNI, this column provides an indication of potential growth associated with a given RNI. It is not intended to forecast the actual doubling of any population.

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World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

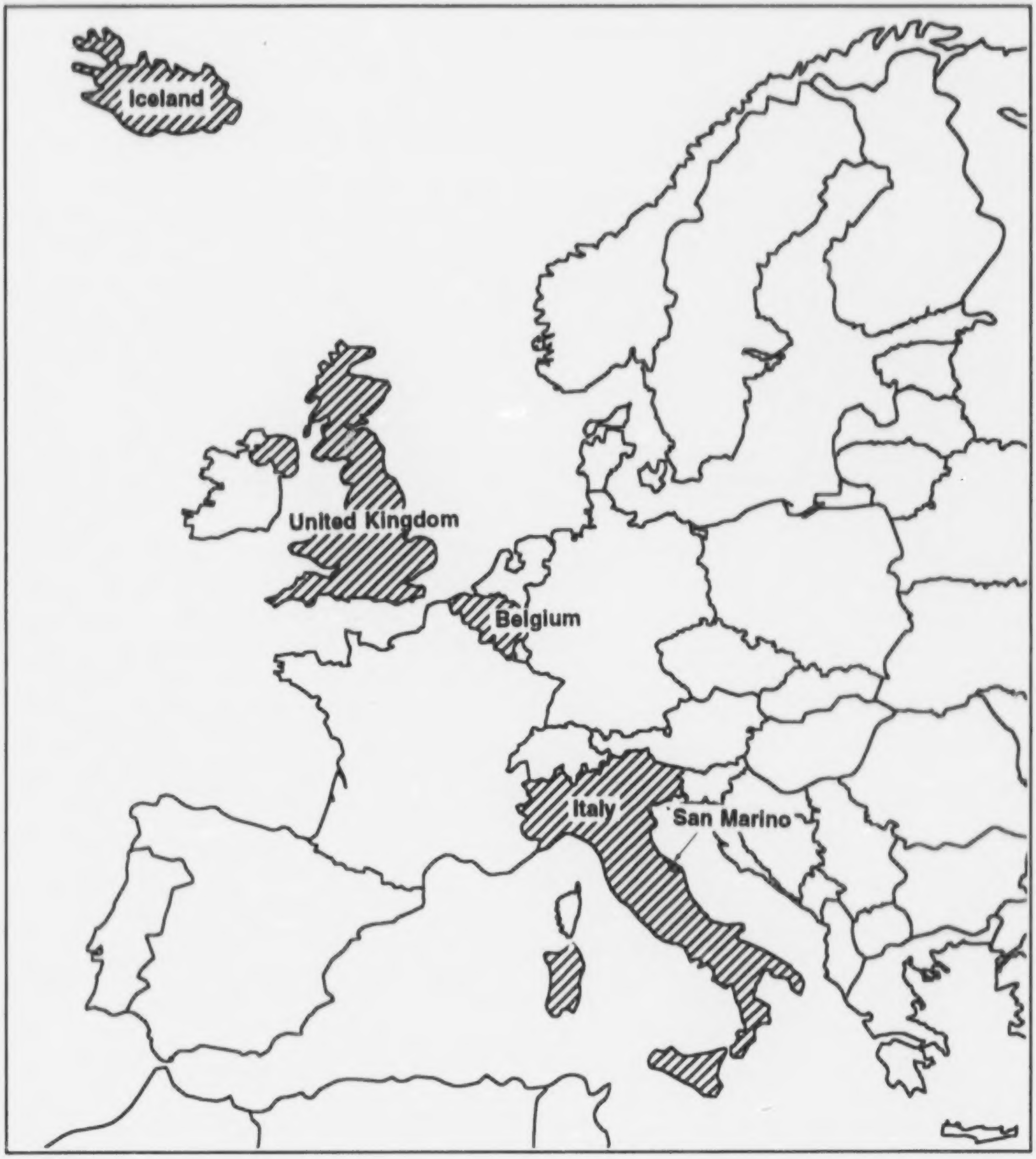
Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Ranked by Country (alphabetical)	
Albania	37
Andorra	NA
Austria	65
Belarus	69
Belgium	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina*	34
Bulgaria	68
Croatia	54
Czech Republic	75
Denmark	85
Estonia	70
Finland	64
France	74
Germany	85
Greece	72
Hungary	64
Iceland	91
Ireland	57
Italy	97
Latvia	69
Liechtenstein	75
Lithuania	68
Luxembourg	86
Macedonia	58
Malta	89
Moldova	47
Monaco	NA
Netherlands	61
Norway	73
Poland	62
Portugal	48
Romania	55
Russian Federation	73
San Marino	91
Serbia and Montenegro	57
Slovakia	57
Slovenia	50
Spain	64
Sweden	83
Switzerland	68
Turkey	63
Ukraine	68
United Kingdom	90
Vatican	NA

Ranked by % Urban (descending)	
Belgium	97
Italy	97
Iceland	91
San Marino	91
United Kingdom	90
Malta	89
Luxembourg	86
Denmark	85
Germany	85
Sweden	83
Liechtenstein	75
Czech Republic	75
France	74
Norway	73
Russian Federation	73
Greece	72
Estonia	70
Belarus	69
Latvia	69
Ukraine	68
Switzerland	68
Bulgaria	68
Lithuania	68
Austria	65
Finland	64
Hungary	64
Spain	64
Turkey	63
Poland	62
Netherlands	61
Macedonia	58
Serbia and Montenegro	57
Ireland	57
Slovakia	57
Romania	55
Croatia	54
Slovenia	50
Portugal	48
Moldova	47
Albania	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina*	34
Vatican	NA
Andorra	NA
Monaco	NA

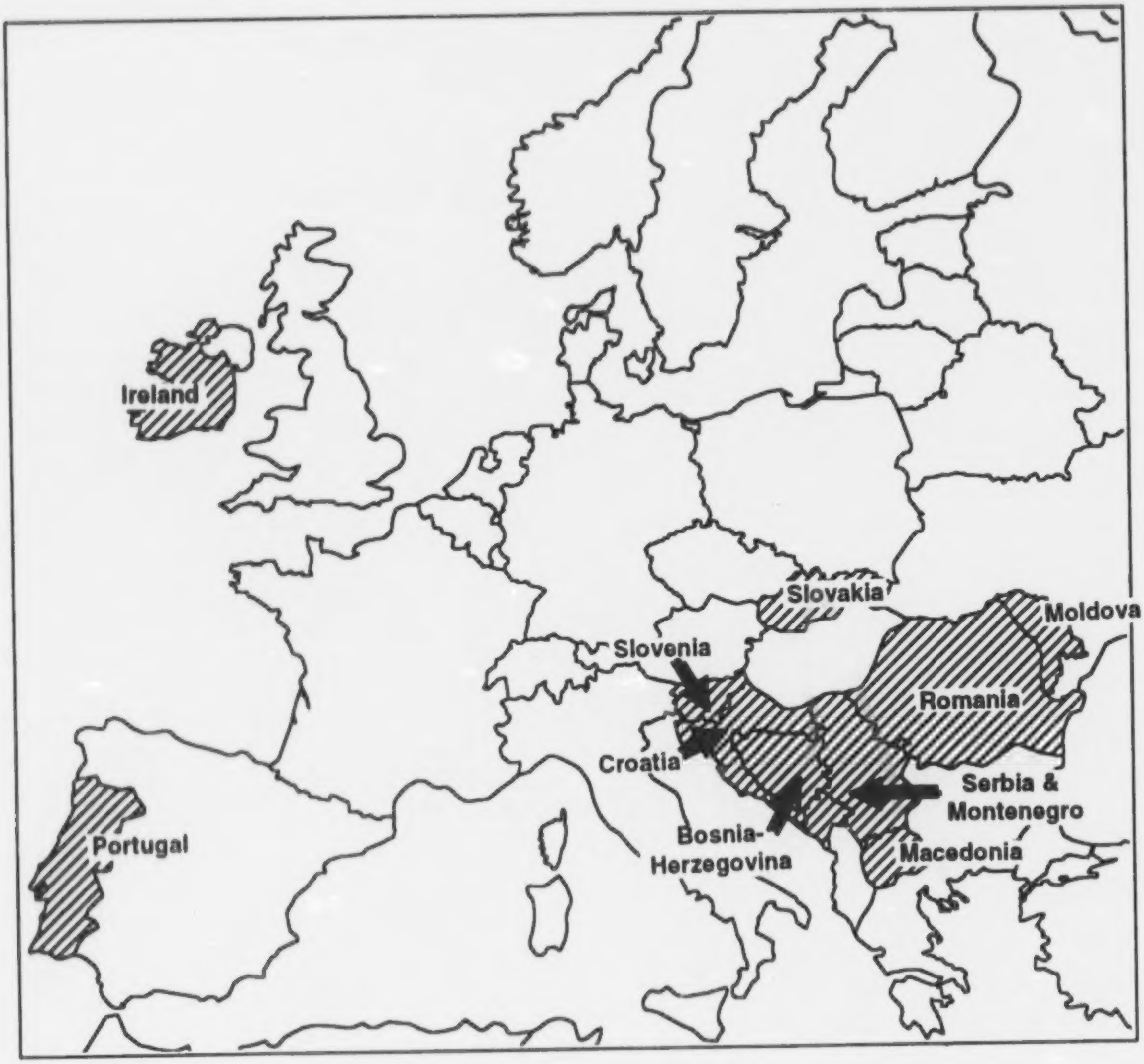
Source: All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet, except those noted which are from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

The Five European Nations Whose Urban Population is 90% or Greater


Iceland
United Kingdom
Belgium
Italy
San Marino

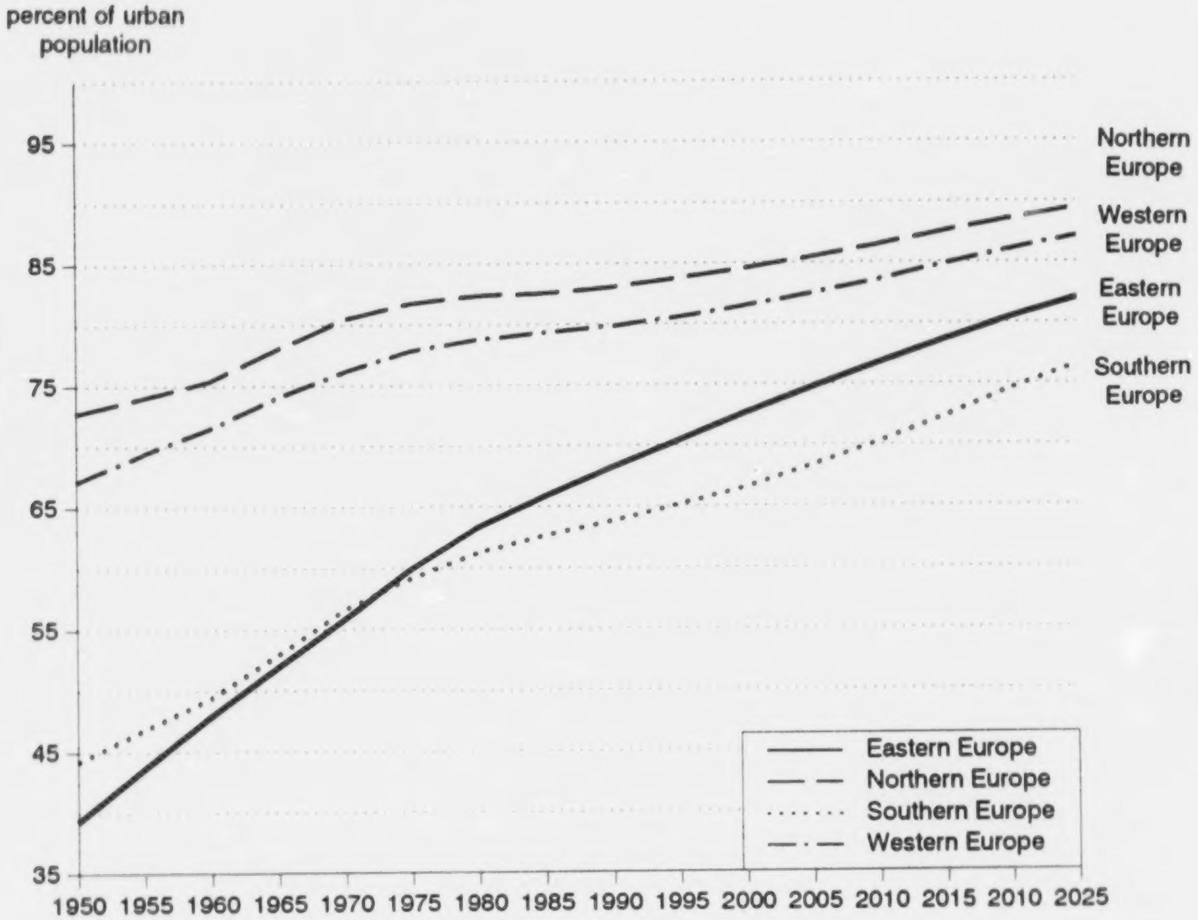
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

The Ten European Nations Whose Urban Population is 60% or Less


Ireland
Slovakia
Moldova
Slovenia
Romania
Croatia
Serbia & Montenegro
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Macedonia
Portugal

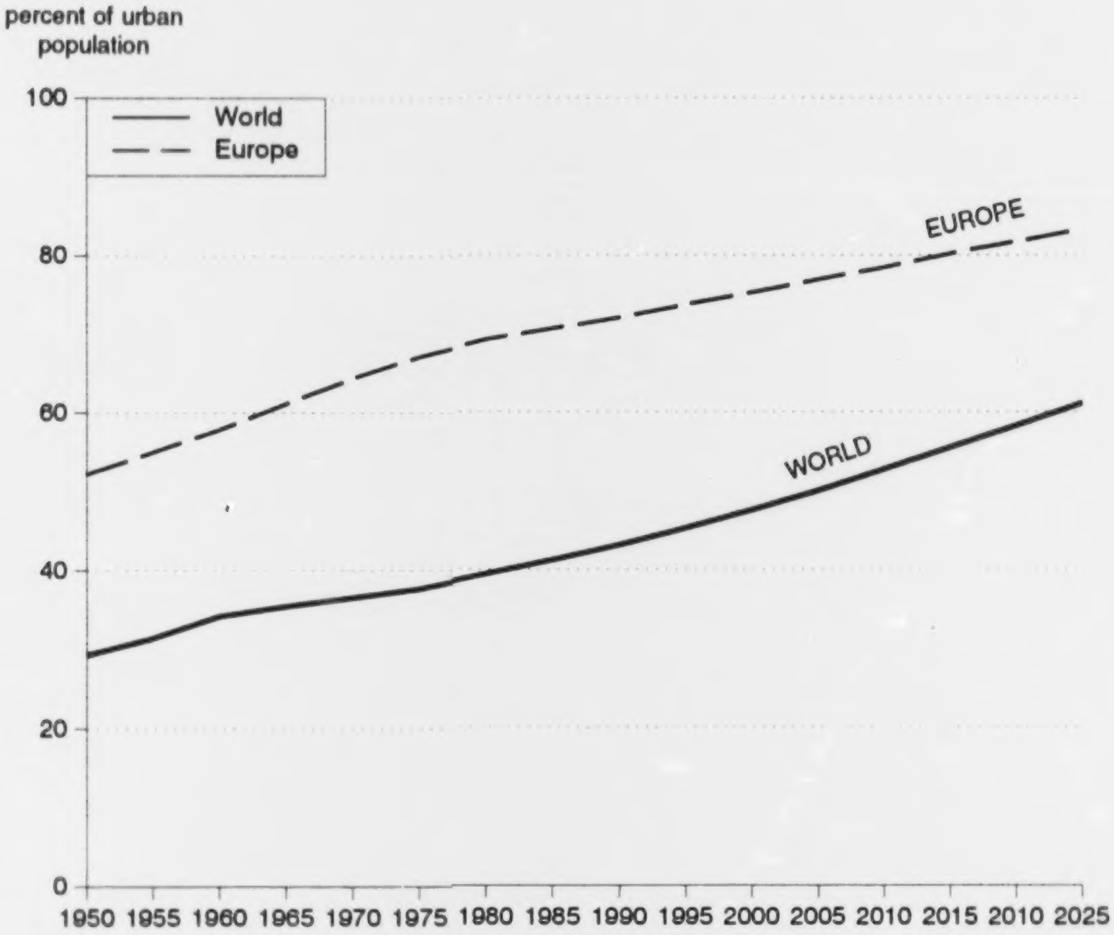
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.,
1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Distribution of Urban Population in Europe: 1950-2025 by European Region



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 1994
United Nations

Percent of Urban Population in Europe: 1950-2025



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 1994
United Nations

The 67 Cities of Europe with Populations Over 1 Million

Country	City	Population
AUSTRIA	Vienna	2,060,000
BELARUS	Minsk	1,766,000
BELGIUM	Brussels	1,122,000
BULGARIA	Sofia	1,384,000
CZECH REPUBLIC	Prague	1,225,000
DENMARK	Copenhagen	1,326,000
FINLAND	Helsinki	1,059,000
FRANCE	Lyons	1,311,000
	Marseilles	1,230,000
	Paris	9,469,000
GERMANY	Aachen	1,041,000
	Berlin	3,317,000
	Bielefeld	1,263,000
	Cologne	2,984,000
	Dusseldorf	3,031,000
	Essen	6,481,000
	Frankfurt	3,606,000
	Hamburg	2,625,000
	Hanover	1,267,000
	Mannheim	1,571,000
	Munich	2,238,000
	Nuremberg	1,161,000
	Stuttgart	2,608,000
GREECE	Athens	3,693,000
HUNGARY	Budapest	2,017,000
ITALY	Milan	4,251,000
	Naples	3,012,000
	Rome	2,931,000
	Turin	1,294,000
NETHERLANDS	Amsterdam	1,109,000
	Rotterdam	1,064,000
POLAND	Katowice	3,552,000
	Lodz	1,063,000
	Warsaw	2,316,000
PORTUGAL	Lisbon	1,863,000
ROMANIA	Bucherest	2,090,000
RUSSIA	Chelyabinsk	1,175,000
	Ekaterinburg	1,413,000
	Kazan	1,128,000
	Moscow	9,233,000
	Nizhni Novgorod	1,454,000
	Novosibirsk	1,469,000
	Omsk	1,199,000
	Perm	1,112,000
	Rostov-on-Don	1,043,000
	Samara	1,260,000
	St. Petersburg	5,111,000
	Ufa	1,126,000
	Volgograd	1,017,000
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	Belgrade	1,405,000
SPAIN	Barcelona	2,819,000
	Madrid	4,072,000
SWEDEN	Stockholm	1,545,000
TURKEY	Adana	1,074,000
	Ankara	2,826,000
	Bursa	1,030,000
	Istanbul	7,817,000
	Izmir	2,031,000
UKRAINE	Dnepropetrovsk	1,230,000
	Donetsk	1,149,000
	Kharkov	1,680,000
	Kiev	2,809,000
	Odessa	1,122,000
UNITED KINGDOM	Birmingham	2,302,000
	Leeds	1,460,000
	London	7,335,000
	Manchester	2,277,000

Source: World Urbanization Prospects,
1994, United Nations

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COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, POPULATIONS

Country	Est'd Population mid- 1996	Capital	Est'd Population	
Albania	3,300,000	Tirana*	243,000	1990
Andorra	65,780	Andorra la Vella*	20,437	1990
Austria	8,100,000	Vienna	2,060,000	1995
Belarus	10,300,000	Minsk	1,766,000	1995
Belgium	10,200,000	Brussels	1,122,000	1995
Bosnia-Hervegovina	3,600,000	Sarajevo*	416,000	1991
Bulgaria	8,400,000	Sofia	1,384,000	1995
Croatia	4,400,000	Zagreb*	707,000	1991
Czech	10,300,000	Prague	1,225,000	1995
Denmark	5,200,000	Copenhagen	1,326,000	1995
Estonia	1,500,000	Tallinn*	443,000	1994
Finland	5,100,000	Helsinki	1,059,000	1995
France	58,400,000	Paris	9,469,000	1995
Germany	81,700,000	Berlin	3,317,000	1995
Greece	10,500,000	Athens	3,693,000	1995
Hungary	10,200,000	Budapest	2,017,000	1995
Iceland	300,000	Reykjavik*	102,000	1993
Ireland	3,600,000	Dublin*	478,000	1991
Italy	57,300,000	Rome	2,931,000	1995
Latvia	2,500,000	Riga	924,000	1995
Liechtenstein	30,000	Vaduz*	5,100	1993
Lithuania	3,700,000	Vilnius*	590,000	1993
Luxembourg	400,000	Luxembourg-Ville*	75,000	1991
Macedonia	2,100,000	Skopje*	563,000	1991
Malta	400,000	Valletta*	9,183	1992
Moldova	4,300,000	Chisinau*	753,000	1991
Monaco	*31,515	Monaco-Ville	--	--
Netherlands	15,500,000	Amsterdam	1,153,000	1995
Norway	4,400,000	Oslo*	478,000	1994
Poland	38,600,000	Warsaw	2,316,000	1995
Portugal	9,900,000	Lisbon	1,863,000	1995
Romania	22,600,000	Bucharest	2,090,000	1995
Russian Federation	147,700,000	Moscow	9,233,000	1995
San Marino	30,000	San Marino*	2,399	1994
Serbia & Montenegro	10,200,000	Belgrade	1,168,454	1995
Slovakia	5,400,000	Bratislava*	447,000	1993
Slovenia	2,000,000	Ljubljana*	276,000	1991
Spain	39,300,000	Madrid	4,072,000	1995
Sweden	8,800,000	Stockhom	1,545,000	1995
Switzerland	7,100,000	Bern*	130,000	1993
Turkey	63,900,000	Ankara	2,826,000	1995
Ukraine	51,100,000	Kiev	2,809,000	1995
United Kingdom	58,800,000	London	7,335,000	1995
Vatican City	811			

Population figures for countries except the three cited in the next sentence are from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1996 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for Andorra, Monaco and Vatican are from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts. All city population figures are from World Urbanization Prospects 1994, United Nations, except those noted (*) which are from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts and 1996 Information Please Almanac.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65

Ranked by total % of those needed to be supported by the Population Aged 16-65

	% Under 15	% Over 65	Total %
Albania	33	6	39
Turkey	33	5	38
Monaco*	17	20	37
Ireland	25	11	36
Iceland	25	11	36
Sweden	19	17	36
Moldova	27	9	36
Norway	19	16	35
France	20	15	35
United Kingdom	19	16	35
Bulgaria	19	15	34
Belgium	18	16	34
Belarus	22	12	34
Ukraine	20	14	34
Lithuania	22	12	34
Poland	23	11	34
Latvia	21	13	34
Slovakia	23	11	34
Serbia and Montenegro	22	11	33
Austria	18	15	33
Malta	22	11	33
Finland	19	14	33
Estonia	20	13	33
Romania	21	12	33
Switzerland	18	15	33
Russian Federation	21	12	33
Luxembourg	18	14	32
Spain	17	15	32
Portugal	18	14	32
Macedonia	24	8	32
Croatia	20	12	32
Czech Republic	19	13	32
Denmark	17	15	32
Hungary	18	14	32
Slovenia	19	12	31
Italy	15	16	31
Netherlands	18	13	31
Greece	18	13	31
Germany	16	15	31
Andorra*	18	12	30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	23	7	30
San Marino	15	15	30
Liechtenstein	19	10	29
Vatican	--	--	--

World Eagle chart. All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet, except those noted which are from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 World Factbook.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate (%)[1]	Crude Death Rate (%)[1]	Current Annual Rate of Increase	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)[2]	Total Fertility Rate(%)[3]	Life Expectancy at Birth (Male/Female) (Years)[4]
Albania	23	6	1.7	33.2	2.8	72
Andorra	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	11	10	0.1	5.5	1.4	77
Belarus	10	13	-0.3	13	1.4	69
Belgium	12	10	0.1	7.6	1.6	76
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13	7	0.6	--	--	72
Bulgaria	9	13	-0.4	15.5	1.4	68
Croatia	11	11	-0.0	10.2	1.5	71
Czech Republic	10	11	-0.1	7.9	1.4	73
Denmark	13	2	0.2	5.4	1.8	75
Estonia	9	15	-0.5	15	1.4	70
Finland	13	10	0.3	4.7	1.8	77
France	12	9	0.3	6.1	1.7	78
Germany	9	11	-0.1	5.5	1.3	72
Greece	10	9	0.1	8.3	1.3	77
Hungary	11	4	-0.3	11.5	1.6	70
Iceland	17	7	1	3.4	2.1	79
Ireland	13	9	0.5	5.9	1.9	76
Italy	9	10	-0.0	8.3	1.2	77
Latvia	9	16	-0.7	19	1.3	67
Liechtenstein	12	7	0.5	5.6	1.3	72
Lithuania	12	12	0.1	14	1.5	69
Luxembourg	14	9	0.4	5.3	1.7	76
Macedonia	16	8	0.8	24.1	2.1	72
Malta	13	7	0.6	9.1	1.9	77
Moldova	14	12	0.3	23	2.0	68
Monaco	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	13	9	0.4	5.5	1.6	77
Norway	14	10	0.4	5.2	1.9	78
Poland	12	10	0.2	13.5	1.7	72
Portugal	11	10	0.1	7.9	1.4	75
Romania	10	12	0.2	23.9	1.3	70
Russian Federation	9	15	-0.5	18	1.4	65
San Marino	11	8	0.3	7.5	1.2	76
Serbia & Montenegro	13	10	0.3	18.6	1.9	72
Slovakia	12	10	0.3	11.2	1.7	72
Slovenia	10	10	0	6.5	1.3	73
Spain	9	9	0.1	7.2	1.2	77
Sweden	12	11	0.1	4.4	1.9	78
Switzerland	12	9	0.3	5.1	1.5	78
Turkey	23	7	1.6	47	2.7	68
Ukraine	10	15	-0.5	14	1.5	68
United Kingdom	13	11	0.2	6.2	1.7	77
Vatican	NA	NA	N.A	N.A	N.A	NA

1 **Birth and Death Rate:** These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

2 **Infant Mortality Rate:** The annual number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with decimals are completely registered national statistics, while those without are estimates from sources cited above. Rates shown in italics are based upon less than 50 annual infant deaths and, as a result, are subject to considerable yearly variability.

3 **Total Fertility Rate(TFR):** The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

4 **Life Expectancy at Birth:** The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality rates.

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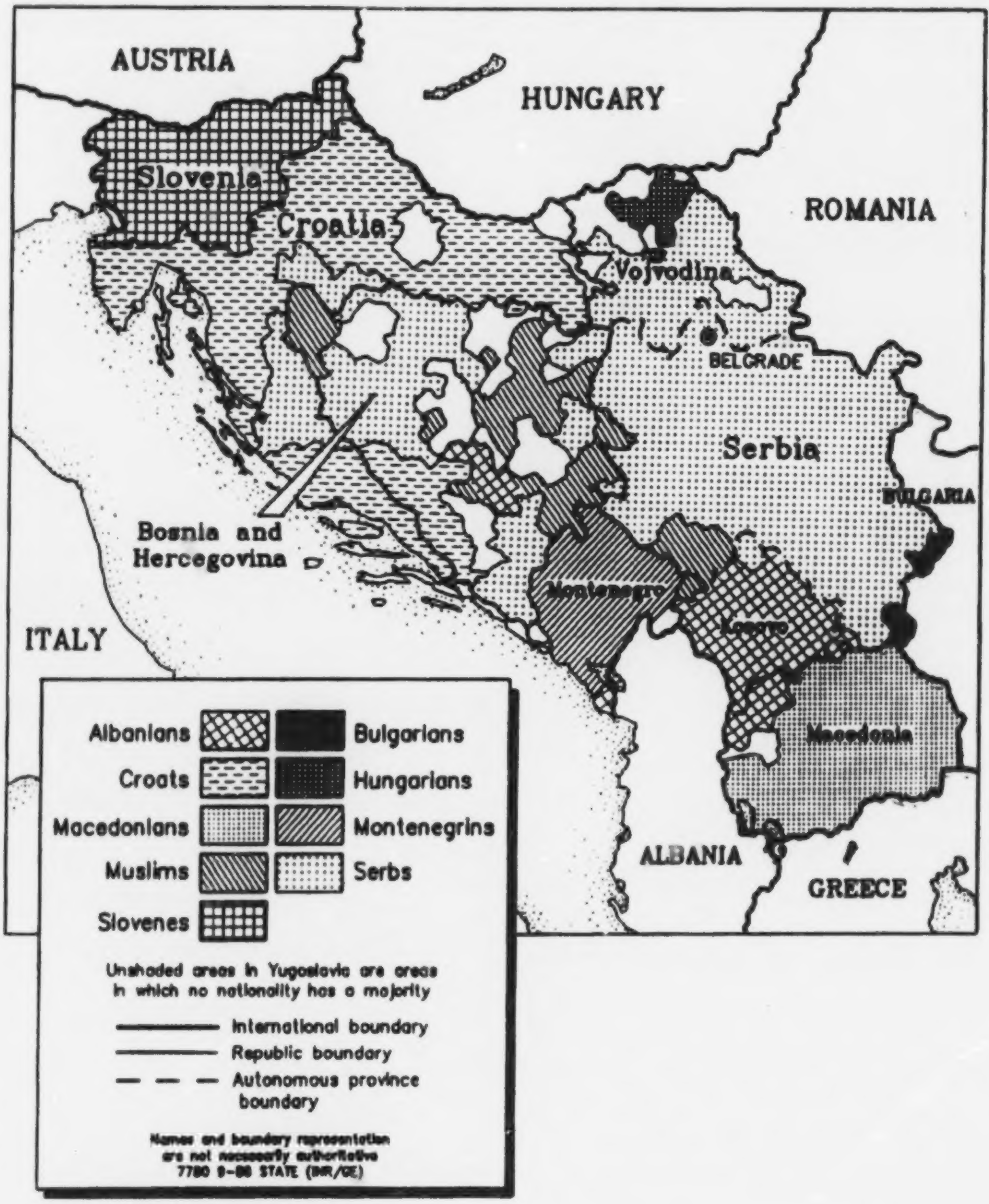
World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Burau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

IN THE BEGINNING:
Areas of the Former Yugoslavia in Which a Nationality Comprised the Majority of the Population


AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Slovenia
Croatia
Vojvodina
BELGRADE
Serbia
BULGARIA
Bosnia and
Hercegovina
Montenegro
Kosovo
Macedonia
ITALY
ALBANIA
GREECE
Albanians
Bulgarians
Croats
Hungarians
Macedonians
Montenegrins
Muslims
Serbs
Slovenes
Unshaded areas in Yugoslavia are areas in which no nationality has a majority
International boundary
Republic boundary
Autonomous province boundary
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
7780 9-88 STATE (INR/GE)

Based on 1981 Census

Source: United States Department of State. Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Geographic Notes, No. 9, February 6, 1989. P. 20.

ETHNIC GROUPS

ALBANIA

Albanian 95%, Greeks 3%, other 2% (Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians) (1989 est.)

ANDORRA

Spanish 61%, Andorran 30%, French 6%, other 3%

AUSTRIA

German 99.4%, Croatian 0.3%, Slovene 0.2%, other 0.1%

BELARUS

Byelorussian 77.9%, Russian 13.2%, Polish 4.1%, Ukrainian 2.9%, other 1.9%

BELGIUM

Fleming 55%, Walloon 33%, mixed or other 12%

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Muslim 38%, Serb 40%, Croat 22% (est.)

BULGARIA

Bulgarian 85.3%, Turk 8.5%, Gypsy 2.6%, Macedonian 2.5%, Armenian 0.3%, Russian 0.2%, other 0.6%

CROATIA

Croat 78%, Serb 12%, Muslim 0.9%, Hungarian 0.5%, Slovenian 0.5%, others 8.1% (1991)

CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech 94.4%, Slovak 3%, Polish 0.6%, German 0.5%, Gypsy 0.3%, Hungarian 0.2%, other 1%

DENMARK

Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

ESTONIA

Estonian 61.5%, Russian 30.3%, Ukrainian 3.17%, Byelorussian 1.8%, Finn 1.1%, other 2.13% (1989)

FINLAND

Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

FRANCE

Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities

GERMANY

German 95.1%, Turkish 2.3%, Italians 0.7%, Greeks 0.4%, Poles 0.4%, other 1.1% (made up largely of people fleeing the war in the former Yugoslavia)

GREECE

Greek 98%, other 2%. note the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece

HUNGARY

Hungarian 89.9%, Gypsy 4%, German 2.6%, Serb 2%, Slovak 0.8%, Romanian 0.7%

ICELAND

homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

IRELAND

Celtic, English

ITALY

Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south), Sicilians, Sardinians

LATVIA

Latvian 51.8%, Russian 33.8%, Byelorussian 4.5%, Ukrainian 3.4%, Polish 2.3%, other 4.2%

LIECHTENSTEIN

Alemannic 95%, Italian and other 5%

LITHUANIA

Lithuanian 80.1%, Russian 8.6%, Polish 7.7%, Byelorussian 1.5%, other 2.1%

LUXEMBOURG

Celtic base (with French and German blend), Portuguese, Italian, and European (guest and worker residents)

MACEDONIA

Macedonian 65%, Albanian 22%, Turkish 4%, Serb 2%, Gypsies 3%, other 4%

MALTA

Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

MOLDOVA

Moldavian/Romanian 64.5%, Ukrainian 13.8%, Russian 13%, Gagauz 3.5%, Jewish 1.5%, Bulgarian 2%, other 1.7% (1989 figures) note internal disputes with ethnic Russians and Ukrainians in the Dniester region and Gagauz Turks in the south

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ETHNIC GROUPS

MONACO

French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%

NETHERLANDS

Dutch 96%, Moroccans, Turks, and other 4% (1988)

NORWAY

Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic), Lapps (Sami) 20,000

POLAND

Polish 97.6%, German 1.3%, Ukrainian 0.6%, Byelorussian 0.5% (1990 est.)

PORTUGAL

homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

ROMANIA

Romanian 89.1%, Hungarian 8.9%, German 0.4%, Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy 1.6%

RUSSIA

Russian 81.5%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 3%, Chuvash 1.2%, Bashkir 0.9%, Byelorussian 0.8%, Moldavian 0.7%, other 8.1%

SAN MARINO

Sammarinese, Italian

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Serbs 63%, Albanians 14%, Montenegrins 6%, Hungarians 4%, other 13%

SLOVAKIA

Slovak 85.7%, Hungarian 10.7%, Gypsy 1.5% (the 1992 census figures underreport the Gypsy/Romany community, which could reach 500,000 or more), Czech 1%, Ruthenian 0.3%, Ukrainian 0.3%, German 0.1%, Polish 0.1%, other 0.3%

SLOVENIA

Slovene 91%, Croat 3%, Serb 2%, Muslim 1%, other 3%

SPAIN

composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

SWEDEN

white, Lapp (Sami), foreign born or first-generation immigrants 12% (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks)

SWITZERLAND

total population German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%, Romansch 1%, other 6% Swiss nationals German 74%, French 20%, Italian 4%, Romansch 1%, other 1%

TURKEY

Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20%

UKRAINE

Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, other 4%

UNITED KINGDOM

English 81.5%, Scottish 9.6%, Irish 2.4%, Welsh 1.9%, Ulster 1.8%, West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other 2.8%

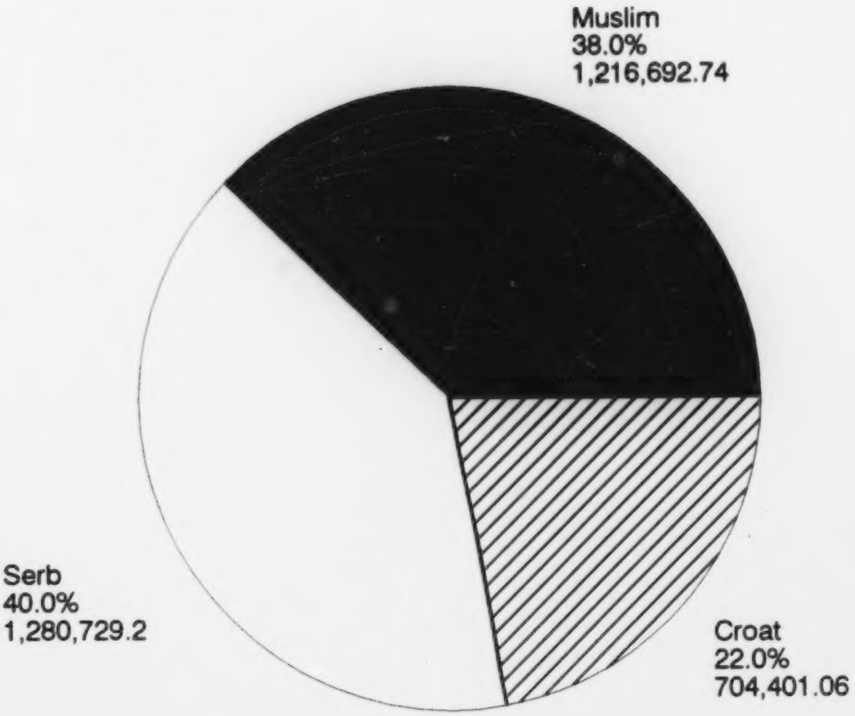
VATICAN CITY

Italians, Swiss

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Mid-1995 estimates



Total Official Estmiates Mid-1995: 3,201,823

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATES OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE FORMER USSR AND OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Country	Nationality
Armenia	Armenian 93%; Azeri 3%; Russian 2%; Other (mostly Yezidi Kurds) 2%
Azerbaijan	Azeri 90%; Dagestani Peoples 3.2%; Russian 2.5%; Armenian 2.3%; Other 2%
Belarus	Byelorussia 77.9%; Russian 13.2%; Polish 4.1%; Ukranian 2.9%, Other 1.9%
Estonia	Estonian 61.5%; Russian 30.3%; Ukrainian 3.17%; Byelorussian 1.8%; Finn 1.1%, Other 2.13%
Georgia	Georgian 70.1%; Armenian 8.1%; Russian 6.3%; Azeri 5.7%; Ossetian 3%; Abkhaz 1.8%, Other 5%
Kazakhstan	Kazakh (Qazaq) 41.9%; Russian 37%; Ukrainian 5.2%; German 4.7%; Uzbek 2.1%; Tatar 2%; Other 7.1%
Kyrgyzstan	Kirghiz 52.4%; Russian 21.5%; Uzbek 12.9%; Ukrainian 2.5%; German 2.4%; Other 8.3%
Latvia	Latvian 51.8%; Russian 33.8%; Byelorussian 4.5%; Ukrainian 3.4%; Polish 2.3%; Other 4.2%
Lithuania	Lithuanian 80.1%; Russian 8.6%; Polish 7.7%; Byelorussian 1.5%; Other 2.1%
Moldova	Moldavian/Romanian 64.5%; Ukrainian 13.8%; Russian 13%; Gagauz 3.5%; Jewish 1.5%; Bulgarian 2%; Other 1.7%
Russia	Russian 81.5%; Tatar 3.8%; Ukrainian 3%; Chuvash 1.2%; Bashkir 0.9%; Byelorussian 0.8%; Moldavian 0.7%; Other 8.1%
Tajikistan	Tajik 64.9%; Uzbek 25%; Russian 3.5%; Other 6.6%
Turkmenistan	Turkmen 73.3%; Russian 9.8%; Uzbek 9%; Kazakh 2%; Other 5.9%
Ukraine	Ukrainian 73%; Russian 22%; Jewish 1%; Other 4%
Uzbekistan	Uzbek 71.4%; Russian 8.3%; Tajik 4.7%; Kazakh 4.1%; Tatar 2.4%; Karakalpak 2.1%; Other 7%

Bosnia-Herzegovenia	Muslim 38%; Serb 40%; Croat 22%
Croatia	Croat 78%; Serb 12%; Muslim 0.9%; Hungarian 0.5%· Slovenian 0.5%; Others 8.1%
Macedonia	Macedonian 65%; Albanian 22%; Turkish 4%; Serb 2%; Gypsies 3%; Other 4%
Slovenia	Slovene 91%; Croat 3%; Serb 2%; Muslim 1%; Other 3%
Serbia and Montenegro	Serbs 63%; Albanians 14%; Montenegrins 6%; Hungarians 4%; Other 13%

World Eagle Table. Data from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 World Factbook.

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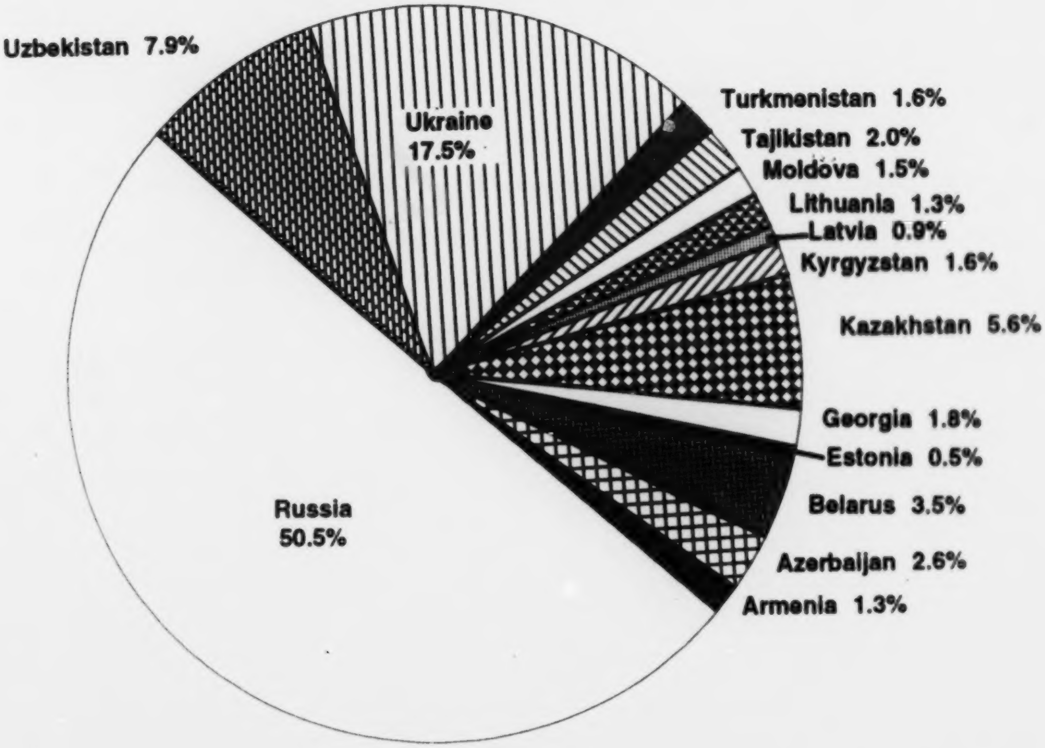
Population Distribution of the Former USSR



Mid-1996 Estimated Total Population: 292,700,000

Country	Population est. mid-1996	Area sq mi	Area sq km	Capital	Per Capita GNP 1994 (US$)
Russia	147,700,000	6,592,820	17,075,403	Moscow	2,650
Armenia	3,800,000	10,890	28,205	Yerevan	670
Azerbaijan	7,600,000	33,440	86,610	Baku	500
Belarus	10,300,000	80,150	207,589	Minsk	2,160
Estonia[1]	1,500,000	16,320	42,269	Tallin	2,820
Georgia	5,400,000	26,910	69,697	Tbilisi	580
Kazakhstan	16,500,000	1,049,150	2,717,299	Alma-Ata	1,110
Kyrgyzstan	4,600,000	76,640	198,498	Bishkek	610
Latvia[1]	2,500,000	23,960	62,056	Riga	2,290
Lithuania[1]	3,700,000	25,170	65,190	Vilnius	1,350
Moldova	4,300,000	12,730	32,971	Chisinau	870
Tajikistan	5,900,000	54,290	140,611	Dushanbe	350
Turkmenistan	4,600,000	188,500	488,215	Ashkhabad	--
Ukraine	51,100,000	223,690	579,357	Kiev	1,570
Uzbekistan	23,200,000	172,740	447,397	Tashkent	950

World Eagle chart and table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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LANGUAGES

ALBANIA

Albanian (Tosk is the official dialect), Greek

ANDORRA

Catalan (official), French, Castilian

AUSTRIA

German

BELARUS

Byelorussian, Russian, other

BELGIUM

Dutch 56%, French 32%, German 1%, legally bilingual 11% divided along ethnic lines

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Serbo-Croatian 99%

BULGARIA

Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

CROATIA

Serbo-Croatian 96%, other 4%

CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech, Slovak

DENMARK

Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect), German (small minority)

ESTONIA

Estonian (official), Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, other

FINLAND

Finnish 93.5% (official), Swedish 6.3% (official), small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

FRANCE

French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages (Provencal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

GERMANY

German

GREECE

Greek (official), English, French

HUNGARY

Hungarian 98.2%, other 1.8%

ICELAND

Icelandic

IRELAND

Irish (Gaelic), spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard, English is the language generally used

ITALY

Italian, German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking), French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region), Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area)

LATVIA

Lettish (official), Lithuanian, Russian, other

LIECHTENSTEIN

German (official), Alemannic dialect

LITHUANIA

Lithuanian (official), Polish, Russian

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourgisch, German, French, English

MACEDONIA

Macedonian 70%, Albanian 21%, Turkish 3%, Serbo-Croatian 3%, other 3%

MALTA

Maltese (official), English (official)

MOLDOVA

Moldovan (official; virtually the same as the Romanian language), Russian, Gagauz (a Turkish dialect)

MONACO

French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque

NETHERLANDS

Dutch

NORWAY

Norwegian (official) note small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

POLAND

Polish

PORTUGAL

Portuguese

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

LANGUAGES

ROMANIA

Romanian, Hungarian, German

RUSSIA

Russian, other

SAN MARINO

Italian

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Serbo-Croatian 95%, Albanian 5%

SLOVAKIA

Slovak (official), Hungarian

SLOVENIA

Slovenian 91%, Serbo-Croatian 7%, other 2%

SPAIN

Castilian Spanish, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%

SWEDEN

Swedish note small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

SWITZERLAND

German 65%, French 18%, Italian 12%, Romansch 1%, other 4% note figures for Swiss nationals only - German 74%, French 20%, Italian 4%, Romansch 1%, other 1%

TURKEY

Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

UKRAINE

Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian

UNITED KINGDOM

English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

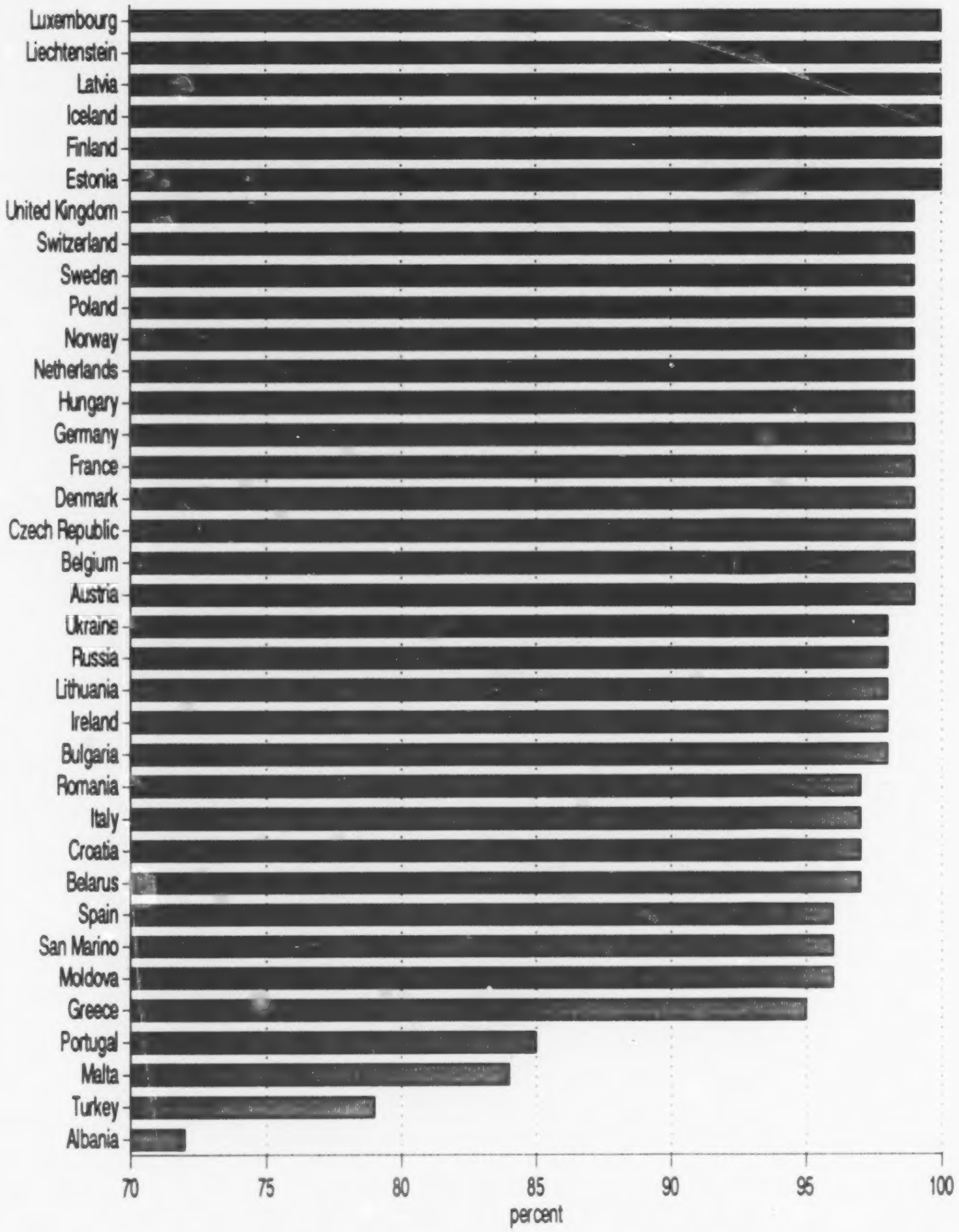
VATICAN CITY

Italian, Latin, various other languages

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Estimates of Literacy for European Countries

in percent of total population over the age of 15



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

In percent, ages 15+ can read and write

Albania*	100
Andorra	[2]100
Austria*	[5]100
Belarus	[1]97
Belgium*	[4]98
Bosnia-Herzegovina*	[3]90
Bulgaria	[4]98
Croatia	[3]97
Czech Republic*	[5]100
Denmark*	[4]100
Estonia	[1]100
Finland*	[4]99
France	[3]99
Germany	[3]99
Greece	[3]95
Hungary*	[5]99
Iceland*	[4]100
Ireland*	[4]100
Italy	[2]97
Latvia	[1]100
Liechtenstein*	[5]100
Lithuania	[1]98
Luxembourg*	[4]100
Macedonia*	[3]89
Malta*	[4]96
Moldova	[1]96
Monaco*	[1]99
Netherlands*	[5]100
Norway*	[5]100
Poland*	[5]99
Portugal	[2]85
Romania	[4]97
Russian Federation	[1]98
San Marino*	[6]98
Serbia and Montenegro*	[5]89
Slovakia*	[5]100
Slovenia*	[4]99
Spain*	[3]97
Sweden	[3]99
Switzerland*	[5]100
Turkey	[2]79
Ukraine	[1]98
United Kingdom	[3]99
Vatican	NA

OTHERS

Argentina	[2]95
Australia*	[5]99
Canada*	[6]96
China	[2]78
Hong Kong	[7]77
India*	[5]48
Israel	[4]95
Japan*	[4]100
Libya*	[4]64
Mexico	[2]88
Nigeria	[2]51
Singapore	[2]89
United States*	[3]96
Venezuela	[2]90

[1] 1989 est

[2] 1990 est.

[3] 1991 est.

[4] 1992 est.

[5] 1993 est.

[6] 1994 est.

[7] 1971 est.

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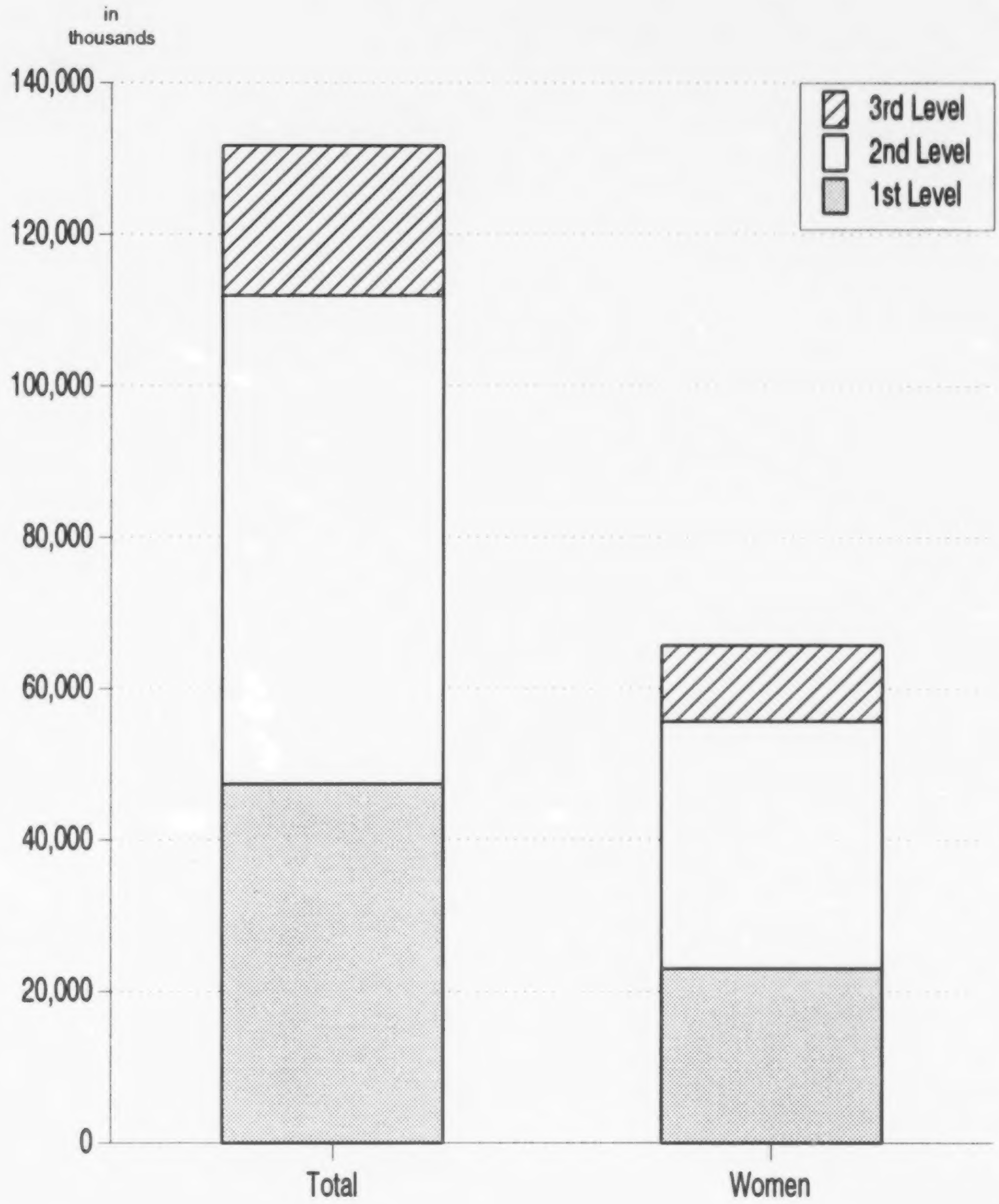
Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.
* Figures from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

TOTAL AND FEMALE ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE, 1993

* Europe includes the following countries of the former USSR: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Turkey is not included.



World Eagle chart. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Life Expectancy at Birth	Fertility Rate %	Literacy Rate %	Contraceptive Rate %
Albania	NA	2.8	[1]63	76
Andorra	NA	N.A	NA	82
Austria	71	1.4	NA	80
Belarus	50	1.4	[6]96	74
Belgium	79	1.6	NA	80
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA	N.A	NA	75
Bulgaria	NA	1.4	[11]97	75
Croatia	NA	1.5	[10]95	75
Czech Republic	69	1.4	NA	77
Denmark	78	1.8	NA	78
Estonia	NA	1.4	[8]100	75
Finland	NA	1.8	NA	80
France	81	1.7	NA	82
Germany	75	1.3	NA	79
Greece	NA	1.3	[10]93	80
Hungary	73	1.6	[4]98	74
Iceland	NA	2.1	NA	81
Ireland	NA	1.9	NA	79
Italy	NA	1.2	[8]96	80
Latvia	NA	1.3	[6]99	73
Liechtenstein	NA	1.3	[5]100	75
Lithuania	NA	1.5	[8]98	75
Luxembourg	NA	1.7	[4]100	79
Macedonia	NA	2.1	NA	74
Malta	NA	1.9	[6]82	79
Moldova	NA	2	[6]94	71
Monaco	NA	N.A	NA	82
Netherlands	76	1.6	NA	80
Norway	76	1.9	NA	81
Poland	NA	1.7	[3]98	76
Portugal	NA	1.4	[9]82	78
Romania	57	1.3	[11]95	73
Russian Federation	NA	1.4	[8]97	71
San Marino	NA	1.2	[2]95	79
Serbia and Montenegro	NA	1.9	NA	74
Slovakia	74	1.7	NA	77
Slovenia	NA	1.3	NA	77
Spain	79	1.2	[7]94	81
Sweden	78	1.9	NA	81
Switzerland	71	1.5	NA	82

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
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WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Life Expectancy at Birth	Fertility Rate %	Literacy Rate %	Contraceptive Rate %
Turkey	63	2.7	[8]68	70
Ukraine	NA	1.5	[8]97	73
United Kingdom	72	1.7	NA	79
Vatican	NA	N.A	NA	NA
		OTHER		
Algeria	68	4.3	46	47
Argentina	76	2.7	95	NA
Burkina Faso	48	6.9	9	9
Canada	81	1.6	NA	73
China	72	1.8	68	83
Hong Kong	81	1.2	64	81
India	59	3.4	39	41
Israel	79	2.9	93	NA
Japan	83	1.5	NA	64
Mexico	76	3.1	85	65
Singapore	79	1.8	83	65
South Africa	68	6.1	21	9
United States	79	2.0	97	71
Venezuela	75	3.1	89	NA

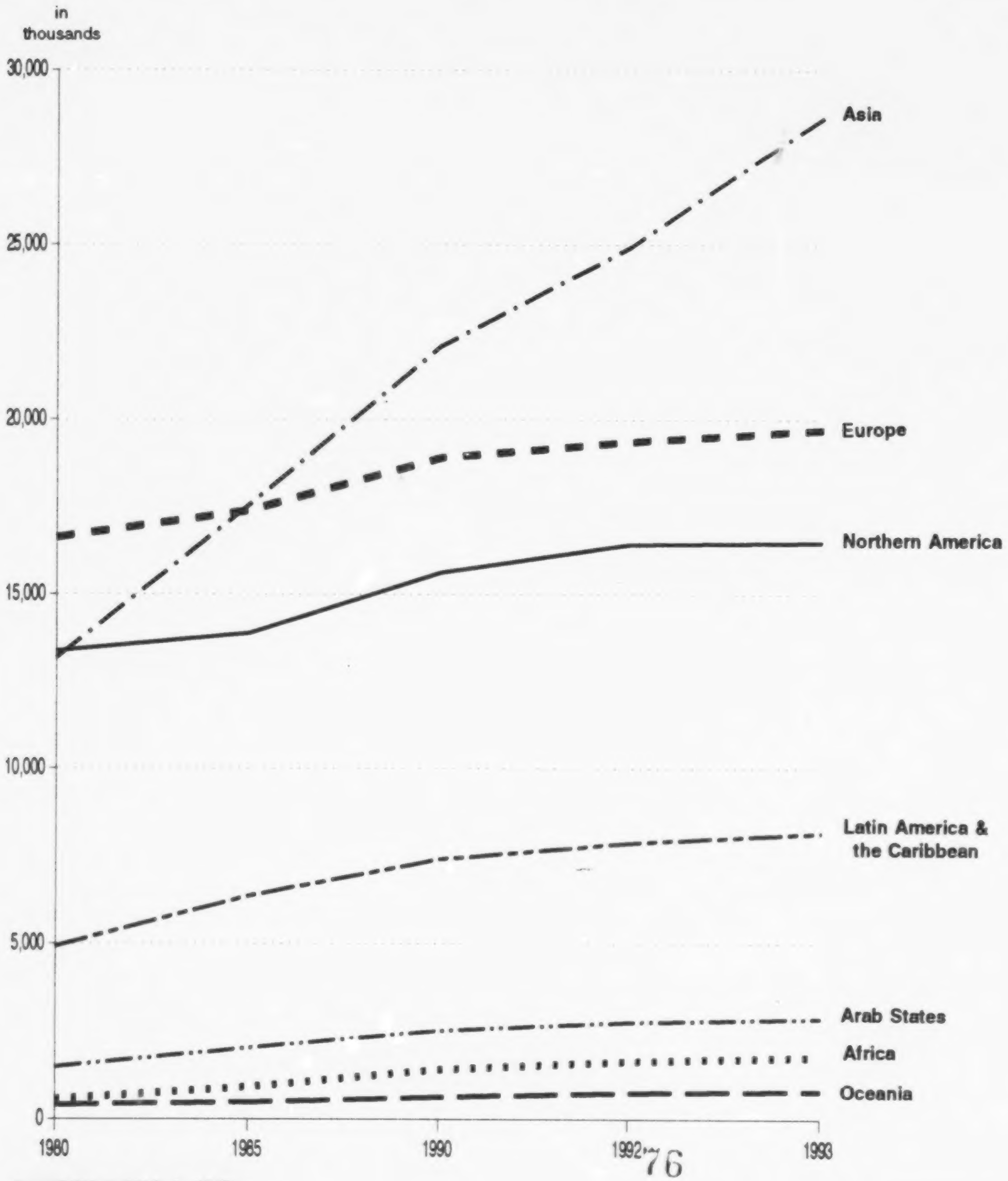
[1] 1955 est.
[2] 1976 est.
[3] 1978 est.
[4] 1980 est
[5] 1981 est
[6] 1985 est.
[7] 1986 est
[8] 1989 est.
[9] 1990 est
[10] 1991 est
[11] 1992 est.

Life Expectancy at Birth:	The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.
Fertility Rate:	The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).
Contraceptive Rate:	The percentage of currently married women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception.
Literacy Rate:	The definitions of literacy vary slightly. Generally counted are those over the age of 15 who have had some schooling.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION

* Asia and Africa exclude Arab states. Europe includes the following countries of the former USSR: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Asia includes the following countries of the former USSR: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

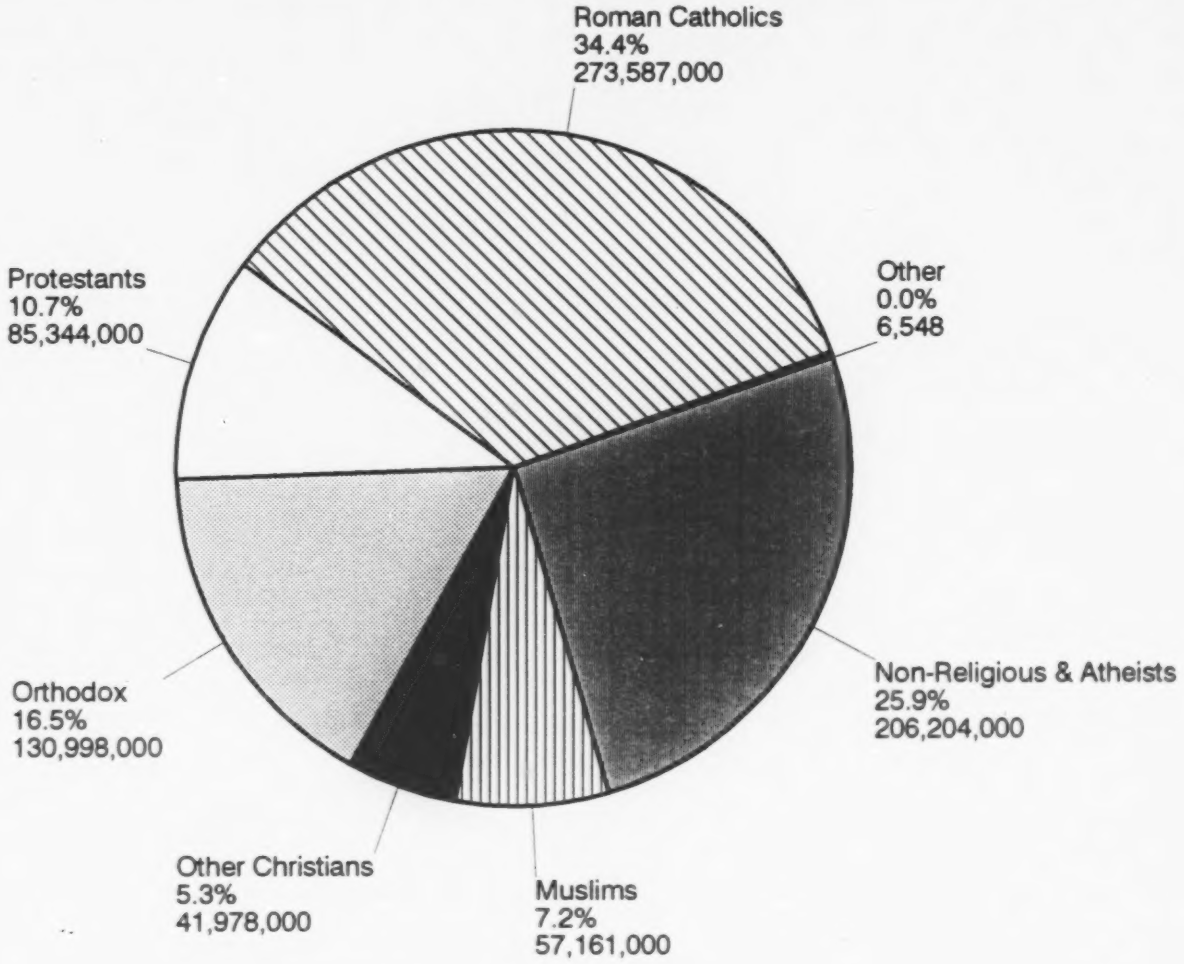


Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN EUROPE: 1994

*** Figures for Europe include the Former USSR.**

OTHER = Hindus, Buddhists, Chinese Folk Religionists, New-Religionists, Tribal Religionists, Sikhs, Jews, Shamanists, Confucians, Baha'is, Jains, Shintoists, and Other Religionists.



TOTAL POPULATION IN EUROPE: 801,819,000
TOTAL WORLD POPULATION: 5,661,525,000

Source: 1996 Information Please Almanac

RELIGIONS

ALBANIA

Muslim 70%, Albanian Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10% note all mosques and churches were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; in November 1990, Albania began allowing private religious practice

ANDORRA

Roman Catholic (predominant)

AUSTRIA

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 6%, other 9%

BELARUS

Eastern Orthodox, other

BELGIUM

Roman Catholic 75%, Protestant or other 25%

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%, other 10%

BULGARIA

Bulgarian Orthodox 85%, Muslim 13%, Jewish 0.8%, Roman Catholic 0.5%, Uniate Catholic 0.2%, Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other 0.5%

CROATIA

Catholic 76.5%, Orthodox 11.1%, Slavic Muslim 1.2%, Protestant 0.4%, others and unknown 10.8%

CZECH REPUBLIC

Catholic 76.5%, Orthodox 11.1%, Slavic Muslim 1.2%, Protestant 0.4%, others and unknown 10.8%

DENMARK

Evangelical Lutheran 91%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 2%, other 7% (1988)

ESTONIA

Lutheran

FINLAND

Evangelical Lutheran 89%, Greek Orthodox 1%, none 9%, other 1%

FRANCE

Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim (North African workers) 1%, unaffiliated 6%

GERMANY

Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 37%, unaffiliated or other 18%

GREECE

Greek Orthodox 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7%

HUNGARY

Roman Catholic 67.5%, Calvinist 20%, Lutheran 5%, atheist and other 7.5%

ICELAND

Evangelical Lutheran 96%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%, none 1% (1988)

IRELAND

Roman Catholic 93%, Anglican 3%, none 1%, unknown 2%, other 1% (1981)

ITALY

Roman Catholic 98%, other 2%

LATVIA

Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox

LIECHTENSTEIN

Roman Catholic 87.3%, Protestant 8.3%, unknown 1.6%, other 2.8% (1988)

LITHUANIA

Roman Catholic, Lutheran, other

LUXEMBOURG

Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant and Jewish 3%

MACEDONIA

Eastern Orthodox 67%, Muslim 30%, other 3%

MALTA

Roman Catholic 98%

MOLDOVA

Eastern Orthodox 98.5%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist (only about 1,000 members) (1991) note the large majority of churchgoers are ethnic Moldavian

MONACO

Roman Catholic 95%

NETHERLANDS

Roman Catholic 34%, Protestant 25%, Muslim 3%, other 2%, unaffiliated 36% (1991)

NORWAY

Evangelical Lutheran 87.8% (state church), other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3.8%, none 3.2%, unknown 5.2% (1980)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

RELIGIONS

POLAND

Roman Catholic 95% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, and other 5%

PORTUGAL

Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant denominations 1%, other 2%

ROMANIA

Romanian Orthodox 70%, Roman Catholic 6% (of which 3% are Uniate), Protestant 6%, unaffiliated 18%

RUSSIA

Russian Orthodox, Muslim, other

SAN MARINO

Roman Catholic

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Orthodox 65%, Muslim 19%, Roman Catholic 4%, Protestant 1%, other 11%

SLOVAKIA

Roman Catholic 60.3%, atheist 9.7%, Protestant 8.4%, Orthodox 4.1%, other 17.5%

SLOVENIA

Roman Catholic 96% (including 2% Uniate), Muslim 1%, other 3%

SPAIN

Roman Catholic 99%, other sects 1%

SWEDEN

Evangelical Lutheran 94%, Roman Catholic 1.5%, Pentecostal 1%, other 3.5% (1987)

SWITZERLAND

Roman Catholic 47.6%, Protestant 44.3%, other 8.1% (1980)

TURKEY

Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (Christian and Jews)

UKRAINE

Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate, Ukrainian Orthodox - Kiev Patriarchate, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate), Protestant, Jewish

UNITED KINGDOM

Anglican 27 million, Roman Catholic 9 million, Muslim 1 million, Presbyterian 800,000, Methodist 760,000, Sikh 400,000, Hindu 350,000, Jewish 300,000 (1991 est.) note the UK does not include a question on religion in its census

VATICAN CITY

Roman Catholic

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

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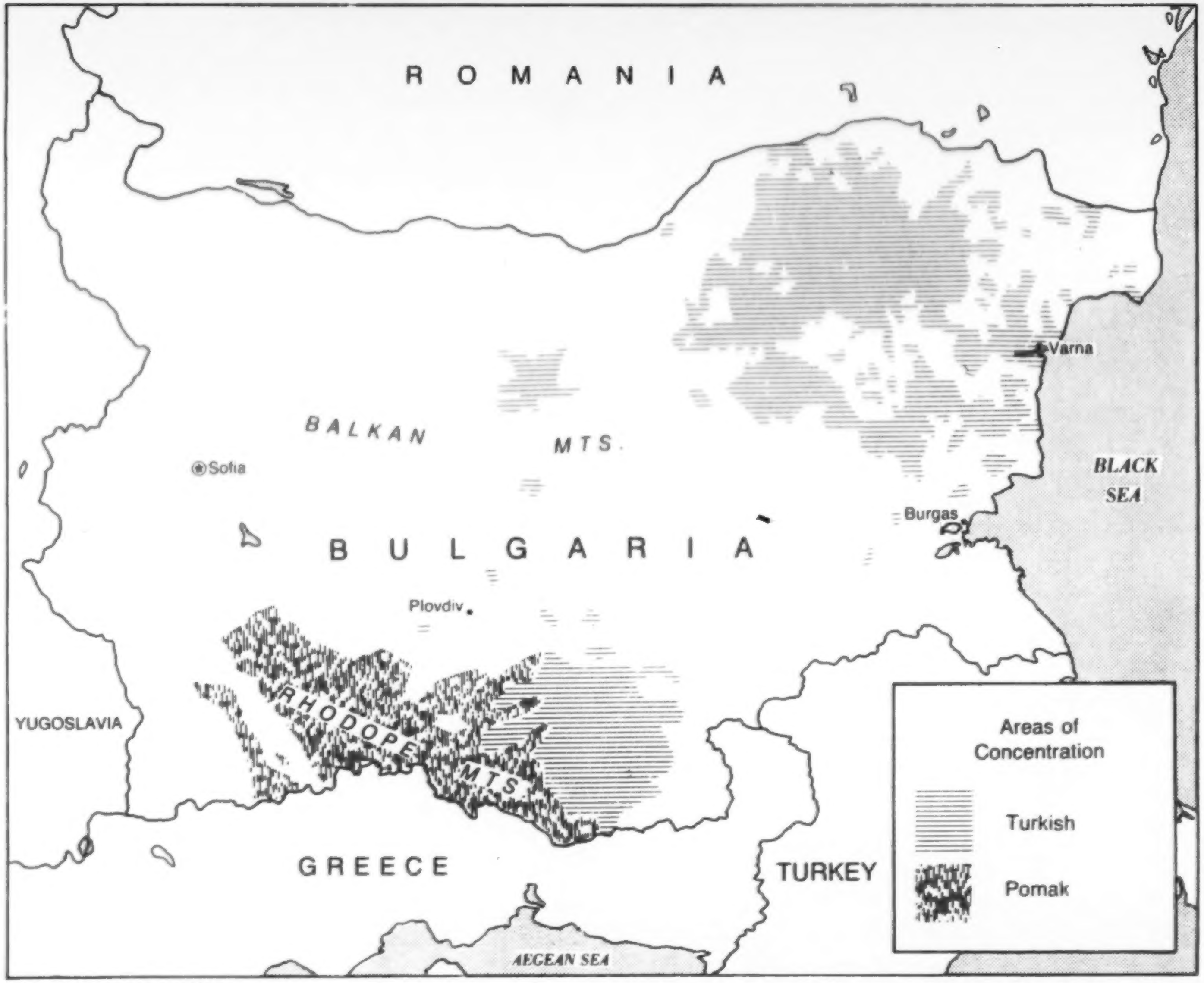
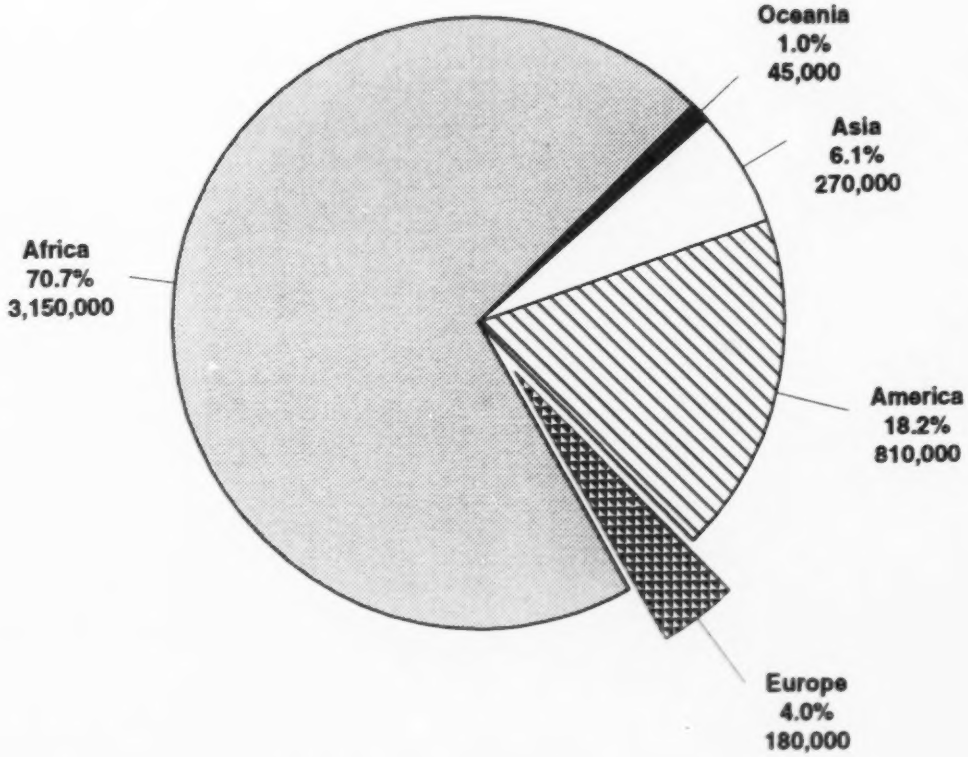
Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria, as of 1986


ROMANIA
BALKAN MTS.
Sofia
Varna
BLACK SEA
Burgas
BULGARIA
Plovdiv
RHODOPE MTS.
YUGOSLAVIA
GREECE
TURKEY
AEGEAN SEA
Areas of Concentration
Turkish
Pomak

6830 11-86 STATE (INR/GE)

Source: U.S. Department of State. Office of the Geographer. Geographic Notes, December 8, 1986. P. 13.

ESTIMATED AIDS CASES TO END OF 1994



World Total: 4,500,000

***Russia is included in Europe
Turkey is included in Asia.**

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1995

REPORTED AIDS CASES IN EUROPE BY COUNTRY

	Total Reported to Dec.1991	New Cases Reported for 1992	New Cases Reported for 1993	Cumulative Total to Dec.1993
Albania	0	0	0	0
Andorra	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	691	198	216	1,105
Belarus	2	6	2	10
Belgium	1,047	251	223	1,521
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	12	6	6	24
Croatia	39	8	13	60
Czech Republic	23	9	15	47
Denmark	925	194	236	1,355
Estonia	0	1	1	2
Finland	89	17	36	142
France	17,720	5,146	5,805	28,671
Germany	7,079	1,679	1,887	10,645
Greece	559	162	170	891
Hungary	79	33	36	148
Iceland	22	3	6	31
Ireland	239	69	74	382
Italy	11,607	4,150	4,573	20,330
Latvia	3	1	3	7
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	2	1	2	5
Luxembourg	45	12	20	77
Macedonia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	22	4	3	29
Moldova	2	0	2	4
Monaco	7	10	7	24
Netherlands	1,943	533	435	2,911
Norway	252	54	62	368
Poland	85	40	42	167
Portugal	831	382	462	1,675
Romania	1,705	530	402	2,637
Russian Federation	57	54	21	132
San Marino	1	0	0	1
Serbia and Montenegro	180	88	54	322
Slovakia	3	1	3	7
Slovenia	20	4	7	31
Spain	11,342	5,361	5,576	22,279
Sweden	645	127	177	949
Switzerland	2,223	646	679	3,584
Turkey	63	29	30	122
Ukraine	8	4	10	22
United Kingdom	5,425	1,482	1,608	8,515
Vatican	NA	NA	NA	NA

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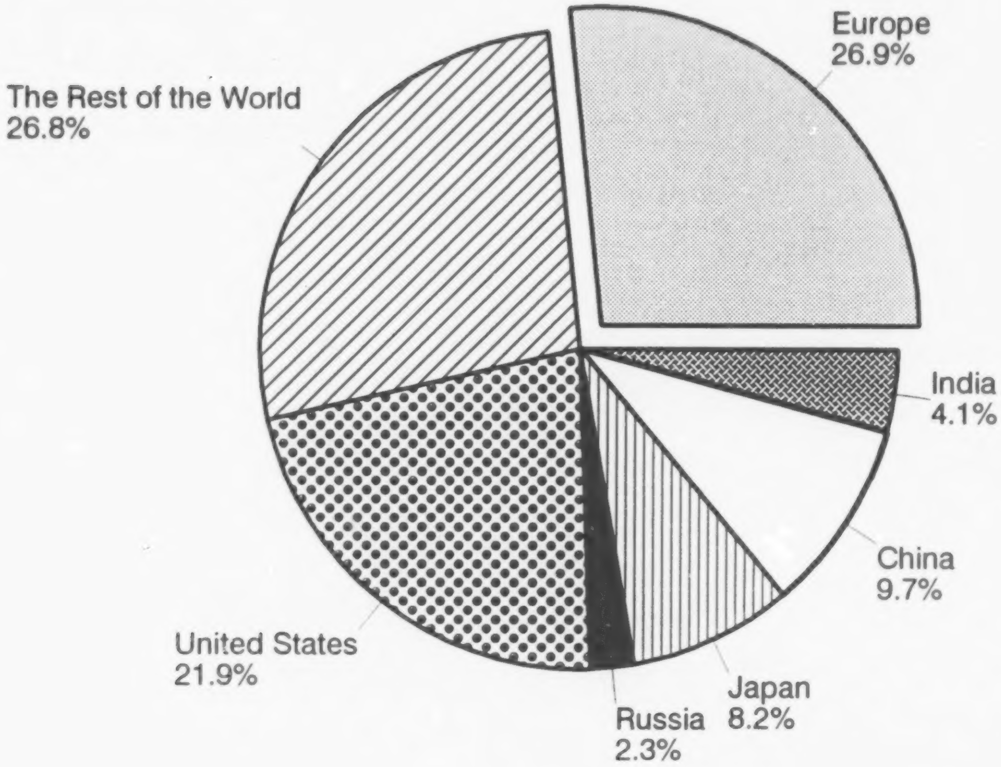
Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1995

Europe Has 10.1 % of the World's Population and Produces About 27% of the World's Total Product*

* excluding Turkey and Russia



Estimated Gross World Product for 1994: $30.7 Trillion

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

OVERVIEWS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ALBANIA

An extremely poor country by European standards, Albania is making the difficult transition to a more open-market economy. The economy rebounded in 1993-94 after a severe depression accompanying the collapse of the previous centrally planned system in 1990 and 1991. Stabilization policies - including a strict monetary policy, public sector layoffs, and reduced social services - have improved the government's fiscal situation and reduced inflation. The recovery was spurred by the remittances of some 20% of the population which works abroad, mostly in Greece and Italy. These remittances supplement GDP and help offset the large foreign trade deficit. Foreign assistance and humanitarian aid also supported the recovery. Most agricultural land was privatized in 1992, substantially improving peasant incomes. Albania's limited industrial sector, now less than one-sixth of GDP, continued to decline in 1994. A sharp fall in chromium prices reduced hard currency receipts from the mining sector. Large segments of the population, especially those living in urban areas, continue to depend on humanitarian aid to meet basic food requirements. Unemployment remains a severe problem accounting for approximately one-fifth of the work force. Growth is expected to continue in 1995, but could falter if Albania becomes involved in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, workers' remittances from Greece are reduced, or foreign assistance declines.

ANDORRA

Tourism, the mainstay of Andorra's economy, accounts for roughly 80% of GDP. An estimated 13 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. The banking sector, with its "tax haven" status, also contributes substantially to the economy. Agricultural production is limited by a scarcity of arable land, and most food has to be imported. The principal livestock activity is sheep raising. Manufacturing consists mainly of cigarettes, cigars, and furniture. Andorra is a member of the EU Customs Union; it is unclear what effect the European Single Market will have on the advantages Andorra obtains from its duty-free status.

AUSTRIA

Austria boasts a prosperous and stable market economy with a sizable but falling proportion of nationalized industry and with extensive welfare benefits. Thanks to its raw material endowment, a technically skilled labor force, and strong links to German industrial firms, Austria occupies specialized niches in European industry and services (tourism, banking) and produces almost enough food to feed itself with only 8% of the labor force in agriculture. After 11 consecutive years of growth, the Austrian economy experienced a mild recession in 1993, but growth resumed in 1994. Unemployment is 4.3% and will likely stay at that level as companies adjust to the competition of EU membership beginning 1 January 1995. To prepare for EU membership, Austria's government has taken measures to open the economy by introducing a major tax reform, privatizing state-owned firms, and liberalizing cross-border capital movements. Problems for the 1990s include an aging population, the high level of industrial subsidies, and the struggle to keep welfare benefits within budgetary capabilities - the deficit climbed to over 4% of GDP in 1994.

BELARUS

Belarus ranks among the most developed of the former Soviet states, with a relatively modern - by Soviet standards - and diverse machine building sector and a robust agriculture sector. It also serves as a transport link for Russian oil exports to the Baltic states and Eastern and Western Europe. The breakup of the Soviet Union and its command economy has resulted in a sharp economic contraction as traditional trade ties have collapsed. The Belarusian government has lagged behind the governments of most other former Soviet states in economic reform, with privatization almost nonexistent. The system of state orders and distribution persists. In mid-1994, the Belarusian government embarked on an austerity program with IMF support to slash state credits and consumer subsidies in order to bring down the budget deficit and reduce inflation. However, despite its promising start, the regime's drive to reinvigorate the economy has fallen short, and the IMF has criticized its failure to implement the reforms that the Fund had negotiated. As a result, the IMF has suspended talks on introducing a stand-by arrangement. Economic relations with Russia, which will have an important bearing on the future course of the economy, will be strengthened if Minsk adopts the necessary legislation to implement a customs union agreed to in January 1995.

BELGIUM

This small private enterprise economy has capitalized on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north, although the

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

government is encouraging reinvestment in the southern region of Walloon. With few natural resources Belgium must import substantial quantities of raw materials and export a large volume of manufactures, making its economy unusually dependent on the state of world markets. Three-fourths of its trade is with other EU countries. The economy grew at a strong 4% pace during the period 1988-90, slowed to 1% in 1991-92, dropped by 1.5% in 1993, and recovered with 2.3% growth in 1994. Belgium's public debt has risen to 140% of GDP, and the government is trying to control its expenditures to bring the figure more into line with other industrialized countries.

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

International disputes as of January 1995, Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leaders remain far apart on territorial and constitutional solutions for Bosnia; the two sides did, however, sign a four-month cessation of hostilities agreement effective January 1; the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the Contact Group Plan submitted by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Russia, and accepted by the Bosnian Government, which stands firm in its desire to regain lost territory and preserve Bosnia as a multiethnic state within its current borders; Bosnian Serb forces control approximately 70% of Bosnian territory.

BULGARIA

The Bulgarian economy continued its painful adjustment in 1994 from the misdirected development undertaken during four decades of Communist rule. Many aspects of a market economy have been put in place and have begun to function, but much of the economy, especially the industrial sector, has yet to re-establish market links lost with the collapse of the other centrally planned Soviet Bloc economies. The prices of many imported industrial inputs, especially energy products, have risen markedly, and falling real wages have not sufficed to restore competitiveness. The government plans more extensive privatization in 1995 to improve the management of enterprises and to encourage foreign investment. Bulgaria resumed payments on its $10 billion in commercial debt in 1993 following the negotiation of a 50% write-off.

CROATIA

Before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the republic of Croatia, after Slovenia, was the most prosperous and industrialized area, with a per capita output perhaps one-third above the Yugoslav average. At present, Croatian Serb Separatists control approximately one-third of the Croatian territory, and one of the overriding determinants of Croatia's long-term political and economic prospects will be the resolution of this territorial dispute. Croatia faces serious economic problems stemming from: the legacy of longtime Communist mismanagement of the economy; large foreign debt; damage during the fighting to bridges, factories, power lines, buildings, and houses; the large refugee population, both Croatian and Bosnian; and the disruption of economic ties to Serbia and the other former Yugoslav republics, as well as within its own territory. At the minimum, extensive Western aid and investment, especially in the tourist and oil industries, would seem necessary to revive the moribund economy. However, peace and political stability must come first; only then will recent government moves toward a "market-friendly" economy restore old levels of output. As of February 1995, fighting continues among Croats, Serbs, and Muslims, and national boundaries and final political arrangements are still in doubt.

CZECH REPUBLIC

The government of the Czech Republic, using successful stabilization policies to bolster its claims to full membership in the western economic community, has reduced inflation to 10%, kept unemployment at 3%, balanced the budget, run trade surpluses, and reoriented exports to the EU since the breakup of the Czechoslovak federation on 1 January 1993. GDP grew 2% in 1994 after stagnating in 1993 and contracting nearly 20% since 1990. Prague's mass privatization program, including its innovative distribution of ownership shares to Czech citizens via 'coupon vouchers,' has made the most rapid progress in Eastern Europe. When coupon shares are distributed in early 1995, 75%-80% of the economy will be in private hands or partially privatized, according to the Czech government. Privatized companies still face major problems in restructuring; the number of annual bankruptcies quadrupled in 1994. In September 1994, Prague repaid $471 million in IMF loans five years ahead of schedule, making the Czech Republic the first East European country to pay off all IMF debts. Despite these outlays, hard-currency reserves in the banking system totaled more than $8.5 billion in October. Standard & Poor's boosted the Republic's credit rating to BBB+ in mid-1994 - up from a BBB rating that was already two steps higher than Hungary's and one step above Greece's rating. Prague forecasts a balanced budget, at least 3% GDP growth,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

5% unemployment, and single-digit inflation for 1995. Inflationary pressures - primarily as a result of foreign bank lending to Czech enterprises but perhaps also due to eased currency convertibility controls - are likely to be the most troublesome issues in 1995. Continuing economic recovery in Western Europe should boost Czech exports and production but a substantial increase in prices could erode the Republic's comparative advantage in low wages and exchange rates. Prague already took steps in 1994 to increase control over banking policies to neutralize the impact of foreign inflows on the money supply. Although Czech unemployment is currently the lowest in Central Europe, it will probably increase 1-2 percentage points in 1995 as large state firms go bankrupt or are restructured and service sector growth slows.

DENMARK

This thoroughly modern economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark is self-sufficient in food production. The new center-left coalition government will concentrate on reducing the persistent high unemployment rate and the budget deficit as well as following the previous government's policies of maintaining low inflation and a current account surplus. In the face of recent international market pressure on the Danish krone, the coalition has also vowed to maintain a stable currency. The coalition hopes to lower marginal income taxes while maintaining overall tax revenues; boost industrial competitiveness through labor market and tax reforms and increased research and development funds; and improve welfare services for the neediest while cutting paperwork and delays. Prime Minister RASMUSSEN's reforms will focus on adapting Denmark to the criteria for European integration by 1999; although Copenhagen has won from the European Union (EU) the right to opt out of the European Monetary Union (EMU) if a national referendum rejects it. Denmark is, in fact, one of the few EU countries likely to fit into the EMU on time. Denmark is weathering the current worldwide slump better than many West European countries. After posting 4.5% real GDP growth in 1994, Copenhagen is predicting a continued strong showing in 1995, with real GDP up by 3.2%. The government expects an upswing in business investment in 1995 to drive economic growth. Although unemployment is high, it remains stable compared to most European countries.

ESTONIA

Bolstered by a widespread national desire to reintegrate into Western Europe, the Estonian government has pursued an ambitious program of market reforms and stabilization measures, which is rapidly transforming the economy. Three years after independence - and two years after the introduction of the kroon - Estonians are beginning to reap tangible benefits; inflation, though still high, was brought down to about 2% per month in second half 1994; production declines have bottomed out with estimated growth of 4% in 1994; and living standards are rising. Economic restructuring has been dramatic. By 1994 the service sector accounted for over 55% of GDP, while the once-dominant heavy industrial sector continues to shrink. The private sector is growing rapidly; the share of the state enterprises in the economy has steadily declined and by late 1994 accounted for only about 40% of GDP. Estonia's foreign trade has shifted rapidly from East to West; the Western industrialized countries now account for two-thirds of foreign trade.

FINLAND

Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free market economy, with per capita output two-thirds of the US figure. Its key economic sector is manufacturing - principally the wood, metals, and engineering industries. Trade is important, with the export of goods representing about 30% of GDP. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. Forestry, an important export earner, provides a secondary occupation for the rural population. The economy, which experienced an average of 4.9% annual growth between 1987 and 1989, sank into deep recession in 1991 as GDP contracted by 6.5%. The recession - which continued in 1992 with GDP contracting by 4.1% - has been caused by economic overheating, depressed foreign markets, and the dismantling of the barter system between Finland and the former Soviet Union under which Soviet oil and gas had been exchanged for Finnish manufactured goods. The Finnish Government has proposed efforts to increase industrial competitiveness and efficiency by an increase in exports to Western markets, cuts in public expenditures, partial privatization of state enterprises, and changes in monetary policy. In June 1991 Helsinki had tied the markka to the European Union's (EU) European Currency Unit (ECU) to promote stability. Ongoing speculation resulting from

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

a lack of confidence in the government's policies forced Helsinki to devalue the markka by about 12% in November 1991 and to indefinitely break the link in September 1992. The devaluations have boosted the competitiveness of Finnish exports. The recession bottomed out in 1993, and Finland participated in the general European upturn of 1994. Unemployment probably will remain a serious problem during the next few years; the majority of Finnish firms face a weak domestic market and the troubled German and Swedish export markets. The Finns voted in an October 1994 referendum to enter the EU, and Finland officially joined the Union on 1 January 1995. Increasing integration with Western Europe will dominate the economic picture over the next few years.

FRANCE

One of the world's most highly developed economies, France has substantial agricultural resources and a diversified modern industrial sector. Large tracts of fertile land, the application of modern technology, and subsidies have combined to make it the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. Largely self-sufficient in agricultural products, France is a major exporter of wheat and dairy products. The industrial sector generates about one-quarter of GDP, and the growing services sector has become crucial to the economy. Following stagnation and recession in 1991-93, French GDP in 1994 expanded 2.4%. Growth in 1995 is expected to be in the 3.0% to 3.5% range. Persistently high unemployment will still pose a major problem for the government. Paris remains committed to maintaining the franc-deutsche mark parity, which has kept French interest rates high despite France's low inflation. Although the pace of economic and financial integration within the European Union has slowed down, integration presumably will remain a major force shaping the fortunes of the various economic sectors over the next few years.

GERMANY

Five years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, progress towards economic integration between eastern and western Germany is clearly visible, yet the eastern region almost certainly will remain dependent on subsidies funded by western Germany until well into the next century. The staggering $390 billion in western German assistance that the eastern states have received since 1990 - 40 times the amount in real terms of US Marshall Fund aid sent to West Germany after World War II - is just beginning to have an impact on the eastern German standard of living, which plummeted after unification. Assistance to the east continues to run at roughly $100 billion annually. Although the growth rate in the east was much greater than in the west in 1993-94, eastern GDP per capita nonetheless remains well below preunification levels; it will take 10-15 years for the eastern states to match western Germany's living standards. The economic recovery in the east is led by the construction industries which account for one-third of industrial output, with growth increasingly supported by the service sectors and light manufacturing industries. Eastern Germany's economy is changing from one anchored on manufacturing to a more service-oriented economy. Western Germany, with three times the per capita output of the eastern states, has an advanced market economy and is a world leader in exports. The strong recovery in 1994 from recession began in the export sector and spread to the investment and consumption sectors in response to falling interest rates. Western Germany has a highly urbanized and skilled population that enjoys excellent living standards, abundant leisure time, and comprehensive social welfare benefits. It is relatively poor in natural resources, coal being the most important mineral. Western Germany's world-class companies manufacture technologically advanced goods. The region's economy is mature: services and manufacturing account for the dominant share of economic activities, and raw materials and semimanufactured goods constitute a large portion of imports.

GREECE

Greece has a mixed capitalist economy with the basic entrepreneurial system overlaid in 1981-89 by a socialist system that enlarged the public sector from 55% of GDP in 1981 to about 70% in 1989. Since then, the public sector has been reduced to about 60% of GDP. Tourism continues as a major source of foreign exchange, and agriculture is self-sufficient except for meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs. Over the last decade, real GDP growth has averaged 1.6% a year, compared with the European Union average of 2.2%. Inflation continues to be well above the EU average, and the national debt has reached 140% of GDP, the highest in the EU. Prime Minister PAPANDREOU will probably make only limited progress correcting the economy's problems of high inflation, large budget deficit, and decaying infrastructure. His economic program suggests that although he will shun his expansionary policies of the 1980s, he will avoid tough measures needed to slow inflation or reduce the state's role in the economy. He has limited the previous

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

government's privatization plans, for example, and has called for generous welfare spending and real wage increases. Athens continues to rely heavily on EU aid, which recently has amounted to about 6% of GDP. Greece almost certainly will not meet the EU's Maastricht Treaty convergence targets of public deficit held to 3% of GDP and national debt to 60% of GDP by 1999. Per capita GDP has fallen below Portugal's level, the lowest among EU members.

HUNGARY

Since 1989 Hungary has been a leader in the transition from a socialist command economy to a market economy - thanks in large part to its initial economic reforms during the Communist era. The private sector now accounts for about 55% of GDP. Nonetheless, the transformation is proving difficult, and many citizens say life was better under the old system. On the bright side, the four-year decline in output finally ended in 1994, as real GDP increased an estimated 3%. This growth helped reduce unemployment to just over 10% by yearend, down from a peak of 13%. However, no progress was made against inflation, which remained stuck at about 20%, and the already-large current account deficit in the balance of payments actually got worse, reaching almost $4 billion. Underlying Hungary's other economic problems is the large budget deficit, which probably exceeded 7% of GDP in 1994, despite some late-year budget cutting by the new leftist government. In 1995 the government has pledged to accelerate privatization and lower the budget deficit to 5.5% of GDP. It believes this fiscal tightening will reduce the current account deficit to $2.5 billion but at the cost of holding economic growth to only 1%.

ICELAND

Iceland's Scandinavian-type economy is basically capitalistic, but with an extensive welfare system, relatively low unemployment, and comparatively even distribution of income. The economy is heavily dependent on the fishing industry, which provides nearly 75% of export earnings and employs 12% of the work force. In the absence of other natural resources - except energy - Iceland's economy is vulnerable to changing world fish prices. The economy, in recession since 1988, began to recover in 1993, posting 0.4% growth, but was still hampered by cutbacks in fish quotas as well as falling world prices for its main exports: fish and fish products, aluminum, and ferrosilicon. Real GDP grew by perhaps 2.4% in 1994. The center-right government plans to continue its policies of reducing the budget and current account deficits, limiting foreign borrowing, containing inflation, revising agricultural and fishing policies, diversifying the economy, and privatizing state-owned industries. The government, however, remains divided on the issue of EU membership, primarily because of Icelanders' concern about losing control over their fishing resources.

IRELAND

The economy is small and trade dependent. Agriculture, once the most important sector, is now dwarfed by industry, which accounts for 37% of GDP, about 80% of exports, and employs 28% of the labor force. Although exports remain the primary engine for Ireland's robust growth, the economy is also benefiting from a rise in consumer spending and recovery in both construction and business investment. Ireland has substantially reduced its external debt since 1987, to 40% of GDP in 1994. Over the same period, inflation has fallen sharply and chronic trade deficits have been transformed into annual surpluses. Unemployment remains a serious problem, however, and job creation is the main focus of government policy. To ease unemployment, Dublin aggressively courts foreign investors and recently created a new industrial development agency to aid small indigenous firms. Government assistance is constrained by Dublin's continuing deficit reduction measures.

ITALY

Since World War II the Italian economy has changed from one based on agriculture into a ranking industrial economy, with approximately the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. The country is still divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and an undeveloped agricultural south, dominated by large public enterprises. Services account for 48% of GDP, industry 35%, agriculture 4%, and public administration 13%. Most raw materials needed by industry and over 75% of energy requirements must be imported. After growing at an average annual rate of 3% in 1983-90, growth slowed to about 1% in 1991 and 1992, fell by 0.7% in 1993, and recovered to 2% in 1994. In the second half of 1992, Rome became unsettled by the prospect of not qualifying to participate in EU plans for economic and monetary union later in the decade; thus it finally began to address its huge fiscal imbalances. Subsequently, the government has adopted fairly stringent budgets, abandoned its highly inflationary wage indexation system, and started to scale back its extremely generous social welfare programs, including pension and health care benefits. Monetary officials were

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

forced to withdraw the lira from the European monetary system in September 1992 when it came under extreme pressure in currency markets. For the 1990s, Italy faces the problems of pushing ahead with fiscal reform, refurbishing a tottering communications system, curbing pollution in major industrial centers, and adjusting to the new competitive forces accompanying the ongoing expansion and economic integration of the European Union.

LATVIA

Latvia is rapidly becoming a dynamic market economy, rivaled only by Estonia among the former Soviet states in the speed of its transformation. However, the transition has been painful; in 1994 the IMF reported a 2% growth in GDP, following steep declines in 1992-93. The government's tough monetary policies and reform program have kept inflation at less than 2% a month, supported a dynamic private sector now accounting for more than half of GDP, and spurred the growth of trade ties with the West. Much of agriculture is already privatized and the government plans to step up the pace of privatization of state enterprises. Latvia thus is in the midst of recovery, helped by the country's strategic location on the Baltic Sea, its well-educated population, and its diverse - albeit largely obsolete - industrial structure.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Despite its small size and limited natural resources, Liechtenstein has developed into a prosperous, highly industrialized, free-enterprise economy with a vital service sector and living standards on par with its large European neighbors. Low business taxes - the maximum tax rate is 20% - and easy incorporation rules have induced about 25,000 holding or so-called letter box companies to establish nominal offices in Liechtenstein, providing 30% of state revenues. The country participates in a customs union with Switzerland and uses the Swiss franc as its national currency. Liechtenstein plans to join the European Economic Area (an organization serving as a bridge between EFTA and EU) in 1995.

LITHUANIA

Since independence in September 1991, Lithuania has made steady progress in developing a market economy. Almost 50% of state property has been privatized and trade is diversifying with a gradual shift away from the former Soviet Union to Western markets. In addition, the Lithuanian government has adhered to a disciplined budgetary and financial policy which has brought inflation down from a monthly average of around 14% in first half 1993 to an average of 3.1% in 1994. Nevertheless, the process has been painful with industrial output in 1993 less than half the 1991 level. The economy appeared to have bottomed out in 1994, and Vilnius's policies have laid the groundwork for vigorous recovery over the next few years. Recovery will build on Lithuanian's strategic location with its ice-free port at Klaipeda and its rail and highway hub in Vilnius connecting it with Eastern Europe, Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, and on its agriculture potential, highly skilled labor force, and diversified industrial sector. Lacking important natural resources, it will remain dependent on imports of fuels and raw materials.

LUXEMBOURG

The stable, prosperous economy features moderate growth, low inflation, and negligible unemployment. Agriculture is based on small but highly productive family-owned farms. The industrial sector, until recently dominated by steel, has become increasingly more diversified, particularly toward high-technology firms. During the past decade, growth in the financial sector has more than compensated for the decline in steel. Services, especially banking, account for a growing proportion of the economy. Luxembourg participates in an economic union with Belgium on trade and most financial matters, is also closely connected economically to the Netherlands, and as a member of the 15-member European Union enjoys the advantages of the open European market.

MACEDONIA

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, although the poorest republic in the former Yugoslav federation, can meet basic food and energy needs through its own agricultural and coal resources. Its economic decline will continue unless ties are reforged or enlarged with its neighbors Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Greece, and Bulgaria. The economy depends on outside sources for all of its oil and gas and most of its modern machinery and parts. An important supplement of GDP is the remittances from thousands of Macedonians working in Germany and other West European nations. Continued political turmoil, both internally and in the region as a whole, prevents any swift readjustments of trade patterns and economic programs. The country's industrial output and GDP are expected to decline further in 1995. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's geographical isolation, technological backwardness, and potential political instability place it far down the list of countries of

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

interest to Western investors. Resolution of the dispute with Greece and an internal commitment to economic reform would encourage foreign investment over the long run. In the immediate future, the worst scenario for the economy would be the spread of fighting across its borders.

MALTA

Significant resources are limestone, a favorable geographic location, and a productive labor force. Malta produces only about 20% of its food needs, has limited freshwater supplies, and has no domestic energy sources. Consequently, the economy is highly dependent on foreign trade and services. Manufacturing and tourism are the largest contributors to the economy. Manufacturing accounts for about 24% of GDP, with the electronics and textile industries major contributors and with the state-owned Malta drydocks employing about 4,300 people. In 1994, over 1,000,000 tourists visited the island. Per capita GDP of $10,760 places Malta in the range of the less affluent EU countries.

MOLDOVA

Moldova enjoys a favorable climate and good farmland but has no major mineral deposits. As a result, Moldova's economy is primarily based on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Moldova must import all of its supplies of oil, coal, and natural gas, and energy shortages have contributed to sharp production declines since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Moldovan government is making steady progress on an ambitious economic reform agenda, and the IMF has called Moldova a model for the region. As part of its reform efforts, Chisinau has introduced a stable currency, freed all prices, stopped issuing preferential credits to state enterprises and backed their steady privatization, removed export controls, and freed interest rates. Chisinau appears strongly committed to continuing these reforms in 1995. Meanwhile, privatization of medium and large enterprises got underway in mid-1994 and is expected to pick up speed in 1995. To improve its precarious energy situation, Chisinau reached an agreement with Moscow in December 1994 on gas deliveries for 1995. Gazprom, Russia's national gas company, has agreed to reduce prices for natural gas deliveries to Moldova from the world market price of $80/thousand cubic meters (tcm) to $58/tcm in return for part ownership of the Moldovan pipeline system.

MONACO

Monaco, situated on the French Mediterranean coast, is a popular resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. The Principality has successfully sought to diversify into services and small, high-value-added, nonpolluting industries. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as a tax haven both for individuals who have established residence and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and offices. About 50% of Monaco's annual revenue comes from value-added taxes on hotels, banks, and the industrial sector; about 25% of revenue comes from tourism. Living standards are high, that is, roughly comparable to those in prosperous French metropolitan suburbs.

NETHERLANDS

This highly developed and affluent economy is based on private enterprise. The government makes its presence felt, however, through many regulations, permit requirements, and welfare programs affecting most aspects of economic activity. The trade and financial services sector contributes over 50% of GDP. Industrial activity provides about 25% of GDP and is led by the food-processing, oil-refining, and metalworking industries. The highly mechanized agricultural sector employs only 4% of the labor force, but provides large surpluses for export and the domestic food-processing industry. Indeed the Netherlands ranks third worldwide in value of agricultural exports, behind the US and France. High unemployment and a sizable budget deficit are currently the most serious economic problems. Many of the economic issues of the 1990s will reflect the course of European economic integration.

NORWAY

Norway has a mixed economy involving a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas, such as the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises) and extensively subsidizes agriculture, fishing, and areas with sparse resources. Norway also maintains an extensive welfare system that helps propel public sector expenditures to slightly more than 50% of the GDP and results in one of the highest average tax burdens in the world (54%). A small country with a high dependence on international trade, Norway is basically an exporter of raw materials and semiprocessed goods, with an abundance of small- and medium-sized firms, and is ranked among the major shipping nations. The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil sector to keep its economy afloat. Norway imports more than half its food needs.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

OVERVIEWS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Although one of the government's main priorities is to reduce this dependency, this situation is not likely to improve for years to come. The government also hopes to reduce unemployment and strengthen and diversify the economy through tax reform and a series of expansionary budgets. The budget deficit is expected to hit a record 8% of GDP because of welfare spending and bail-outs of the banking system. Unemployment is currently running at 8.4% - including those in job programs - because of the weakness of the economy outside the oil sector. Economic growth, only 1.6% in 1993, moved up to 5.5% in 1994. Oslo opted to stay out of the EU during a referendum in November 1994.

POLAND

Poland continues to make good progress in the difficult transition to a market economy that began on 1 January 1990, when the new democratic government instituted "shock therapy" by decontrolling prices, slashing subsidies, and drastically reducing import barriers. Real GDP fell sharply in 1990 and 1991, but in 1992 Poland became the first country in the region to resume economic growth with a 2.6% increase. Growth increased to 3.8% in 1993 and 5.5% in 1994 - the highest rate in Europe except for Albania. All of the growth since 1991 has come from the booming private sector, which now accounts for at least 55% of GDP, even though privatization of the state-owned enterprises is proceeding slowly and most industry remains in state hands. Industrial production increased 12% in 1994 - led by 50% jumps in the output of motor vehicles, radios and televisions, and pulp and paper - and is now well above the 1990 level. Inflation, which had approached 1,200% annually in early 1990, was down to about 30% in 1994, as the government held the budget deficit to 1.5% of GDP. After five years of steady increases, unemployment has leveled off at about 16% nationwide, although it approaches 30% in some regions. The trade deficit was sharply reduced in 1994, due mainly to increased exports to Western Europe, Poland's main customer. The leftist government elected in September 1993 gets generally good marks from foreign observers for its management of the budget but is often criticized for not moving faster on privatization.

PORTUGAL

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ROMANIA

Despite the continuing difficulties in moving away from the former command system, the Romanian economy seems to have bottomed out in 1993-94. Market oriented reforms have been introduced fitfully since the downfall of CEAUSESCU in December 1989, with the result a growing private sector, especially in services. The slow pace of structural reform, however, has exacerbated Romania's high inflation rate and eroded real wages. Agricultural production rebounded in 1993 from the drought-reduced harvest of 1992. The economy continued its recovery in 1994, further gains being realized in agriculture, construction, services, and trade. Food supplies are adequate but expensive. Romania's infrastructure had deteriorated over the last five years due to reduced levels of public investment. Residents of the capital reported frequent disruptions of heating and water services. The slow and painful process of conversion to a more open economy will continue in 1995.

RUSSIA

Russia, a vast country with a wealth of natural resources, a well-educated population, and a diverse industrial base, continues to experience formidable difficulties in moving from its old centrally planned economy to a modern

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

market economy. President YEL'TSIN's government has made substantial strides in converting to a market economy since launching its economic reform program in January 1992 by freeing nearly all prices, slashing defense spending, eliminating the old centralized distribution system, completing an ambitious voucher privatization program, establishing private financial institutions, and decentralizing foreign trade. Russia, however, has made little progress in a number of key areas that are needed to provide a solid foundation for the transition to a market economy. Financial stabilization has remained elusive, with wide swings in monthly inflation rates. Only limited restructuring of industry has occurred so far because of a scarcity of investment funds and the failure of enterprise managers to make hard cost-cutting decisions. In addition, Moscow has yet to develop a social safety net that would allow faster restructuring by relieving enterprises of the burden of providing social benefits for their workers and has been slow to develop the legal framework necessary to fully support a market economy and to encourage foreign investment. As a result, output has continued to fall. According to Russian official data, which probably overstate the fall, GDP declined by 15% in 1994 compared with a 12% decline in 1993. Industrial output in 1994 fell 21% with all major sectors taking a hit. Agricultural production in 1994 was down 9%. The grain harvest totaled 81 million tons, some 15 million tons less than in 1993. Unemployment climbed to an estimated 6.6 million or about 7% of the work force by yearend 1994. Floundering Russian firms have already had to put another 4.8 million workers on involuntary, unpaid leave or shortened workweeks. Government fears of large-scale unemployment continued to hamper industrial restructuring efforts. According to official Russian data, real per capita income was up nearly 18% in 1994 compared with 1993, in part because many Russians are working second jobs. Most Russians perceive that they are worse off now because of growing crime and health problems and mounting wage arrears. Russia has made significant headway in privatizing state assets, completing its voucher privatization program at midyear 1994. At least a portion of about 110,000 state enterprises were transferred to private hands by the end of 1994. Including partially privatized firms, the private sector accounted for roughly half of GDP in 1994. Financial stabilization continued to remain a challenge for the government. Moscow tightened financial policies in late 1993 and early 1994, including postponing planned budget spending, and succeeded in reducing monthly inflation from 18% in January to about 5% in July and August. At midyear, however, the government relaxed austerity measures in the face of mounting pressure from industry and agriculture, sparking a new round of inflation; the monthly inflation rate jumped to roughly 15% per month during the fourth quarter. In response, Moscow announced a fairly tight government budget for 1995 designed to bring monthly inflation down to around 1% by the end of 1995. According to official statistics, Russia's 1994 trade with nations outside the former Soviet Union produced a $12.3 billion surplus, up from $11.3 billion in 1993. Foreign sales - comprised largely of oil, natural gas, and other raw materials - grew more than 8%. Imports also were up 8% as demand for food and other consumer goods surged. Russian trade with other former Soviet republics continued to decline. At the same time, Russia paid only a fraction of the roughly $20 billion in debt that came due in 1994, and by the end of the year, Russia's hard currency foreign debt had risen to nearly $100 billion. Moscow reached agreement to restructure debts with Paris Club official creditors in mid-1994 and concluded a preliminary deal with its commercial bank creditors late in the year to reschedule debts owed them in early 1995. Capital flight continued to be a serious problem in 1994, with billions of additional dollars in assets being moved abroad, primarily to bank accounts in Europe. Russia's physical plant continues to deteriorate because of insufficient maintenance and new construction. Plant and equipment on average are twice the age of the West's. Many years will pass before Russia can take full advantage of its natural resources and its human assets.

SAN MARINO

The tourist sector contributes over 50% of GDP. In 1993 more than 3 million tourists visited San Marino. The key industries are banking, wearing apparel, electronics, and ceramics. Main agricultural products are wine and cheeses. The per capita level of output and standard of living are comparable to those of Italy, which supplies much of its food.

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

The swift collapse of the Yugoslav federation in 1991 has been followed by bloody ethnic warfare, the destabilization of republic boundaries, and the breakup of important interrepublic trade flows. Serbia and Montenegro faces major economic problems; output has dropped sharply, particularly in 1993. First, like the other former Yugoslav republics, it depended on its sister republics for large amounts of foodstuffs, energy supplies, and

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

manufactures. Wide differences in climate, mineral resources, and levels of technology among the republics accentuated this interdependence, as did the communist practice of concentrating much industrial output in a small number of giant plants. The breakup of many of the trade links, the sharp drop in output as industrial plants lost suppliers and markets, and the destruction of physical assets in the fighting all have contributed to the economic difficulties of the republics. One singular factor in the economic situation of Serbia and Montenegro is the continuation in office of a communist government that is primarily interested in political and military mastery, not economic reform. A further complication is the imposition of economic sanctions by the UN in 1992. Hyperinflation ended with the establishment of a new currency unit in June 1993; prices were relatively stable in 1994. Reliable statistics are hard to come by; the GDP estimate of $1,000 per capita in 1994 is extremely rough. Output in 1994 seems to have leveled off after the plunge in 1993.

SLOVAKIA

In 1994 macroeconomic performance improved steadily but privatization progressed only in fits and starts. Most of Slovakia's IMF-approved targets were met by an interim government that lasted 9 months. Annual inflation fell from 23% in 1993 to 12%; unemployment at 14.6% was still well below forecasts of 17%; and the budget deficit was around half that in 1993. Slovakia's nearly $200 million trade surplus also compares favorably with a more than $800 million deficit in 1993. Furthermore, after contracting almost 25% in the three years following 1990, GDP grew 4.3% in 1994, according to official statistics. Bratislava in June qualified for a $254 million IMF stand-by loan and the second $90 million tranche of its Systemic Transformation Facility and, in December, received approval for a European Union loan worth about $160 million. By the end of September 1994, the Central Bank's foreign currency reserves had tripled since the end of 1993. Slovakia continued to have difficulty attracting foreign investment, however, because of perceived political instability and halting progress in privatization. The interim government prepared property worth nearly $2 billion for the second wave of coupon privatization and sold participation in the program to over 80% of Slovakia's eligible citizens. Parties controlling the new Parliament in November 1994, however, put the second wave of coupon privatization on hold and suspended sales of 38 firms until the new government could evaluate the interim government's decisions in early 1995. The new government's targets for 1995 include GDP growth of 3%, inflation of 8%-10%, unemployment of 15%, and a budget deficit under 3% of GDP. Continuing economic recovery in western Europe should boost Slovak exports and production, but Slovakia's image with foreign creditors and investors could suffer setbacks in 1995 if progress on privatization stalls or budget deficits mount beyond IMF-recommended levels.

SLOVENIA

Slovenia appears to be making a solid economic recovery, fulfilling the promise it showed at the time of Yugoslavia's breakup. It was by far the most prosperous of the former Yugoslav republics, with a per capita income more than twice the national average. It also benefited from strong ties to Western Europe and suffered comparatively small physical damage in the dismemberment process. The beginning was difficult, however. Real GDP fell 15% during 1991-92, while inflation jumped to 247% in 1991 and unemployment topped 8% - nearly three times the 1989 level. The turning point came in 1993 when real GDP grew 1%, unemployment leveled off at about 9%, and inflation slowed dramatically to 23%. In 1994, the rate of growth of GDP rose to 4%, unemployment remained stable, and inflation dropped to 20%. This was accomplished, moreover, without balance-of-payments problems. The government gets generally good economic marks from foreign observers, particularly with regard to fiscal policy - the budget deficit in 1994 was only about 1% of GDP, following several years of small surpluses. Prospects for 1995 appear good, with economic growth expected to remain strong while unemployment and inflation may decline slightly. Privatization, sluggish to date, is expected to pick up in 1995.

SPAIN

Spain, with a per capita output approximately two-thirds that of the four leading economies of Western Europe, has shared with these countries the recession of the early 1990s and the upturn of their economic fortunes in 1994. But whereas unemployment in these countries has hovered just above 10%, Spain has been forced to cope with a 25% unemployment rate. Continued political turmoil has complicated the establishment of stable government policies toward budgetary restraint, interest rates, labor law reform, and Spain's role in the evolving economic integration of Western Europe. Because the recession has been so deep, the growth in industrial output, tourism, and other sectors in 1994, while welcome, falls far short of the

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

growth required to bring unemployment down to, say, 10%. The recovery in the economies of major trade partners, the comparatively low inflation rate, lower interest rates, and prospects in the tourist sector suggest that Spain can make substantial progress in 1995.

SWEDEN

Aided by a long period of peace and neutrality during World War I through World War II, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits. It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labor force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy that is heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. In 1990, agriculture accounted for only 1.2% of GDP and 1.9% of the jobs, Sweden being about 50% sufficient in most products. In the last few years, however, this extraordinarily favorable picture has been clouded by inflation, growing unemployment, and a gradual loss of competitiveness in international markets. Although Prime Minister BILDT's center-right minority coalition had hoped to charge ahead with free-market-oriented reforms, a skyrocketing budget deficit - about 14% of GDP in FY93/94 projections - and record unemployment have forestalled many of the plans. Unemployment in 1994 is estimated at around 9% with another 5% in job training. Continued heavy foreign exchange speculation forced the government to cooperate in late 1992 with the opposition Social Democrats on two crisis packages - one a severe austerity pact and the other a program to spur industrial competitiveness - which basically set economic policy through 1997. In November 1992, Sweden broke its tie to the EC's ECU, and the krona has since depreciated about 25% against the dollar. The boost in export competitiveness from the depreciation helped lift Sweden out of its 3-year recession. To curb the budget deficit and bolster confidence in the economy, the new Social Democratic government is proposing cuts in welfare benefits, subsidies, defense, and foreign aid. Sweden has harmonized its economic policies with those of the EU, which it joined at the start of 1995.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland's economy - one of the most prosperous and stable in the world - is nonetheless undergoing a stressful adjustment after both the inflationary boom of the late 1980s and the electorate's rejection of membership in the European Economic Area (EEA) in 1992. So far the decision to remain outside the European single market structure does not appear to have harmed Swiss interests. In December 1994, the Swiss began bilateral negotiations with the EU aimed at establishing closer ties in areas of mutual interest and progressing toward the free circulation of persons, goods, capital, and services between the two parties. The Swiss emerged from a three-year recession in mid-1993 and posted 1.8% GDP growth in 1994. The Swiss central bank's tight monetary policies brought inflation down from about 4% in 1992 to just under 1% in 1994. Unemployment has fallen slightly from 5.1% in 1993 to 4.7% in 1994. Swiss per capita output, living standards, education, and health care remain unsurpassed in Europe. The country has few mineral resources, but its spectacular natural beauty sustains a substantial tourism industry.

TURKEY

In early 1995, after an impressive economic performance through most of the 1980s, Turkey continues to suffer through its most damaging economic crisis in the last 15 years. Sparked by the downgrading in January 1994 of Turkey's international credit rating by two US credit rating agencies, the crisis stems from years of loose fiscal and monetary policies that had exacerbated inflation and allowed the public debt, money supply, and current account deficit to explode. In April 1994, Prime Minister CILLER introduced an austerity package aimed at restoring domestic and international confidence in her fragile coalition government. Three months later the IMF endorsed the program, paving the way for a $740 million IMF standby loan. Although the economy showed signs of improvement following the stabilization measures, CILLER has been unable to overcome the political obstacles to tough structural reforms necessary for sustained, longer-term growth. As a consequence, the economy is suffering the worst of both worlds: at the end of 1994, inflation hit a record 126% (annual rate), and real GDP dropped an estimated 5% for the year as a whole, the worst decline in Turkey's post-war history. At the same time, the government missed key 1994 targets stipulated in the IMF agreement: the budget deficit is estimated to have overshot the government's goal by 47%; the total public sector borrowing requirement likely reached 10%-12% of GDP, rather than 8.5% called for in the program; and the Turkish lira's value fell 5% to 7% more than expected. The unprecedented effort by the

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) to raise the economic costs of its insurgency against the Turkish state is adding to Turkey's economic problems. Attacks against tourists have jeopardized tourist revenues, which account for about 3% of GDP, while economic activity in southeastern Turkey, where most of the violence occurs, has dropped considerably. Turkish officials are now negotiating a new letter of intent with the IMF that will stipulate more realistic macroeconomic goals for 1995 and allow the release of remaining funds of the standby agreement.

UKRAINE

Certain territory of Moldova and Ukraine - including Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina - are considered by Bucharest as historically a part of Romania; this territory was incorporated into the former Soviet Union following the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1940; potential dispute with Russia over Crimea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation.

UNITED KINGDOM

The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Western Europe. The economy is essentially capitalistic; over the past 13 years the ruling Tories have greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves, and primary energy production accounts for 12% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance, now employing only 25% of the work force and generating only 21% of GDP. The economy registered 4.2% GDP growth in 1994, its fastest annual rate for six years. Exports and manufacturing output are the primary engines of growth. Unemployment is gradually falling. Inflation is at the lowest level in 27 years, but British monetary authorities raised interest rates to 6.25% in 1994 in a preemptive strike on emerging inflationary pressures such as higher taxes and rising manufacturing costs. The combination of a buoyant economy and fiscal tightening is projected to trim the FY94/95 budget shortfall to about $50 billion - down from about $75 billion in FY93/94. The major economic policy question for Britain in the 1990s is the terms on which it participates in the financial and economic integration of Europe.

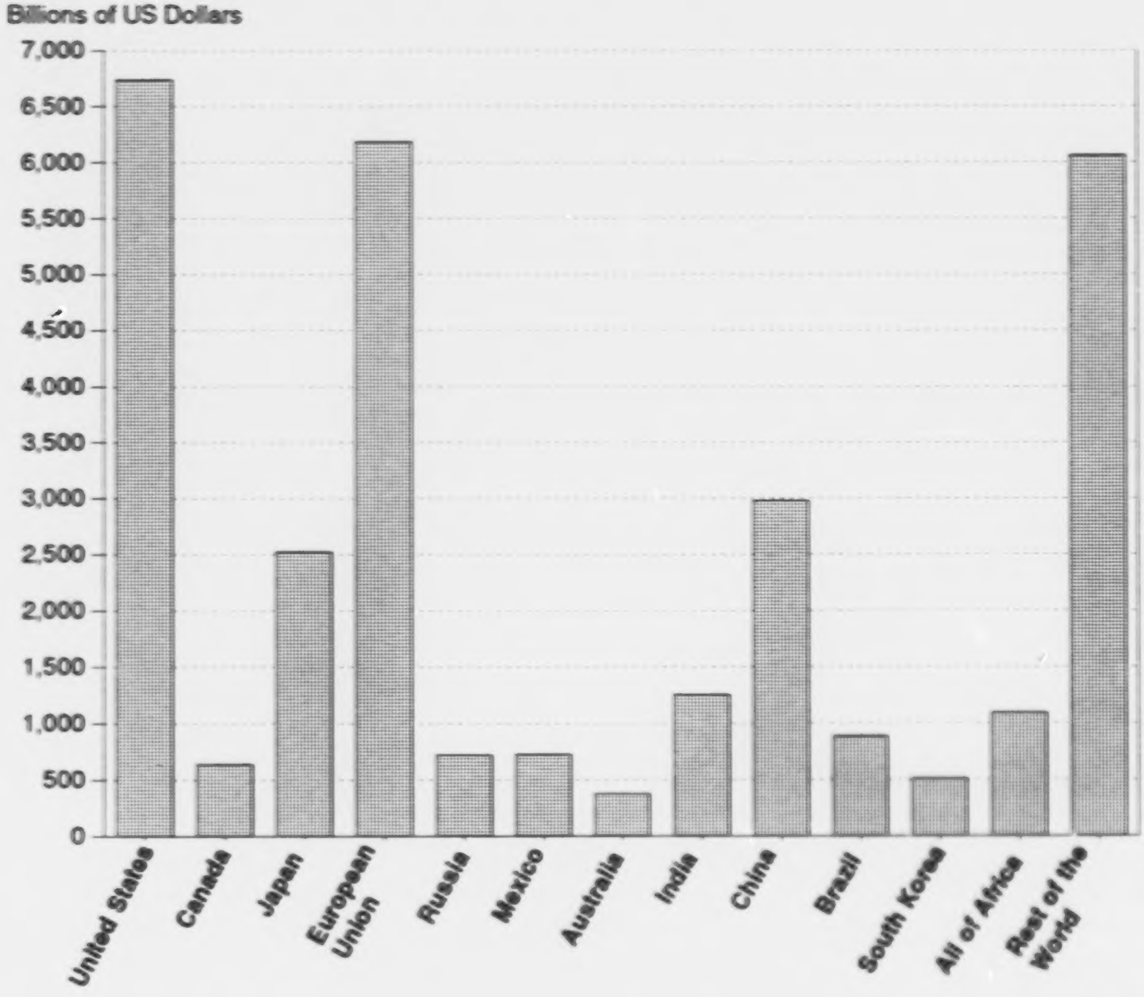
VATICAN CITY

This unique, noncommercial economy is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's Pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world, the sale of postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to museums, and the sale of publications. The incomes and living standards of lay workers are comparable to, or somewhat better than, those of counterparts who work in the city of Rome.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATE OF WHO PRODUCED THE WORLD'S PRODUCT IN 1995, IN BILLIONS OF US$

– Gross World Product in 1995 estimated at $30.7 trillion –



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1995

–PER US$1–

	Exchange	Currency
Albania	100	Lek
Andorra	5.2943	Franc/Peseta
Austria	10.774	Schilling
Belarus*	10,600	Belarusian Rubel
Belgium	31.549	Belgian Franc
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA	Dinar
Bulgaria	67.04	Lev
Croatia*	15.6144	Croatian kuna
Czech Republic	27.762	Koruna
Denmark	6.034	Danish Krone
Estonia	12.25	Estonian Kroon
Finland	4.7358	Markkaa
France	5.9243	Franc
Germany	1.5313	Deutsche Mark
Greece	238.2	Drachmae
Hungary	112	Forint
Iceland	67.76	Icelandic Kronur
Ireland	0.642	Irish Pound
Italy	1,609.5	Italian Lire
Latvia*	0.55	Lat
Liechtenstein	1.288	Swiss Franc
Lithuania*	4.0	Litas
Luxembourg	31.549	Luxembourg Franc
Macedonia	39	Denar
Malta	0.3656	Maltese Lira
Moldova*	4.277	Leu
Monaco	15.9243	French Francs
Netherlands	1.7178	Guilder
Norway	6.7014	Norwegian Kroner
Poland	2.45	Zloty
Portugal	158.02	Portuguese Escudos
Romania	1,776	Leu
Russian Federation*	3,550	Ruble
San Marino	1,609.5	Lire
Serbia and Montenegro	102.6	Yugoslav New Dinar
Slovakia*	31.14	Koruna
Slovenia	127	Tolar
Spain	132.61	Peseta
Sweden	7.4675	Swedish Krona
Switzerland	1.288	Swiss Franc
Turkey*	37,444.1	Turkish Lira
Ukraine*	107,900	Karbovanets
United Kingdom	0.635	British Pound
Vatican	1,609.5	Vatican Lira

*1994 figures

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

PER CAPITA GNP: EUROPE AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

–1994, in US Dollars–

Albania	1,110
Andorra #	14,000
Austria	17,500
Belarus	5,130
Belgium	18,040
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA
Bulgaria	3,830
Croatia	2,640
Czech Republic	7,350
Denmark	19,860
Estonia	6,460
Finland	16,140
France	18,670
Germany	16,580
Greece	8,870
Hungary	5,700
Iceland	17,250
Ireland	14,060
Italy	17,180
Latvia	4,480
Liechtenstein *	22,300
Lithuania	3,500
Luxembourg	22,830
Macedonia	900
Malta	10,760
Moldova	2,670
Monaco +	18,000
Netherlands	17,940
Norway	22,170
Poland	4,920
Portugal	10,190
Romania	2,790
Russian Federation	4,820
San Marino +	15,800
Serbia and Montenegro	1,000
Slovakia	6,070
Slovenia	8,110
Spain	13,120
Sweden	18,580
Switzerland	22,080
Turkey	4,910
Ukraine	3,650
United Kingdom	17,980
Vatican	NA

1992 est.
* 1990 est.
+ 1993 est.
NA Not available

OTHERS

Algeria	3,480
Argentina	7,990
Canada	22,760
Hong Kong	24,530
India	1,360
Israel	13,880
Japan	20,200
Mexico	7,900
Nigeria	1,250
Singapore	19,940
South Africa	4,420
United States	25,850
Venezuela	8,670

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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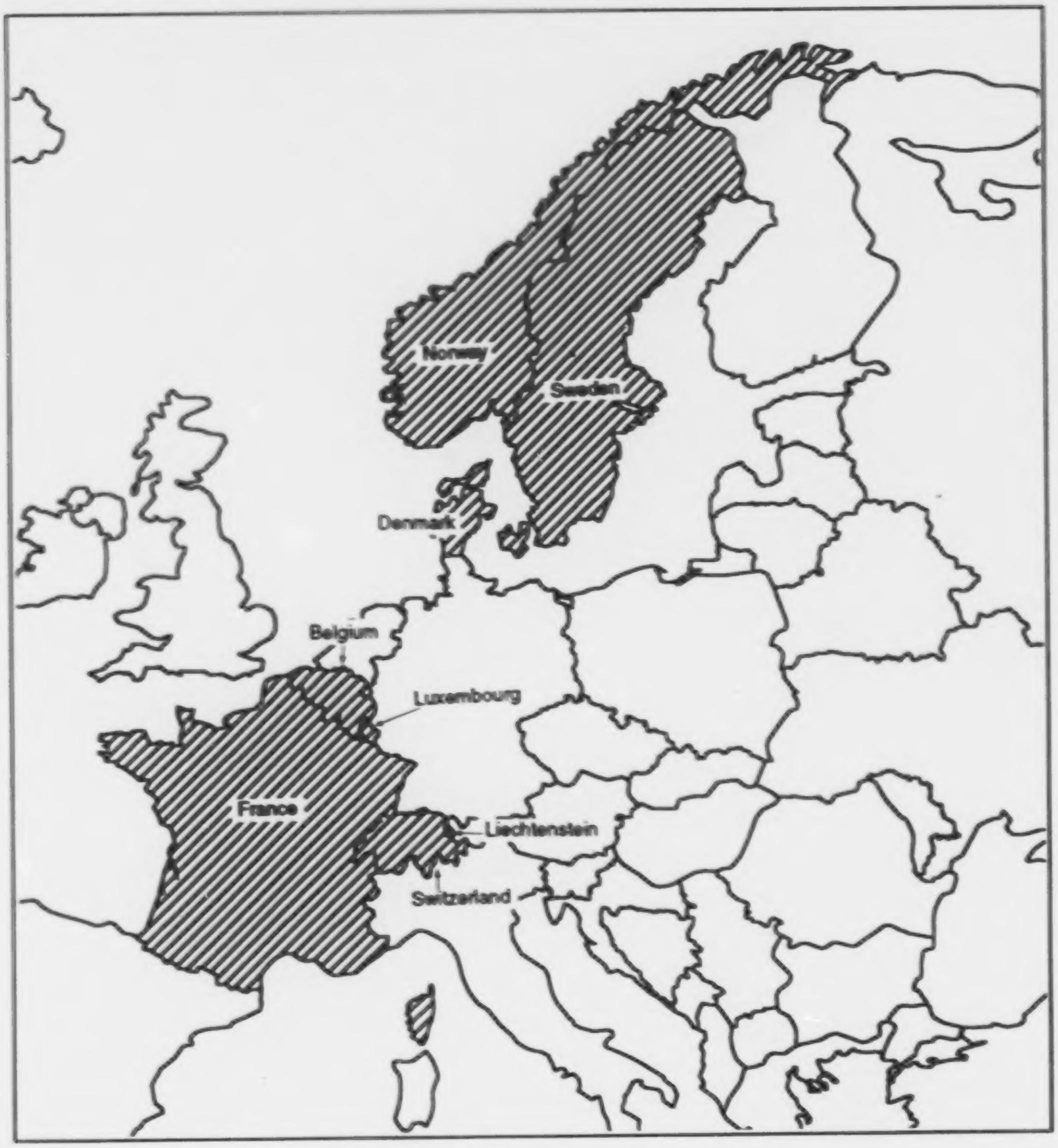
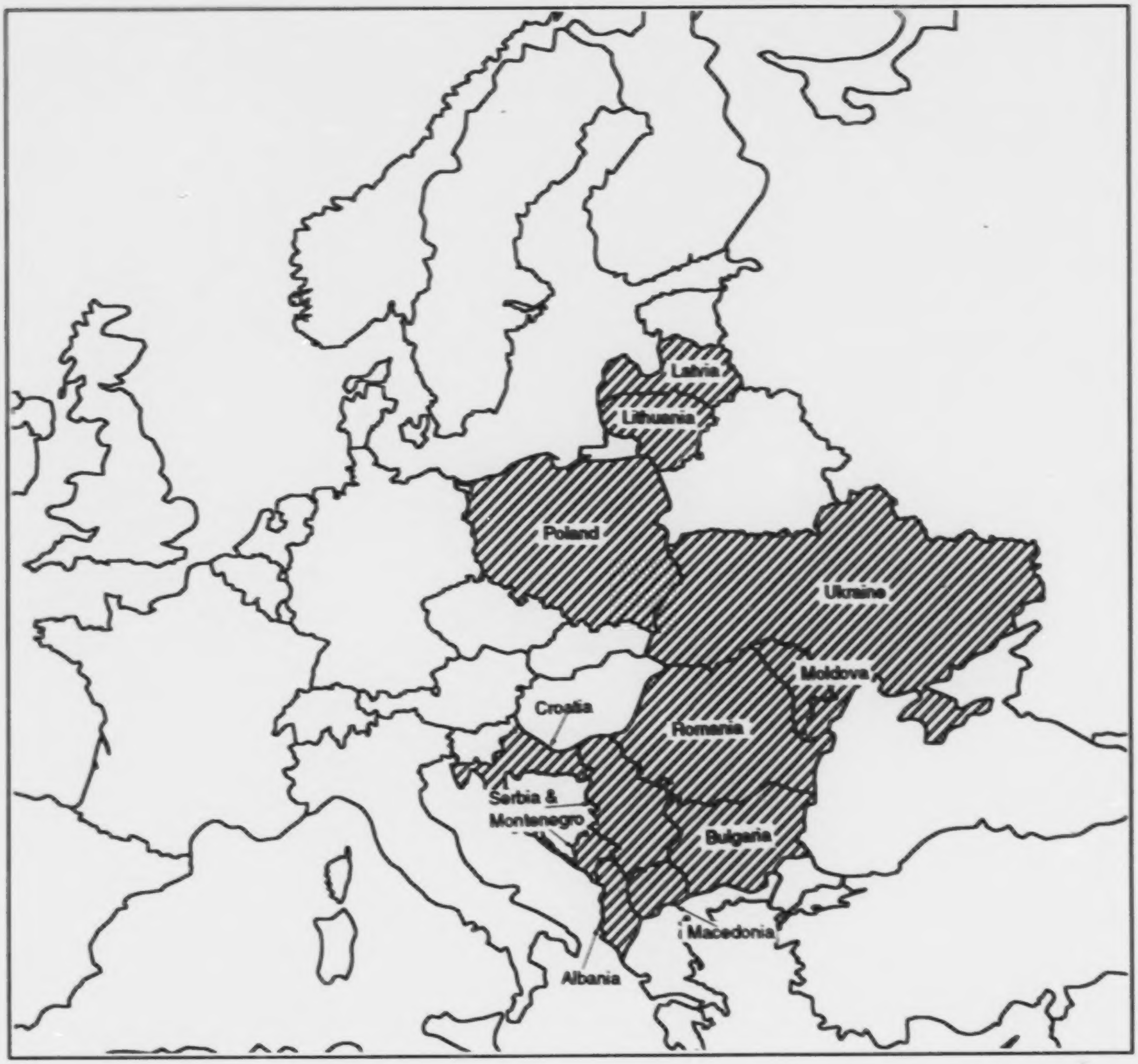
Eight European Countries Whose Per Capita GDP is Over $18,000


Norway
Sweden
Denmark
Belgium
Luxembourg
France
Liechtenstein
Switzerland

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Eleven European Countries Whose Per Capita GDP is Less than $5,000


Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Ukraine
Moldova
Croatia
Romania
Serbia &
Montenegro
Bulgaria
Macedonia
Albania

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

ALBANIA

Imports: $621 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities machinery, consumer goods, grains
partners Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece

ANDORRA

Imports: $NA
commodities consumer goods, food
partners France, Spain

AUSTRIA

Imports: $53.8 billion (1994 est.)
commodities petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, vehicles, chemicals, textiles and clothing, pharmaceuticals
partners EC 66.8% (Germany 41.3%), EFTA 6.7%, Eastern Europe/FSU 7.5%, Japan 4.4%, US 4.4% (1993)

BELARUS

Imports: $534 million from outside the FSU countries (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities fuel, natural gas, industrial raw materials, textiles, sugar
partners Russia, Ukraine, Poland

BELGIUM

Imports: $120 billion (c.i.f., 1992) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
commodities fuels, grains, chemicals, foodstuffs
partners EC 73%, US 4.8%, oil-exporting less developed countries 4%, former Communist countries 1.8% (1991)

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Imports: $NA
commodities NA
partners NA

BULGARIA

Imports: $4.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities fuels, minerals, and raw materials 58.7%; machinery and equipment 15.8%; manufactured consumer goods 4.4%; agricultural products 15.2%; other 5.9%
partners former CEMA countries 51.0% (FSU 43.2%, Poland 3.7%); developed countries 32.8% (Germany 7.0%, Austria 4.7%); less developed countries 16.2% (Iran 2.8%, Libya 2.5%)

CROATIA

Imports: $4.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machinery and transport equipment 21%, fuels and lubricants 19%, food and live animals 16%, chemicals 14%, manufactured goods 13%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 9%, raw materials 6.5%, beverages and tobacco 1% (1990)
partners EC countries, Slovenia, FSU countries

CZECH REPUBLIC

Imports: $13.3 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.)
commodities machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, agricultural products (January-November 1994)
partners Germany 24.1%, Slovakia 15.6%, Russia 9.8%, Austria 7.6%, Italy 4.9%, France 3.6%, US 3.2%, Netherlands 2.9%, UK 2.8%, Poland 2.7%, Switzerland 2.2%, Belgium 2.0% (January-June 1994)

DENMARK

Imports: $37.1 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, textiles, paper
partners EC 53.4% (Germany 23.1%, UK 8.2%, France 5.6%), Sweden 10.8%, Norway 5.4%, US 5.7%, Japan 4.1% (1992)

ESTONIA

Imports: $1 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities machinery 18%, fuels 15%, vehicles 14%, textiles 10% (1993)
partners Finland, Russia, Germany, Sweden

FINLAND

Imports: $18 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics, fodder grains
partners EC 47.2% (Germany 16.9%, UK 8.7%), EFTA 19.0% (Sweden 11.7%), US 6.1%, Japan 5.5%, Russia 7.1% (1992)

FRANCE

Imports: $238.1 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities crude oil, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products
partners Germany 17.8%, Italy 10.9%, US 9.5%, Netherlands 8.9%, Spain 8.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8.5%, UK 7.5%, Japan 4.1%, FSU 1.3% (1991 est.)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

GERMANY

Imports: $362 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities manufactures 75.1%, agricultural products 10.0%, fuels 8.3%, raw materials 5.0% (1993)
partners EC 46.4% (France 11.3%, Netherlands 8.4%, Italy 8.1%, UK 6.0%, Belgium-Luxembourg 5.7%), EFTA 14.3%, US 7.3%, Japan 6.3%, Eastern Europe 5.1%, OPEC 2.6% (1993)

GREECE

Imports: $19.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities manufactured goods 72%, foodstuffs 15%, fuels 10%
partners Germany 16%, Italy 14%, France 7%, Japan 7%, UK 6% (1993)

HUNGARY

Imports: $14.2 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.)
commodities fuels and energy 12.6%, raw materials and semi-finished goods 27.3%, machinery and transport equipment 33.0%, consumer goods 21.2%, food and agriculture 5.9% (1993)
partners Germany 21.5%, Italy 6.1%, Austria 11.8%, the FSU 20.9%, US 4.3% (1993); note - about one-fourth of the imports from the FSU were MiGs delivered as a debt payment

ICELAND

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, textiles
partners EC 53% (Germany 14%, Denmark 10%, UK 9%), Norway 14%, US 9% (1992)

IRELAND

Imports: $26 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities food, animal feed, data processing equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, textiles, clothing
partners EU 66% (UK 41%, Germany 8%, France 4%), US 15%

ITALY

Imports: $168.7 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities industrial machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, petroleum, metals, food, agricultural products
partners EU 56.3%, OPEC 5.3%, US 4.6% (1994)

LATVIA

Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities fuels, cars, ferrous metals, chemicals
partners Russia, Germany, Sweden, Ukraine

LIECHTENSTEIN

Imports: $NA
commodities machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles
partners NA

LITHUANIA

Imports: $2.7 billion (1994)
commodities oil 24%, machinery 14%, chemicals 8%, grain NA% (1989)
partners Russia, Germany, Belarus

LUXEMBOURG

Imports: $8.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
commodities minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods
partners Belgium 37%, Germany 31%, France 12%, US 2%

MACEDONIA

Imports: $1.2 billion (1993)
commodities fuels and lubricants 19%, manufactured goods 18%, machinery and transport equipment 15%, food and live animals 14%, chemicals 11.4%, raw materials 10%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 8.0%, beverages and tobacco 3.5% (1990)
partners other former Yugoslav republics, Greece, Albania, Germany, Bulgaria

MALTA

Imports: $2.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities food, petroleum, machinery and semimanufactured goods
partners Italy 27%, Germany 14%, UK 13%, US 9%

MOLDOVA

Imports: $174 million from outside the FSU countries (1994); over 70% of imports are from FSU countries
commodities oil, gas, coal, steel, machinery, foodstuffs, automobiles, and other consumer durables
partners Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Romania, Germany

MONACO

Imports: $NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

NETHERLANDS

Imports: $137 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.)
commodities raw materials and semifinished products, consumer goods, transportation equipment, crude oil, food products
partners EC 64% (Germany 26%, Belgium-Luxembourg 14%, UK 8%), US 8% (1991)

NORWAY

Imports: $29.3 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities machinery and equipment 38.9%, chemicals and other industrial inputs 26.6%, manufactured consumer goods 17.8%, foodstuffs 6.4%
partners EC 48.6%, Nordic countries 25.1%, developing countries 9.6%, US 8.1%, Japan 8.0% (1993)

POLAND

Imports: $18.1 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities machinery and transport equipment 29.6%, intermediate goods 18.5%, chemicals 13.3%, fuels 12.5%, miscellaneous manufactures 10.1%
partners Germany 35.8%, Italy 9.2%, Russia 8.5%, UK 6.6% (1993)

PORTUGAL

Imports: $24.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machinery and transport equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, petroleum, textiles
partners EC 72%, other developed countries 10.9%, less developed countries 12.9%, US 3.4%

ROMANIA

Imports: $6.3 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities minerals 21.1%, machinery and equipment 19.7%, textiles 11.5%, agricultural goods 9.2% (1994)
partners EC 45.8%, East and Central Europe 8.6%, developing countries 22.6%, Russia 11%, EFTA 6.2%, US 5.0%, Japan 0.8% (1993)

RUSSIA

Imports: $35.7 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat, grain, sugar, semifinished metal products
partners Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

SAN MARINO

wide variety of consumer manufactures, food

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Imports: $NA
commodities prior to the breakup of the federation, Yugoslavia imported machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and live animals, raw materials including coking coal for the steel industry partners prior to the imposition of UN sanctions trade *partners* were the other former Yugoslav republics, the FSU countries, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), East European countries, US

SLOVAKIA

Imports: $6.1 billion (f.o.b., January-November 1994)
commodities machinery and transport equipment; fuels and lubricants; manufactured goods; raw materials; chemicals; agricultural products
partners Czech Republic 29.9%, Russia 19.0%, Germany 13.2%, Austria 5.8%, Italy 4.3%, US 2.6%, Poland 2.4%, Ukraine 1.9%, Hungary 1.6% (January-September 1994)

SLOVENIA

Imports: $6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.)
commodities machinery and transport equipment 30%, intermediate manufactured goods 17.6%, chemicals 11.5%, raw materials 5.3%, fuels and lubricants 10.8%, food 8.4% (1993)
partners Germany 25.0%, Italy 16.1%, former Yugoslavia 10.7%, France 8.0%, Austria 8.5% (1993)

SPAIN

Imports: $92.5 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machinery, transport equipment, fuels, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, chemicals
partners EC 60.7%, US 7.4%, other developed countries 11.5%, Middle East 5.9% (1992)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

SWEDEN

Imports: $49.6 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing
partners EC 53.6% (Germany 17.9%, UK 6.3%, Denmark 7.5%, France 4.9%), EFTA (Norway 6.6%, Finland 6%), US 8.4%, Central and Eastern Europe 3% (1992)

SWITZERLAND

Imports: $68.2 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles, construction materials
partners Western Europe 79.2% (EU countries 72.3%, other 6.9%), US 6.4%

TURKEY

Imports: $27.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities manufactured products 71%, fuels 14%, foodstuffs 6% (1993)
partners Germany 15%, US 11%, Italy 9%, Russia 8% (1993)

UKRAINE

Imports: $14.2 billion (1994)
commodities energy, machinery and parts, transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles
partners FSU countries, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic

UNITED KINGDOM

Imports: $215 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods
partners EU countries 51.7% (Germany 14.9%, France 9.3%, Netherlands 8.4%), US 11.6%

VATICAN CITY

none

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

European Nations Are Important to U.S. as Purchasers of U.S. Exports and Suppliers of U.S. Imports

In 1994, Eight European Nations Were Among the Top 25 Purchasers and the Top 25 Suppliers

PURCHASERS

Top 25 U.S. Markets
1994

		$ billions
1	Canada	114.4
2	Japan	53.5
3	Mexico	50.8
4	United Kingdom	26.8
5	Germany	19.2
6	South Korea	18.0
7	Taiwan	17.1
8	France	13.6
9	Netherlands	13.6
10	Singapore	13.0
11	Hong Kong	11.4
12	Belgium	10.9
13	Australia	9.8
14	China	9.3
15	Brazil	8.1
16	Italy	7.2
17	Malaysia	7.0
18	Saudi Arabia	6.0
19	Switzerland	5.6
20	Israel	5.0
21	Thailand	4.9
22	Spain	4.6
23	Argentina	4.5
23	Colombia	4.1
25	Venezuela	4.0

SUPPLIERS

Leading U.S. Suppliers
1994

		$ billions
1	Canada	129.0
2	Japan	119.1
3	Mexico	49.5
4	China	38.8
5	Germany	31.7
6	Taiwan	26.7
7	United Kingdom	25.1
8	South Korea	19.7
9	France	16.8
10	Singapore	15.4
11	Italy	14.7
12	Malaysia	14.0
13	Thailand	10.3
14	Hong Kong	9.7
15	Brazil	8.7
16	Venezuela	8.4
17	Saudi Arabia	7.7
18	Indonesia	6.5
19	Switzerland	6.4
20	Belgium	6.3
21	Netherlands	6.0
22	Philippines	5.7
23	India	5.3
24	Israel	5.2
25	Sweden	5.0

Source: 1995 U.S. Statistical Abstract
Bureau of the Census

NET EXPORT & IMPORT NATIONS, 1995

NET EXPORTING NATIONS

Belarus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Sweden
Switzerland

NET IMPORTING NATIONS

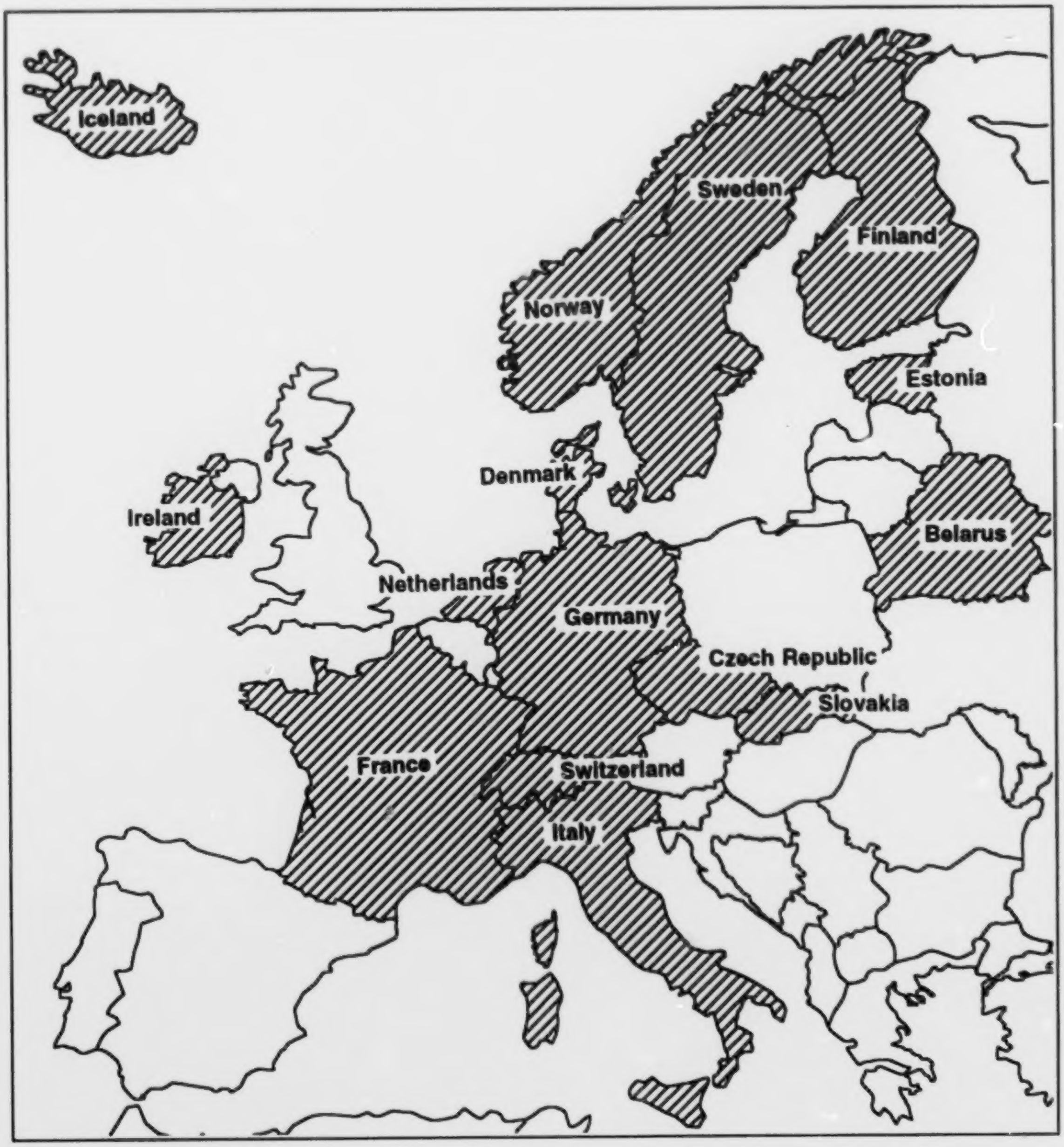
Albania
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Greece
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia
Malta
Moldova
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom

NATIONS WITH NO DATA

Andorra
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Liechtenstein
Monaco
San Marino
Serbia & Montenegro
Slovenia
Vatican City

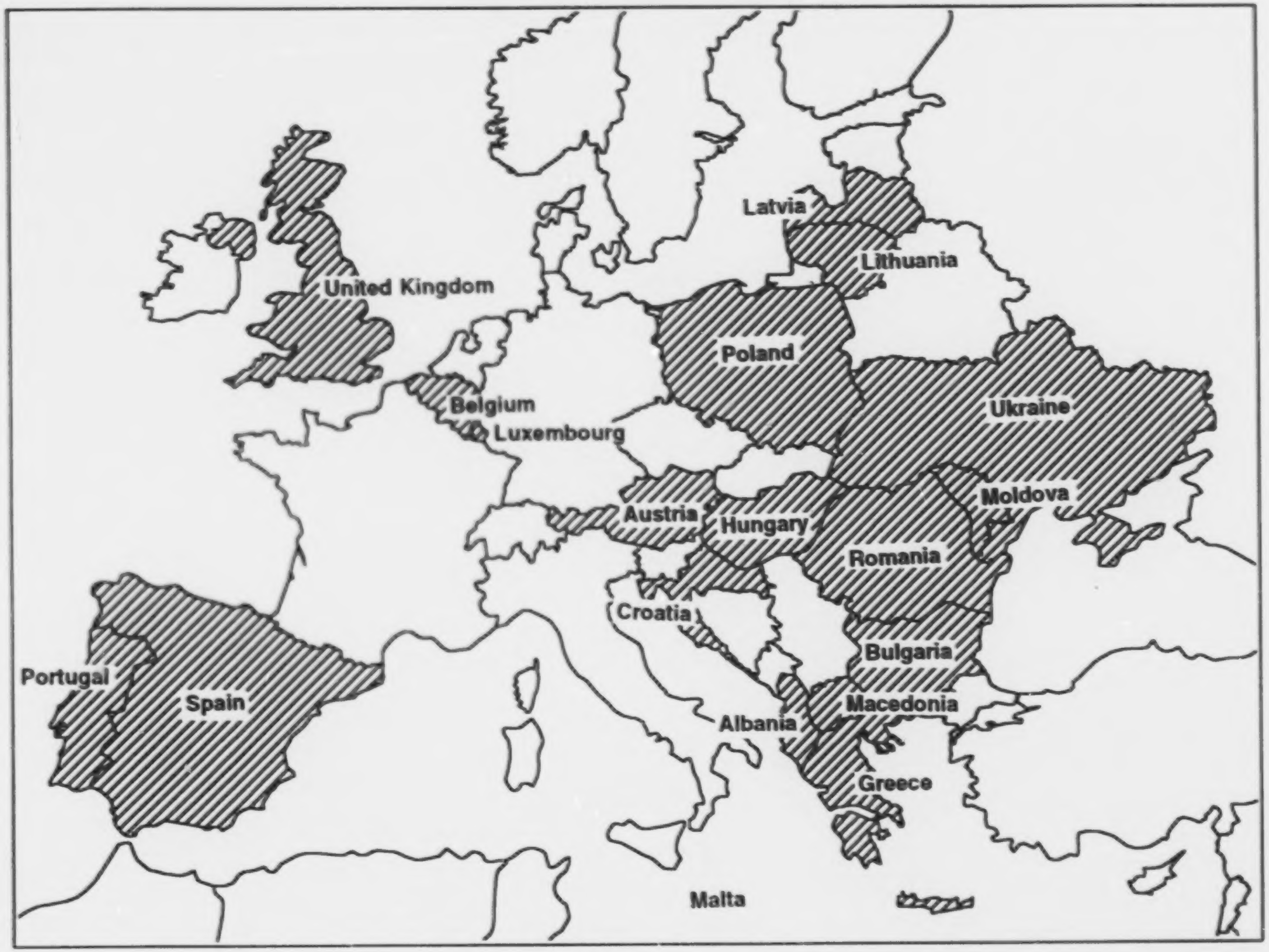
Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THOSE NATIONS EXPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS: 1995


Iceland
Sweden
Finland
Norway
Estonia
Denmark
Ireland
Belarus
Netherlands
Germany
Czech Republic
Slovakia
France
Switzerland
Italy

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1995.

THOSE NATIONS IMPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR EXPORTS: 1995


Latvia
Lithuania
United Kingdom
Poland
Ukraine
Belgium
Luxembourg
Moldova
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Croatia
Bulgaria
Portugal
Spain
Macedonia
Albania
Greece
Malta

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ALBANIA

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower
Exports: $112 million (f.o.b., 1993) commodities asphalt, metals and metallic ores, electricity, crude oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco partners Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Greece, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary

ANDORRA

Industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, banking
Exports: $30 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.) commodities electricity, tobacco products, furniture. partners France, Spain

AUSTRIA

Industries: foods, iron and steel, machines, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp, tourism, mining, motor vehicles
Exports: $44.1 billion (1994 est.) commodities machinery and equipment, iron and steel, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals partners EC 63.5% (Germany 38.9%), EFTA 9.0%, Eastern Europe/FSU 12.3%, Japan 1.5%, US 3.4% (1993)

BELARUS

Industries: employ about 40% of labor force and produced a wide variety of products including (in percent share of total output of former Soviet Union): tractors (12%); metal-cutting machine tools (11%); off-highway dump trucks up to 110-metric-ton load capacity (100%); wheel-type earthmovers for construction and mining (100%); eight-wheel-drive, high-flotation trucks with cargo capacity of 25 metric tons for use in tundra and roadless areas (100%); equipment for animal husbandry and livestock feeding (25%); motorcycles (21.3%); television sets (11%); chemical fibers (28%); fertilizer (18%); linen fabric (11%); wool fabric (7%); radios; refrigerators; and other consumer goods
Export: $968 million to outside of the FSU countries (f.o.b., 1994) commodities machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs partners Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Bulgaria

BELGIUM

Industries: engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum, coal
Exports: $117 billion (f.o.b., 1992) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union commodities iron and steel, transportation equipment, tractors, diamonds, petroleum products partners EC 75.5%, US 3.7%, former Communist countries 1.4% (1991)

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Industries: steel production, mining (coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, and bauxite), manufacturing (vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, 40% of former Yugoslavia's armaments including tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances), oil refining (1991)
Exports: $NA commodities NA partners NA

BULGARIA

Industries: machine building and metal working, food processing, chemicals, textiles, building materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals
Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities machinery and equipment 30.6%; agricultural products 24%; manufactured consumer goods 22.2%; fuels, minerals, raw materials, and metals 10.5%; other 12.7% (1991) partners former CEMA countries 57.7% (FSU 48.6%, Poland 2.1%, Czechoslovakia 0.9%); developed countries 26.3% (Germany 4.8%, Greece 2.2%); less developed countries 15.9% (Libya 2.1%, Iran 0.7%) (1991)

CROATIA

Industries: chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum reduction, paper, wood products (including furniture), building materials (including cement), textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food processing and beverages
Exports: $3.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities machinery and transport equipment 30%, other manufacturers 37%, chemicals 11%, food and live animals 9%, raw materials 6.5%, fuels and lubricants 5% (1990) partners EC countries, Slovenia

CZECH REPUBLIC

Industries: fuels, ferrous metallurgy, machinery and equipment, coal, motor vehicles, glass, armaments
Exports: $13.4 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, minerals, metals, agricultural products (January-November 1994) partners Germany 28.7%, Slovakia 15.5%, Austria 7.9%, Italy 6.4%,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

France 3.2%, Russia 3.2%, Poland 3.1%, UK 2.9%, Netherlands 2.4%, Hungary 2.2%, US 2.1%, Belgium 1.3% (January-June 1994)

DENMARK

Industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products, shipbuilding
Exports: $42.9 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities meat and meat products, dairy products, transport equipment (shipbuilding), fish, chemicals, industrial machinery partners EC 54.3% (Germany 23.6%, UK 10.1%, France 5.7%), Sweden 10.5%, Norway 5.8%, US 4.9%, Japan 3.6% (1992)

ESTONIA

Industries: oil shale, shipbuilding, phosphates, electric motors, excavators, cement, furniture, clothing, textiles, paper, shoes, apparel
Exports: $1.65 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities textile 14%, food products 11%, vehicles 11%, metals 11% (1993) partners Russia, Finland, Sweden, Germany

FINLAND

Industrioes: metal products, shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing
Exports: $23.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities paper and pulp, machinery, chemicals, metals, timber partners EC 53.2% (Germany 15.6%, UK 10.7%), EFTA 19.5% (Sweden 12.8%), US 5.9%, Japan 1.3%, Russia 2.8% (1992)

FRANCE

Industries: steel, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, mining, textiles, food processing, tourism
Exports: $249.2 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing partners Germany 18.6%, Italy 11.0%, Spain 11.0%, Belgium-Luxembourg 9.1%, UK 8.8%, Netherlands 7.9%, US 6.4%, Japan 2.0%, FSU 0.7% (1991 est.)

GERMANY

Industries: western among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics; food and beverages eastern metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum refining
Exports: $437 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities manufactures 89.3% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, raw materials 2.7%, fuels 1.3% (1993) partners EC 47.9% (France 11.7%, Netherlands 7.4%, Italy 7.5%, UK 7.7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.6%), EFTA 15.5%, US 7.7%, Eastern Europe 5.2%, OPEC 3.0% (1993)

GREECE

Industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, mining, petroleum
Exports: $9 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities manufactured goods 53%, foodstuffs 34%, fuels 5% partners Germany 24%, Italy 14%, France 7%, UK 6%, US 4% (1993)

HUNGARY

Industries: mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), buses, automobiles
Exports: $10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities raw materials and semi-finished goods 30.0%, machinery and transport equipment 20.1%, consumer goods 25.2%, food and agriculture 21.4%, fuels and energy 3.4% (1993) partners Germany 25.3%, Italy 8.3%, Austria 10.5%, the FSU 14.0%, US 4.3% (1993)

ICELAND

Industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferro-silicon production, geothermal power
Exports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, ferrosilicon, diatomite partners EC 68% (UK 25%, Germany 12%), US 11%, Japan 8% (1992)

IRELAND

Industries: food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal
Exports: $28 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery, live animals, animal products partners EU 75% (UK 32%, Germany 13%, France 10%), US 9%

ITALY

Industries: machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics
Exports: $190.8 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities metals, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transportation equipment, chemicals, other partners EU 53.4%, US 7.8%, OPEC 3.8% (1994)

LATVIA

Industries: sified; dependent on imports for energy, raw materials, and intermediate products; produces buses, vans, street and railroad cars, synthetic fibers, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, textiles
Exports: $1 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities oil products, timber, ferrous metals, dairy products, furniture, textiles partners Russia, Germany, Sweden, Belarus

LIECHTENSTEIN

Industries: electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism
Exports: $NA commodities small specialty machinery, dental products, stamps, hardware, pottery partners EC countries 42.7%, EFTA countries 20.9% (Switzerland 15.4%), other 36.4% (1990)

LITHUANIA

Industries: industry's share in the economy has been declining substantially over the past year, due to the economic crisis and the growth of services in the economy; among branches which are still important: metal-cutting machine tools 6.6%, electric motors 4.6%, television sets 6.2%, refrigerators and freezers 5.4%; other branches: petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture making, textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, electronic components, computers, and amber
Exports: $2.2 billion (1994) commodities electronics 18%, petroleum products 5%, food 10%, chemicals 6% (1989) partners Russia, Ukraine, Germany

LUXEMBOURG

Industries: banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum
Exports: $6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.) commodities finished steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass, aluminum, other industrial products partners EC 76%, US 5%

MACEDONIA

Industries: low levels of technology predominate, such as, oil refining by distillation only; produces basic liquid fuels, coal, metallic chromium, lead, zinc, and ferronickel; light industry produces basic textiles, wood products, and tobacco
Exports: $1.06 billion (1993) commodities manufactured goods 40%, machinery and transport equipment 14%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 23%, raw materials 7.6%, food (rice) and live animals 5.7%, beverages and tobacco 4.5%, chemicals 4.7% (1990) partners principally Serbia and Montenegro and the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, Greece, Albania

MALTA

Industries: tourism, electronics, ship repairyard, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear, clothing, beverages, tobacco
Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities machinery and transport equipment, clothing and footware, printed matter partners Italy 32%, Germany 16%, UK 8%

MOLDOVA

Industries: key products are canned food, agricultural machinery, foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, hosiery, refined sugar, vegetable oil, shoes, textiles
Exports: $144 million to outside the FSU countries (1994); over 70% of exports go to FSU countries commodities foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, textiles and footwear, machinery, chemicals (1991) partners Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Romania, Germany

MONACO

Industries: none
Exports: $NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

NETHERLANDS

Industries: agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, fishing, construction, microelectronics
Exports: $153 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities metal products, chemicals, processed food and tobacco, agricultural products partners EC 77% (Germany 27%, Belgium-Luxembourg 15%, UK 10%), Central and Eastern Europe 10%, US 4% (1991)

NORWAY

Industries: petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing
Exports: $36.6 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities petroleum and petroleum products 40%, metals and products 10.6%, fish and fish products 6.9%, chemicals 6.4%, natural gas 6.0%, ships 5.4% partners EC 66.3%, Nordic countries 16.3%, developing countries 8.4%, US 6.0%, Japan 1.8% (1993)

POLAND

Industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles
Exports: $16.3 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities intermediate goods 26.5%, machinery and transport equipment 18.1%, miscellaneous manufactures 16.7%, foodstuffs 9.4%, fuels 8.4% (1993) partners Germany 33.4%, Russia 10.2%, Italy 5.3%, UK 4.3% (1993)

PORTUGAL

Industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine; tourism
Exports: $15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities clothing and footwear, machinery, cork and paper products, hides and skins partners EU 75.5%, other developed countries 12.4%, US 4.3% (1994)

ROMANIA

Industries: mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum production and refining
Exports: $6 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities metals and metal products 17.6%, mineral products 11.9%, textiles 18.5%, electric machines and equipment 8.4%, transport materials 6.5% (1994) partners EC 36.1%, developing countries 27.4%, East and Central Europe 14.9%, EFTA 5.1%, Russia 5%, Japan 1.4%, US 1.3% (1993)

RUSSIA

Industries: complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; ship- building; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables
Exports: $48 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures partners Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

SAN MARINO

Industries: tourism, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine
Exports: trade data are included with the statistics for Italy; commodities: building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Industries: machine building (aircraft, trucks, and automobiles; armored vehicles and weapons; electrical equipment; agricultural machinery), metallurgy (steel, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, antimony, bismuth, cadmium), mining (coal, bauxite, nonferrous ore, iron ore, limestone), consumer goods (textiles, footwear, foodstuffs, appliances), electronics, petroleum products, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals
Exports: $NA commodities prior to the breakup of the federation, Yugoslavia exported machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and live animals, raw materials partners prior to the imposition of UN sanctions trade partners were the other former Yugoslav republics, Italy, Germany, other EC, the FSU countries, East European countries, US

SLOVAKIA

Industries: metal and metal products; food and beverages; electricity, gas, and water; coking, oil production, and nuclear fuel production; chemicals and manmade fibers; machinery; paper and printing; earthenware and ceramics; transport vehicles; textiles; electrical and optical apparatus; rubber products
Exports: $6.3 billion (f.o.b., January-November 1994) commodities machinery and transport equipment; chemicals; fuels, minerals, and metals; agricultural products partners Czech Republic 37.7%, Germany 17.1%, Hungary 5.3%, Austria 5.3%, Italy 4.6%, Russia 4.0%, Poland 2.6%, Ukraine 1.8%, US 1.6% (January-September 1994)

SLOVENIA

Industries: ferrous metallurgy and rolling mill products, aluminum reduction and rolled products, lead and zinc smelting, electronics (including military electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

exports: $6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities machinery and transport equipment 27%, intermediate manufactured goods 26%, chemicals 9%, food 4.8%, raw materials 3%, consumer goods 26% (1993) partners Germany 29.5%, former Yugoslavia 15.8%, Italy 12.4%, France 8.7%, Austria 5.0% (1993)

SPAIN

Industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism
Exports: 72.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities cars and trucks, semifinished manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery partners EC 71.2%, US 4.8%, other developed countries 7.9% (1992)

SWEDEN

Industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles
Exports: $59.9 billion (f.o.b., 1994) commodities machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products partners EC 55.8% (Germany 15%, UK 9.7%, Denmark 7.2%, France 5.8%), EFTA 17.4% (Norway 8.4%, Finland 5.1%), US 8.2%, Central and Eastern Europe 2.5% (1992)

SWITZERLAND

Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments
Exports: $69.6 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities machinery and equipment, precision instruments, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing partners Western Europe 63.1% (EU countries 56%, other 7.1%), US 8.8%, Japan 3.4%

TURKEY

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper
Exports: $15.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993) commodities manufactured products 72%, foodstuffs 23%, mining products 4% (1993) partners Germany 24%, Russia 7%, US 7%, UK 6% (1993)

UKRAINE

Industries: coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food-processing (especially sugar)
Exports: $11.8 billion (1994) commodities coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, grain, meat partners FSU countries, China, Italy, Switzerland

UNITED KINGDOM

Industries: production machinery including machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, and other consumer goods
Exports: $200 billion (f.o.b., 1994 est.) commodities manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment partners EU countries 56.7% (Germany 14.0%, France 11.1%, Netherlands 7.9%), US 10.9%

VATICAN CITY

Industries: printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities
Exports: none

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Basis National Definitions

Period	U.S.	Canada	Australia	Japan	France	Germany[1]	Italy[2]	Sweden	U.K.
1975	8.5	6.9	4.9	1.9	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.6	4.6
1976	7.7	7.2	4.8	2.0	4.6	3.4	3.9	1.6	5.9
1977	7.1	8.1	5.6	2.0	5.2	3.4	4.1	1.8	6.4
1978	6.1	8.4	6.3	2.3	5.4	3.3	4.1	2.2	6.3
1979	5.8	7.5	6.3	2.1	6.1	2.9	4.4	2.1	5.4
1980	7.1	7.5	6.1	2.0	6.5	2.8	4.4	2.0	7.0
1981	7.6	7.6	5.8	2.2	7.6	4.0	4.9	2.5	10.5
1982	9.7	11.0	7.2	2.4	8.3	5.6	5.4	3.1	11.3
1983	9.6	11.9	10.0	2.7	8.6	6.9*	5.9	3.5	11.8
1984	7.5	11.3	9.0	2.8	10.0	7.1	5.9	3.1	11.8
1985	7.2	10.5	8.3	2.6	10.5	7.2	6.0	2.8	11.2
1986	7.0	9.6	8.1	2.8	10.6	6.6	7.5*	2.6	11.2
1987	6.2	8.9	8.1	2.9	10.8	6.3	7.9	2.2*	10.3
1988	5.5	7.8	7.2	2.5	10.3	6.3	7.9	1.9	8.6
1989	5.3	7.5	6.2	2.3	9.6	5.7	7.8	1.6	7.3
1990	5.6*	8.1	6.9	2.1	9.1	5.0	7.0	1.8	7.0
1991	6.8	10.4	9.6	2.1	9.6	4.3P	6.9*	3.1	8.9
1992	7.5	11.3	10.8	2.2	10.5	4.6P	7.3P	5.6	10.1
1993	6.9	11.2	10.9	2.5	11.9	5.7P	10.2*P	9.3	10.5
1994	*6.1	10.4	9.7	2.9	12.7	6.5P	11.3P	9.6	9.6P
1995	5.6	9.5	8.5	3.2	12.3P	6.5P	12.0P	9.1	8.8P
1996*	5.6	9.5	8.5	3.3	12.5	7.0	N.A	9.0	8.5

R= Revised
P= Preliminary
[1]= Former West Germany
[2]= Quarterly Rates are for the First Month of the Quarter
*= Figures for the First Quarter
*= Break in Data Series Due to Revised Survey Methodology

EUROPE TODAY 1996 Revised Edition
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1-800-854-8273

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.
Department of Labor, June 1996

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

ALBANIA

petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, timber, nickel

ANDORRA

hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead

AUSTRIA

iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, lead, coal, lignite, copper, hydropower

BELARUS

forest land, peat deposits, small quantities of oil and natural gas

BELGIUM

coal, natural gas

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, timber, wood products, copper, chromium, lead, zinc

BULGARIA

bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber, arable land

CROATIA

oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt

CZECH REPUBLIC

hard coal, soft coal, kaolin, clay, graphite

DENMARK

petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone

ESTONIA

shale oil, peat, phosphorite, amber

FINLAND

timber, copper, zinc, iron ore, silver

FRANCE

coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, timber, zinc, potash

GERMANY

iron ore, coal, potash, timber, lignite, uranium, copper, natural gas, salt, nickel

GREECE

bauxite, lignite, magnesite, petroleum, marble

HUNGARY

bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils

ICELAND

fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite

IRELAND

zinc, lead, natural gas, petroleum, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver

ITALY

mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish, coal

LATVIA

minimal; amber, peat, limestone, dolomite

LIECHTENSTEIN

hydroelectric potential

LITHUANIA

peat

LUXEMBOURG

iron ore (no longer exploited)

MACEDONIA

chromium, lead, zinc, manganese, tungsten, nickel, low-grade iron ore, asbestos, sulphur, timber

MALTA

limestone, salt

MOLDOVA

lignite, phosphorites, gypsum

MONACO

none

NETHERLANDS

natural gas, petroleum, fertile soil

NORWAY

petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydropower

POLAND

coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt

PORTUGAL

fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron ore, uranium ore, marble

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

ROMANIA

petroleum (reserves declining), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore, salt

RUSSIA

wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, and many strategic minerals, timber note formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of natural resources

SAN MARINO

building stone

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, chrome

SLOVAKIA

brown coal and lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper and manganese ore; salt

SLOVENIA

lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver

SPAIN

coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, hydropower

SWEDEN

zinc, iron ore, lead, copper, silver, timber, uranium, hydropower potential

SWITZERLAND

hydropower potential, timber, salt

TURKEY

antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

UKRAINE

iron ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulphur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber

UNITED KINGDOM

coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

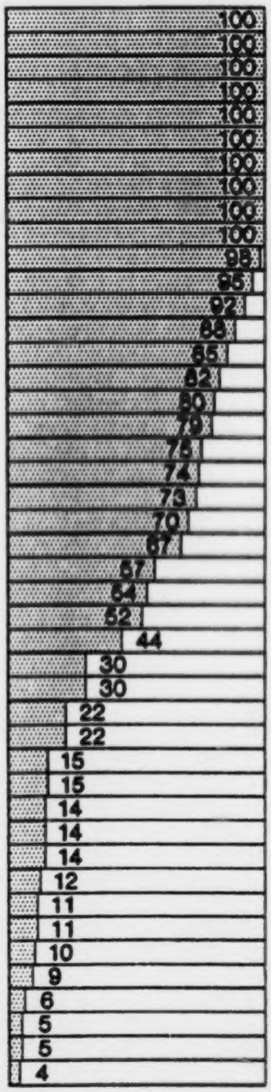
VATICAN CITY

none

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

The U.S. Is Dependent on Many Other Countries for Many of the Minerals It Wants and Needs

1991 Net Import Reliance $^{e\,1}$ of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption ^{2}



		Major Sources (1987-90)
ARSENIC	100	France, Chile, Sweden, Mexico
BAUXITE and ALUMINA	100	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Brazil
CESIUM (pollucite)	100	Canada
COLUMBIUM (niobium)	100	Brazil, Canada, Germany
GRAPHITE	100	Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar
MANGANESE	100	Rep. of South Africa, Gabon, France
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, Brazil, France
RUBIDIUM	100	Canada
STRONTIUM (celestite)	100	Mexico, Germany, Spain
THALLIUM	100	Belgium, United Kingdom (U.K.), Germany
GEM STONES (natural and synthetic)	98	Belgium, Israel, India, U.K.
ASBESTOS	95	Canada, Rep. of South Africa
DIAMOND (industrial stones)	92	Ireland, U.K., Rep. of South Africa, Zaire
PLATINUM-GROUP METALS	88	Rep. of South Africa, U.K., former USSR
TANTALUM	85	Germany, Thailand, Brazil
COBALT	82	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
CHROMIUM	80	Rep. of South Africa, Turkey, Zimbabwe, former Yugoslavia
FLUORSPAR	79	Mexico, Rep. of South Africa, China, Canada
TUNGSTEN	75	China, Bolivia, Germany, Peru
NICKEL	74	Canada, Norway, Australia, Dominican Republic
TIN	73	Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia
BARITE	70	China, India, Mexico, Morocco
POTASH	67	Canada, Israel, former USSR, Germany
ANTIMONY	57	China, Mexico, Rep. of South Africa, Guatemala, Bolivia
CADMIUM	54	Canada, Mexico, Australia, Germany
SELENIUM	52	Canada, U.K., Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg
PEAT	44	Canada
GYPSUM	30	Canada, Mexico, Spain
ZINC	30	Canada, Mexico, Spain
PUMICE and PUMICITE	22	Greece, Mexico, Ecuador
SILICON	22	Brazil, Canada, Venezuela, Norway
MAGNESIUM COMPOUNDS	15	China, Canada, Greece, Mexico
SULFUR	15	Mexico, Canada
IODINE	14	Japan, Chile
IRON ORE	14	Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Mauritania
NITROGEN	14	Canada, former USSR, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico
IRON and STEEL	12	European Community (EC), Japan, Canada, Rep. of Korea
CEMENT	11	Mexico, Canada, Japan, Greece
SALT	11	Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Chile
VERMICULITE	10	Rep. of South Africa, China, Brazil
MICA (scrap and flake)	9	Canada, India
SODIUM SULFATE	6	Canada, Mexico
PERLITE	5	Greece
QUARTZ CRYSTAL (industrial)	5	Brazil, Namibia
LEAD	4	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Benelux

e Estimated.

[1] Net import reliance = imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

[2] Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

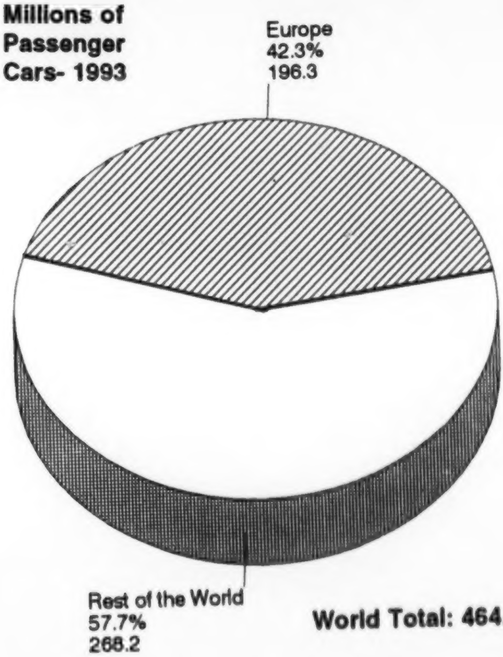
NOTE:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: bismuth (Belgium, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom); ilmenite (Republic of South Africa, Australia, Canada); mercury (China, Spain, Japan, Algeria); pyrophyllite [wonderstone] (Republic of South Africa); rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom); rutile (Australia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone); tellurium (United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Philippines); and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, EC, South America, Mexico).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1992. P. 3.

EUROPE'S SHARE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND CIVIL AVIATION

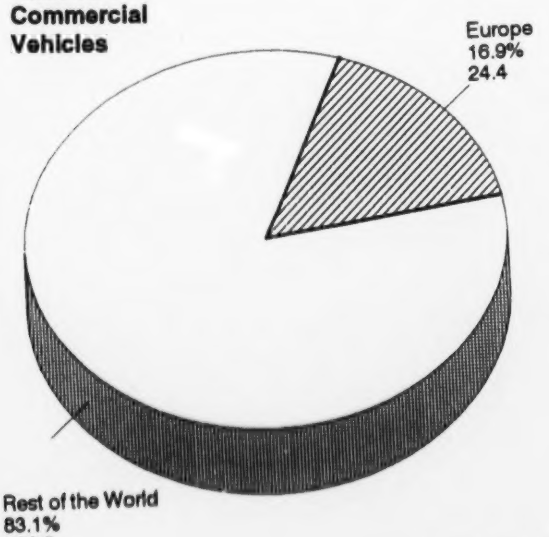
MOTOR VEHICLES

Millions of Passenger Cars- 1993



World Total: 464.5

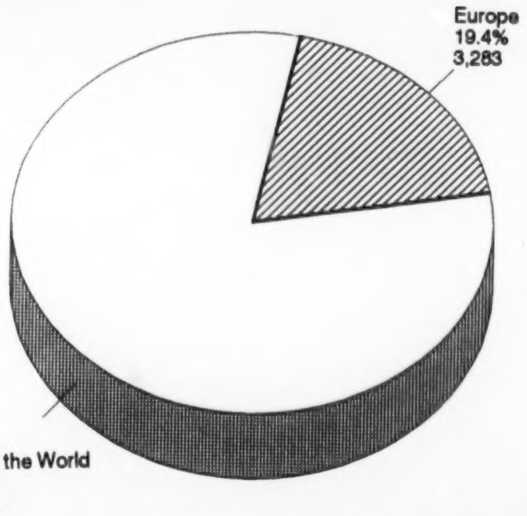
Millions of Commercial Vehicles



World Total: 144.6

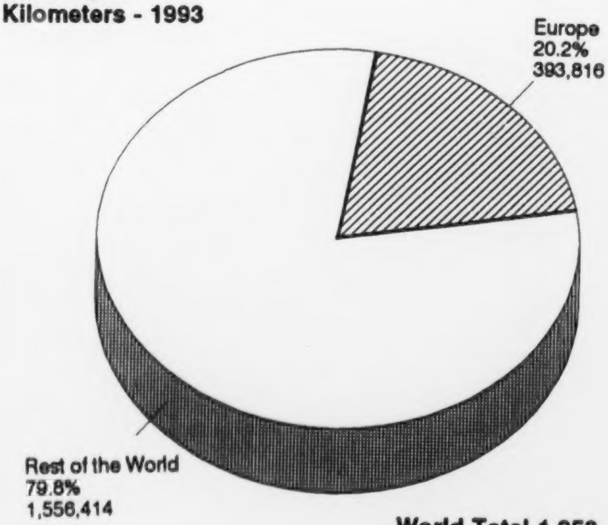
CIVIL AVIATION

Millions of Kilometers Flown - 1993



World Total: 16,922

Billions of Passenger Kilometers - 1993



World Total 1,950

World Eagle chart. Source: U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

LARGEST EUROPEAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Walnuts, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	948,803
Europe	195,250
Ukraine	57,346
France	29,029
Romania	28,000
Bulgaria	25,700
Greece	24,400
Italy	14,500
Austria	12,848
Yugoslavia,Fr	12,500
Belarus	10,000

Wool (Greasy), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,665,751
Europe	248,273
Russian Fed	145,000
United Kingdom	65,888
Spain	29,000
Romania	28,220
France	22,000
Ukraine	19,281
Germany	15,000
Italy	13,100
Ireland	13,023
Bulgaria	11,538
Greece	10,100

Hazelnuts (Filberts), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	617,631
Europe	134,656
Italy	100,000
Spain	23,700
Greece	5,000
France	4,404
Portugal	1,335

Hops, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	128,402
Europe	70,637
Germany	42,500
Czech Republic	9,489
United Kingdom	5,300
Russian Fed	3,000
Slovenia	2,700
Poland	2,170
Spain	2,100
Slovakia	1,500
Ukraine	1,367
Bulgaria	1,164

Cow Milk,(Whole, Fresh), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	458,645
Europe	152,550
Russian Fed	44,000
Germany	28,200
France	24,935
Ukraine	17,933
United Kingdom	15,005
Poland	12,219
Netherlands	10,755
Italy	10,300
Belarus	5,300

Cheese (All Kinds), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	14,880,089
Europe	7,075,705
France	1,562,496
Germany	1,371,174
Italy	919,373
Russian Fed	708,000
Netherlands	647,640
United Kingdom	362,000
Ukraine	308,770
Poland	296,200
Denmark	288,100
Greece	210,300

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Production Yearbook 1994

LARGEST EUROPEAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Cereal, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	1,950,599
Europe	261,214
Russian Federation	78,709
France	53,641
Germany	36,353
Ukraine	32,862
Poland	21,763
United Kingdom	19,670
Italy	18,918
Romania	17,512
Spain	15,341
Hungary	11,911
Denmark	7,885

Course Grain, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	887,917
Europe	139,653
Russia Federation	46,093
France	22,864
Germany	19,924
Ukraine	18,926
Poland	14,105
Romania	11,507
Spain	10,639
Italy	9,789
Hungary	6,997
United Kingdom	6,570
Belarus	5,675
Austria	3,416

Chestnuts, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	449,657
Europe	131,607
Italy	69,700
Spain	20,000
Portugal	15,904
France	12,793
Greece	10,000

Wheat, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	527,982
Europe	119,448
Russian Federation	32,094
France	30,652
Germany	16,429
Ukraine	13,857
United Kingdom	13,100
Italy	7,805
Poland	7,658
Romania	5,991
Hungary	4,900
Spain	4,312
Bulgaria	3,788
Czech Republic	3,713
Denmark	3,709

Garlic, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	7,914
Europe	461
Spain	199
Ukraine	81
France	53
Romania	50
Italy	39
Yugoslavia, FR	35
Bulgaria	20
Hungary	16
Greece	15
Russian Federation	15

Pistachios, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	350,260
Europe	4,400
Greece	4,200
Italy	200

Source: Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations.
FAO Production Yearbook 1994

LARGEST EUROPEAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Grapes, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	56,392
Europe	27,240
Italy	9,372
France	6,933
Spain	3,167
Germany	1,482
Greece	1,400
Romania	1,349

Wine, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	25,737
Europe	17,295
Italy	6,000
France	5,545
Spain	1,805
Germany	1,130
Russian Federation	700
Romania	460
Portugal	458
Austria	220
Greece	413

Sugar (Centrifugal,Raw), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	109,959
Europe	20,273
France	4,988
Germany	3,940
Ukraine	3,342
Russian Federation	2,350
Italy	1,620
Poland	1,491
United Kingdom	1,359
Spain	1,087
Netherlands	1,023

Apples, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	48,890
Europe	13,200
France	2,157
Italy	2,103
Russian Federation	1,700
Romania	1,451
Poland	1,441
Germany	945
Spain	747

Hops, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	128,402
Europe	70,637
Germany	42,500
Czech Republic	9,489
United Kingdom	5,300
Russian Fed	3000
Slovenia	2,700
Poland	2,170
Spain	2,100
Slovakia	1,500
Ukraine	1,367
Bulgaria	1,164

Almonds, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	1,272,619
Europe	409,249
Spain	234,200
Italy	94,000
Greece	58,400
Portugal	13,200
France	4,403

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Production Yearbook 1994

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1984 AND 1994

	TOTAL PRODUCTION		PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	
	1984	1994	1984	1994
Albania	107.13	109.82	98.65	85.93
Andorra	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Austria	109.78	112.93	109.82	107.45
Belarus	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Belgium	101.74	144.93	101.73	NA
Bosnia-Herzegovina	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Bulgaria	107.65	65.46	106.44	65.49
Croatia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Czech Republic	124.7	NA	118.66	NA
Denmark	124.7	130.49	124.94	128.74
Estonia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Finland	116.33	107.51	113.92	101.04
France	109.93	101.45	107.88	94.63
Germany	112.14	105.05	113.08	101.19
Greece	103.41	104.82	100.78	97.05
Hungary	113.05	83.66	113.92	87.69
Iceland	104.86	83.24	99.91	71.48
Ireland	111.79	124.22	107.52	118.75
Italy	99.25	100.79	98.74	99.51
Latvia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Liechtenstein	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Lithuania	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Luxembourg	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Macedonia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Malta	106.27	133.77	100.98	119.20
Moldova	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Monaco	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Netherlands	109.7	125.04	107.60	114.86
Norway	110.66	116.18	109.22	109.77
Poland	106.92	93.98	103.01	87.12
Portugal	103.3	109.21	101.71	108.27
Romania	116.09	91.42	113.89	89.05
Russian Federation	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
San Marino	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Serbia and Montenegro	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Slovakia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Slovenia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Spain	115.95	109.64	113.41	103.88
Sweden	115.22	89.21	114.83	84.83
Switzerland	108.14	107.37	105.49	95.19
Turkey	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Ukraine	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
United Kingdom	115.21	102.52	114.82	99.38
Vatican	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: FAO Production Yearbook 1994, Vol. 48

Communications: Telephones, Newspapers, Televisions, Daily Newspapers and Radio by Country

European country →

COUNTRY	Telephone main lines per 100 people, [1] 1994	Cellular telephone subscribers per 100,000 people, [1] 1992	Daily newspaper circulation per 1,000 people, [2] 1990	Television receivers per 1,000 people, [3] 1991	Radio receivers per 1,000 people, [4] 1991
Algeria	4	18	51	74	234
Argentina	14	136	124	220	676
Australia	50	2,510	246	480	1,268
→ Austria	47	2,188	351	478	617
→ Belgium	45	615	301	451	769
Brazil	7	20	54	207	386
→ Bulgaria	34	-	452	252	442
Canada	58	3,727	[6]228	639	1,029
Chile	11	474	455	209	344
China	2	15	[6]37	31	182
Colombia	9	25	62	116	177
Costa Rica	13	-	[7]101	140	258
Cuba	3	2	172	163	345
Cyprus	45	1,353	110	144	292
→ Czech Republic	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
→ Denmark	60	3,993	352	536	1,031
Dominican Republic	8	94	32	84	171
Ecuador	5	-	87	84	317
Egypt	4	13	57	116	326
→ Finland	55	7,028	558	501	997
→ France	55	568	208	407	888
→ Germany	48	958	593	556	876
→ Greece	48	-	[8]139	197	421
Guatemala	2	(NA)	21	52	66
Honduras	2	-	39	73	386
Hong Kong	54	4,023	110	278	667
→ Hungary	17	226	233	412	596
→ Iceland	56	5,866	[6]467	319	786
India	1	-	[6]26	35	79
Indonesia	1	19	28	59	146
Iran	7	-	26	63	231
Iraq	3	-	36	72	215
→ Ireland	33	1,239	169	301	630
Israel	37	696	258	269	470
→ Italy	43	1,355	108	421	791
Jamaica	10	320	64	131	420
Japan	48	1,260	587	613	907
Korea, South	40	623	277	208	1,001
Kuwait	23	2,589	210	283	343
Lebanon	9	134	117	325	833
→ Luxembourg	54	287	383	267	632
Malaysia	15	442	140	149	430
Mexico	9	298	133	148	255
Morocco	4	12	13	74	210
→ Netherlands	51	1,097	[5]647	485	907
New Zealand	47	2,938	324	443	929
→ Norway	55	6,527	610	423	794
Pakistan	1	12	15	18	90
Panama	11	-	70	166	224
Paraguay	3	33	39	50	171
Peru	4	121	79	98	253
Philippines	2	17	54	44	138
→ Poland	13	7	128	295	433
→ Portugal	35	378	39	187	228
Puerto Rico	33	1,428	129	264	710
→ Russia	16	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
→ Romania	12	-	[8]158	196	199
Saudi Arabia	10	99	40	266	304
Singapore	47	4,270	282	378	646
South Africa	9	31	35	98	302
→ Spain	37	461	[8]82	400	310
→ Sweden	68	7,558	525	468	877
→ Switzerland	60	3,231	456	406	842
Syria	5	-	23	60	255
Taiwan	40	1,850	[9]174	(NA)	(NA)
Thailand	4	431	73	114	191
Trinidad and Tobago	16	101	77	315	492
Tunisia	5	22	37	79	199
→ Turkey	20	104	71	175	161
→ United Kingdom	47	2,595	[8]394	434	1,143
United States	**59**	**4,326**	**249**	**814**	**2,118**
Uruguay	17	55	233	231	604
Venezuela	11	101	145	162	447

- Represents or rounds to zero. NA Not available. [1] As of December 31. [2] Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week; may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. [3] Estimated number of sets in use. [4] Data cover estimated number of receivers in use and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. [5] For 1989. [6] For 1985. [7] For 1991. [8] For 1988. [9] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications.

Source: Except as noted, International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, *World Telecom Indicators*, (copyright); and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, *Statistical Yearbook*, (copyright).

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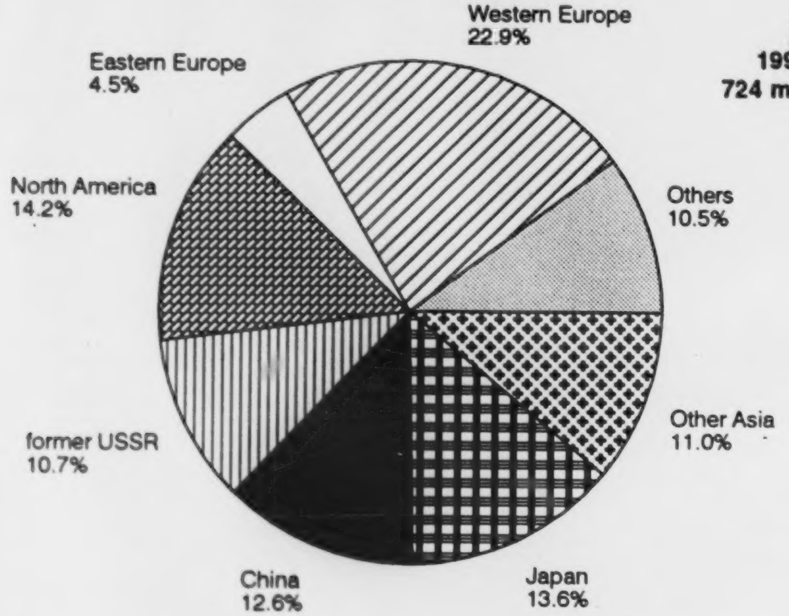
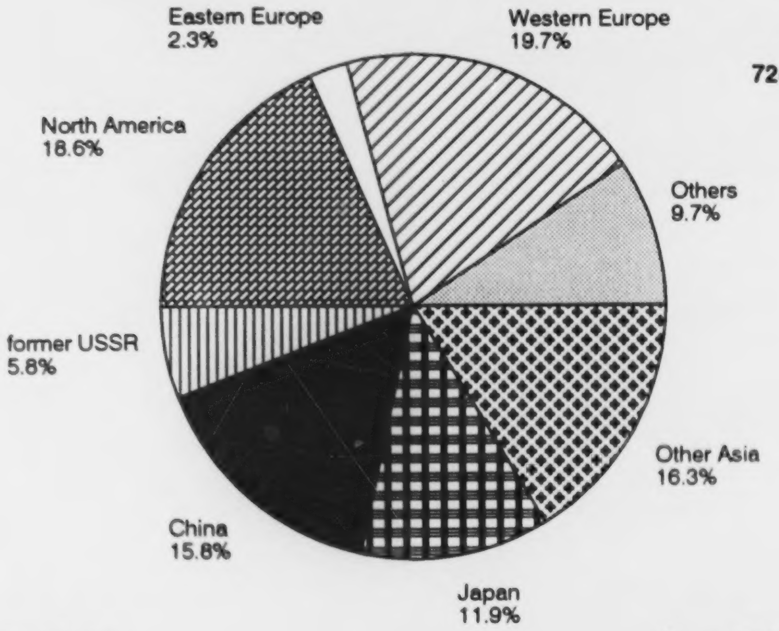
Western Europe and Eastern Europe Produced 27.4% of the World's Steel in 1994 and Consumed 22% of World's Totals.



Production
1994 World Total
724 million metric tons

Others

Production		Consumption
6.3%	Latin America	5.1%
1.8%	Africa	2.1%
1.1%	Middle East	1.6%
1.3%	Australia & New Zealand	1.0%



Consumption
1994 World Total
724 million metric tons

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Source: World Steel in Figures 1995
International Iron & Steel Institute, Belgium

Crude Steel Production, Selected Countries

--million metric tons--

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Japan	98.5	105.7	107.9	110.3	109.6	98.1	99.6	98.3
China	56.3	59.4	61.6	66.3	70.4	80.9	88.7	91.5
United States	80.9	90.6	88.9	89.7	79.2	84.3	87.1	88.8
Russia[1]	162.0	163.0	160.0	154.0	132.7	67.0	58.3	48.8
Germany	44.4	49.1	48.9	44.0	42.2	39.7	37.6	40.8
South Korea	16.8	19.1	21.9	23.1	26.0	28.1	33.0	33.7
Italy	22.9	23.8	25.2	25.5	25.0	24.8	25.7	26.1
Brazil	22.2	24.7	25.0	20.6	22.6	23.9	25.2	25.7
Ukraine						41.8	32.4	23.8
India						18.1	18.2	18.2
France	17.7	19.0	19.3	19.0	18.4	18.0	17.1	18.0
U.K.	17.4	19.0	18.7	17.8	16.5	16.2	16.6	17.3

[1] Figures up until 1991 are for the Former USSR.

Major Exporters and Importers of Steel, 1993

--million metric tons--

Rank	Total Exports	Tonnage	Rank	Total Imports	Tonnage
1	Japan	23.5	1	China	36.6
2	Germany	18.1	2	United States	17.8
3	Russia	16.6	3	Taiwan	14.7
4	Belgium-Luxembourg	13.8	4	Germany	13.6
5	Brazil	12.2	5	France	8.5
6	Italy	11.9	6	Russia	8.3
7	France	11.6	7	Italy	8.2
8	South Korea	11.2	8	Thailand	6.7
9	Ukraine	10.0	9	Japan	6.1
10	United Kingdom	8.2	10	South Korea	5.3
11	Turkey	6.3	11	Ukraine	5.3
12	Netherlands	5.7	12	United Kingdom	4.9
13	Spain	5.6	13	Belgium-Luxembourg	4.9
14	Canada	4.9	14	Hong Kong	4.8
15	South Africa	3.8	15	Malaysia	4.4
16	Czech Republic	3.7	16	Netherlands	4.3
17	United States	3.7	17	Singapore	3.6
18	Sweden	3.3	18	Canada	3.4
19	Poland	3.2	19	Iran	3.0
20	Slovakia	3.1	20	Turkey	2.9

Sources: International Iron and Steel Institute, Brussels, Belgium, 1995. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1993.

World Production of Primary Energy by Selected Country Groups

Region Country	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993[1]
Petroleum (thousand barrels per day)[2]										
World Total	64,153	59,265	61,771	62,410	64,673	65,854	66,710	66,614	66,855	67,680
OECD[3]	15,865	18,023	17,857	17,796	17,714	16,989	17,031	17,455	17,794	17,840
Non OECD	48,289	41,242	43,914	44,614	46,959	48,865	49,679	49,158	49,061	49,840
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	2,755	4,255	4,426	4,485	4,485	4,415	4,576	4,815	5,189	5,321
OPEC[4]	27,595	17,324	19,477	19,745	21,625	23,532	24,807	24,939	26,117	27,261
EC.[5]	2,103	3,348	3,420	3,322	3,164	2,693	2,684	2,702	2,743	2,845
IEA.[6]	15,865	18,023	17,857	17,796	17,714	16,989	17,031	17,455	17,794	17,840
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)										
World Total	53.19	62.17	63.46	66.41	69.65	72.09	73.71	74.83	74.53	76.01
OECD[3]	29.87	27.31	26.66	27.72	28.27	28.98	29.78	30.57	31.25	32.56
Non OECD	23.32	34.86	36.80	38.69	41.38	43.11	43.93	44.26	43.28	43.46
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	7.26	7.14	6.99	7.24	6.80	7.06	7.10	7.74	7.79	8.22
OPEC[4]	2.97	5.65	5.87	6.51	6.99	7.65	7.83	8.24	8.64	9.17
EC.[5]	6.27	6.15	5.94	6.13	5.70	5.92	6.07	6.72	6.70	7.14
IEA.[6]	29.87	27.31	26.66	27.72	28.27	28.98	29.78	30.57	31.25	32.56
Coal (million short tons)										
World Total	4,196	4,869	4,986	5,108	5,210	5,322	5,336	5,020	4,996	4,885
OECD[3]	1,815	1,996	2,020	2,051	2,066	2,129	2,106	1,992	1,942	1,835
Non OECD	2,381	2,874	2,966	3,057	3,144	3,193	3,230	3,028	3,054	3,050
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	800	851	861	839	825	839	762	669	612	556
OPEC[4]	2	4	4	5	7	13	16	20	30	37
EC.[5]	776	803	806	783	779	778	706	607	553	496
IEA.[6]	1,815	1,996	2,020	2,051	2,066	2,129	2,106	1,992	1,942	1,835
Hydroelectric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	1,735.2	1,973.1	2,012.2	2,019.4	2,096.2	2,078.7	2,159.3	2,193.0	2,182.4	2,264.1
OECD[3]	1,054.2	1,129.2	1,128.1	1,116.7	1,139.1	1,100.3	1,134.7	1,149.3	1,131.6	1,194.2
Non OECD	681.0	843.9	884.0	902.7	957.1	978.4	1,024.6	1,043.6	1,050.8	1,069.9
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	403.8	428.7	410.0	440.8	482.8	417.1	433.2	431.0	459.6	478.8
OPEC[4]	26.9	39.1	42.7	49.4	53.2	54.1	55.7	62.6	66.5	70.3
EC.[5]	177.6	167.5	163.7	171.9	189.4	129.9	143.2	157.0	158.2	162.7
IEA.[6]	1,051.2	1,125.5	1,124.3	1,112.8	1,134.9	1,096.1	1,130.5	1,145.2	1,127.4	1,189.7
Nuclear Electric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	684.4	1,425.7	1,517.7	1,654.1	1,794.9	1,843.4	1,894.0	1,990.4	2,004.9	2,080.0
OECD[3]	584.9	1,158.9	1,253.8	1,343.2	1,449.3	1,482.0	1,531.0	1,621.8	1,642.4	1,706.6
Non OECD	99.5	266.8	263.9	310.9	345.6	361.4	363.0	368.6	362.5	373.4
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	219.2	568.5	613.8	626.4	670.3	702.8	703.0	727.8	740.5	773.7
OPEC[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EC.[5]	174.4	474.6	508.8	523.1	564.7	600.5	597.3	614.2	639.4	673.9
IEA.[6]	584.9	1,158.9	1,253.8	1,343.2	1,449.3	1,482.0	1,531.0	1,621.8	1,642.4	1,706.6
Geothermal, Solar, and Wind Electric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	19.2	29.8	35.6	36.7	37.3	37.9	38.3	39.2	40.2	40.7
OECD[3]	11.1	17.3	18.3	19.4	20.1	20.2	20.6	20.3	21.3	21.4
Non OECD	8.1	12.5	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.7	18.9	19.0	19.3
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.2	7.2
OPEC[4]	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
EC.[5]	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.9	6.8
IEA.[6]	11.0	17.1	18.1	19.1	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.0	21.0	21.2

---

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Data include the production of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, refinery gain, and other liquid fuels.

[3] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States (including data for Guam, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands). Refer to Appendix A for a listing of OECD Europe.

[4] The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) includes Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[5] European Community (EC) includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom.

[6] International Energy Agency (IEA) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States (including data for Guam, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

Notes: For consistency data reflect 1993 membership (as of December 31, 1993) for all years. The country groups OECD, OECD Europe, EC, and IEA include unified Germany. Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding.

Sources: See sources at end of Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.

128

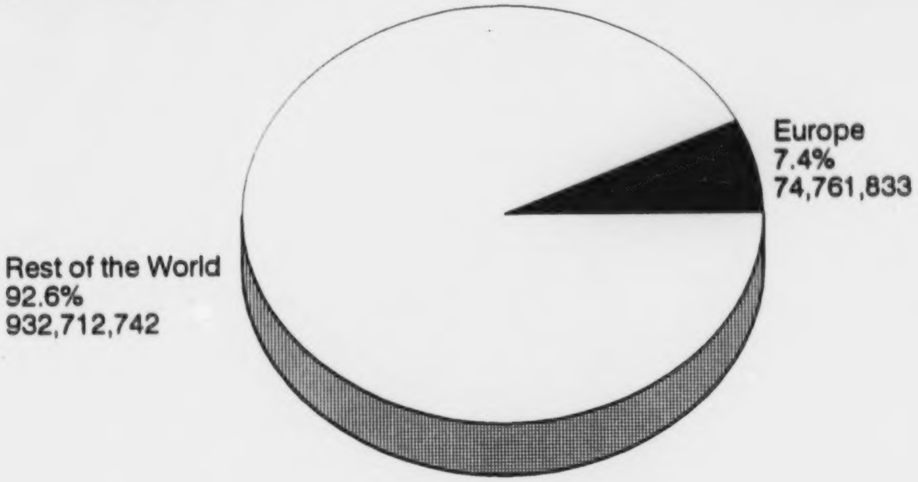
Source: International energy Annual 1995
Energy Information Administration

EUROPE HAS 7.4% OF THE WORLD OIL RESERVES*

* Includes the C.I.S. , which is 5.6% of World's Total

C.I.S. = The Commonwealth of Independent States

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. (and gas for Canada) are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves" which are understood to be proved plus some probable. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable. Does not include shut in, injection, or service wells.



Albania	**165,000**	**Hungary**	**128,535**
Austria	**100,800**	**Italy**	**620,500**
Bulgaria	**15,000**	**Netherlands**	**106,927**
C.I.S.	**57,000,000**	**Norway**	**8,422,056**
Croatia	**150,000**	**Poland**	**31,334**
Czech Republic	**15,000**	**Romania**	**1,606,000**
Denmark	**1,031,529**	**Serbia**	**77,500**
France	**138,312**	**Spain**	**20,000**
Germany	**338,720**	**United Kingdom**	**4,292,950**
Greece	**14,000**		

TOTAL 74,274,163 thousand billion barrels

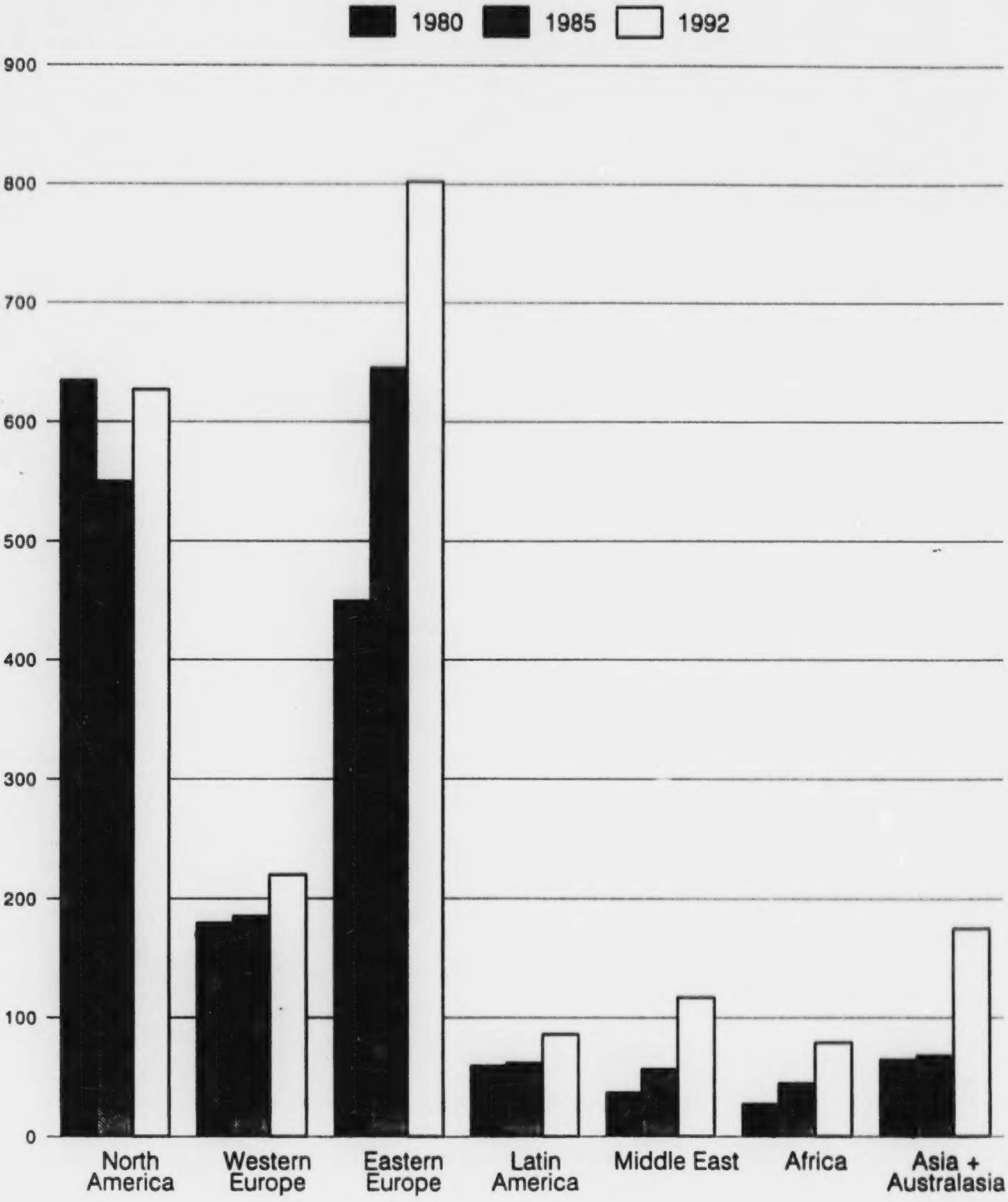
WORLD TOTAL: 1,007,474,575 thousand billion barrels

EUROPE's = 7.4%

Source: "The Worldwide Report",
by Gas & Oil Journal Database

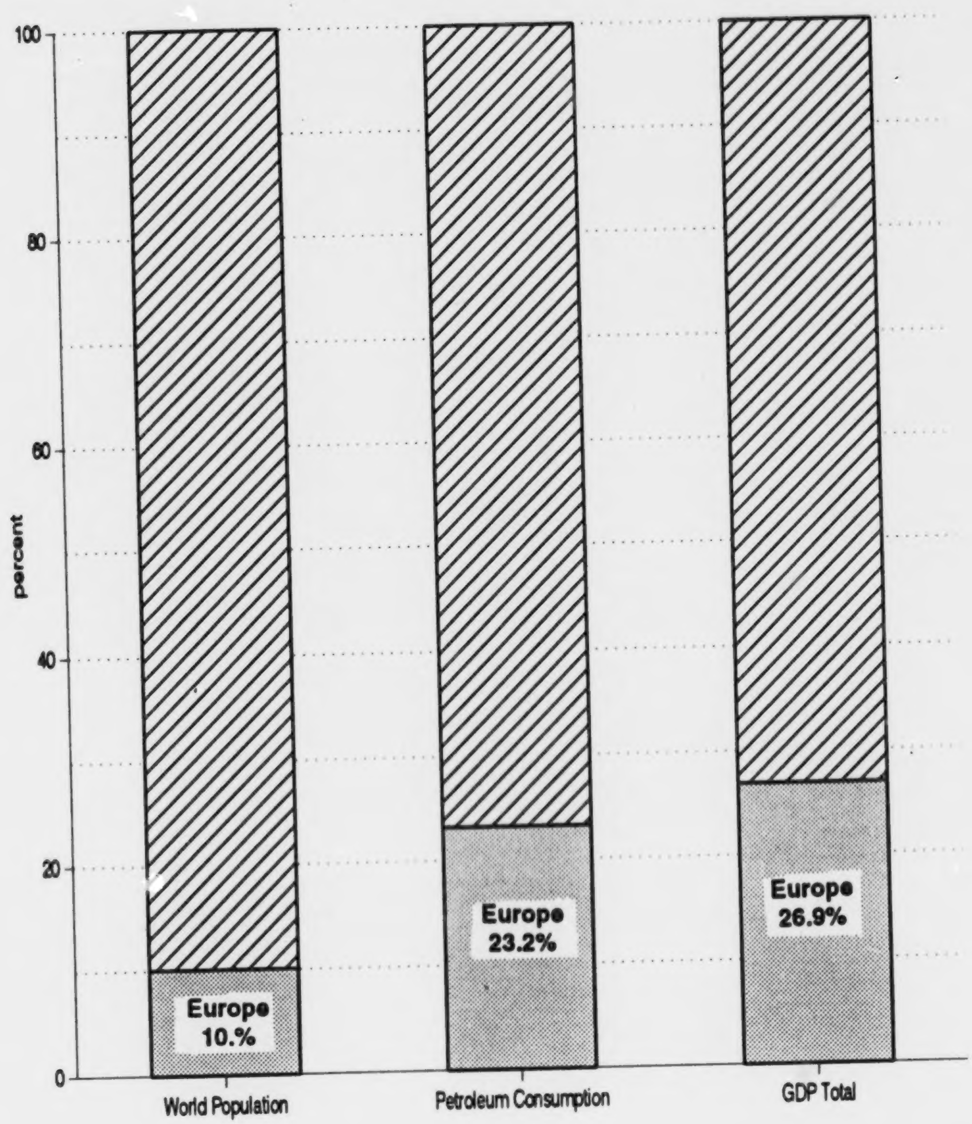
PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS IN THE WORLD IN 1980, 1985 AND 1992

($10^9 m^3$)



Source: Economic Commission for Europe, 1994 Annual Bulletin of Gas. Statistics for Europe & North America.

Population, Oil Consumption and Output



Source: Population Reference Bureau
1996 Population Data Sheet.
Central Intelligence Agency
1995 World Factbook
Oil & Gas Journal

EUROPE'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1994

	Petroleum 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft^3	Nuclear billion kwh	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Coal 1,000 short tons	Geothermal, Solar, Wind billion kwh
Albania	16	0.7	0	3.7	521.3	0
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	235	247	0	35.3	5,502.6	0
Belarus	240	515.6	0	0.02	455.2	0
Belgium	510	419	38.5	0.3	13,716	0.009
Bosnia-Herzegovina	30	14.7	0	3	3,239.7	0
Bulgaria	140	179	13.7	1.5	32,985.5	0
Croatia	63	103.7	0	5.1	554.4	–
Czech Republic	146	299.3	12.2	1.6	84,176.9	0
Denmark	210	111	0	0.03	15,425.7	1.029
Estonia	14	21.1	0	0.001	18,264.1	0
Finland	220	120	18.1	11.6	9,363	0.007
France	1,833	1,226	341.3	76.7	19,239.4	0.532
Germany	2,879	2,965	143.6	18.7	316,324.9	0.19
Greece	349	2.8	0	2.3	65,749.5	0.025
Hungary	166	367	13.3	0.2	15,491.8	0
Iceland	–	–	0	4.4	92.5	0.245
Ireland	113	98	0	0.9	2,770.1	0.017
Italy	1,841	1,777	0	44.2	18,776.7	3.53
Latvia	22	35.3	0	3.21	640.4	0
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	80	74.1	7.3	0.5	835.5	0
Luxembourg	39	24	0	0.1	1,451.7	0
Macedonia	21	10.4	0	0.7	3,283.7	0
Malta	–	–	0	0	148.8	0
Moldova	21	105.9	0	0.3	2,336.9	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	760	1,667	3.7	0.1	15,429.1	0.228
Norway	183	93	0	111.1	1,299.6	0.007
Poland	300	368	0	3.7	194,909.5	0
Portugal	270	–	0	10.5	6,212.6	0.041
Romania	255	847	0	12.9	47,262.7	0
Russian Federation	3,330	14,987.6	82.9	175.2	305,098	0.027
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia and Montenegro	30	33.9	0	11.1	40,668	0
Slovakia	66	238	11.7	3.4	12,719.5	0
Slovenia	45	30	4.2	3.3	3,065.5	0
Spain	1,127	272	52.5	27.1	54,794.7	0
Sweden	353	27	69.9	58.1	4,492.4	0.068
Switzerland	281	90	23.1	38.6	282.1	0.003
Turkey	540	196	0	30.2	68,090.8	0.075
Ukraine	453	3,083	68.8	10.9	104,305.1	0
United Kingdom	1,837	2,547	83.8	4.7	70,982.2	1.484
Vatican	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	19,018	33,196.1	988.6	728.7	175,287.3	7.517
World Total	67,619	76,519	2,123.2	2,371.9	5,021,949.2	109.2
% of World	28%	43%	46%	30%	3.4%	6.8%

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Source: U.S. Department of Energy

EUROPE'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION, 1994

	Crude Oil 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft³	Nuclear billion kwh	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Coal 1,000 short tons	Geothermal, Solar, Wind billion kwh	Liquid Natural Gas 1,000 b/d
Albania	9.6	0.7	0	3.7	462.9	0	0
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	184	49	0	35.3	1,512.2	0	0.678
Belarus	39.8	10.5	0	0.02	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	38.5	0.3	27.5	0.01	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	3	3,239.7	0	0
Bulgaria	1.06	2.47	13.7	1.5	31,738.8	0	0
Croatia	39.4	63	0	5.1	105.8	0	7
Czech Republic	2.4	2	12.2	1.6	89,314.7	0	0.1
Denmark	184.9	172	0	0.03	0	1.03	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0.001	16,440.9	0	0
Finland	0	0	18.1	11.6	0	0.007	0
France	56.1	111	341.3	76.7	7,309.1	0.523	12.98
Germany	58.3	709	143.6	18.7	295,050.3	0.19	0
Greece	10.2	2.8	0	2.3	62,831.7	0.025	0.875
Hungary	58.1	172	13.3	0.16	13,080	0	11
Iceland	0	–	0	4.4	0	0.245	0
Ireland	0	95.8	0	0.9	0.05	0.017	0
Italy	86.2	729	0	44.2	586.4	3.53	0.649
Latvia	0	0	0	3.21	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	2.9	0	7.3	0.45	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Macedonia	0	0	0	0.7	3,118.4	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	78.2	2,952	3.7	0.1	0	0.228	25
Norway	2,520.7	1,040	0	111.1	341.7	0.007	103.3
Poland	5	164	0	3.7	223,584	0	0.06
Portugal	0	–	0	10.5	162	0.041	0
Romania	137.7	692	0	12.9	41,272.7	0	4
Russian Federation	6,135	21,429	82.9	175.2	294,448.3	0.027	200
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia and Montenegro	23.6	28	0	11.1	40,551.2	0	0
Slovakia	1.26	7	11.7	3.4	2,719.4	0	0
Slovenia	0.04	0.6	4.3	3.3	2,527.5	0	0
Spain	16.5	6	52.5	27.1	40,264.1	0	3.979
Sweden	0.02	0	69.9	58.1	0.6	0.068	0
Switzerland	0	0.04	23.1	38.6	0	0.003	0
Turkey	72.4	7	0	30.2	59,522.6	0.075	0
Ukraine	64	646	68.8	10.9	103,294.2	0	21
United Kingdom	2,374.5	2,471	83.8	4.7	52,558.2	1.484	218.1
Vatican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12,161.8	31,561.9	988.7	715.1	1,386,064.9	7.51	608.721
World Total	61,357.6	76,798	2,123.2	2,371.9	5,027,018.8	109.2	5,296.8
% of World	19.8%	41%	46.5%	30%	27.5%	6.8%	11.4%

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Source: U.S. Department of Energy

ESTIMATED EUROPEAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1995

(1,000 barrel/day)

Albania	12.0
Austria	23.0
Bulgaria	1.0
Croatia	37.0
Czechoslovakia *	7.0
Denmark	186.0
France	50.0
Germany	57.0
Greece	9.4
Hungary	70.0
Italy	92.0
Netherlands	67.5
Norway	2,720.0
Poland	8.0
Romania	137.0
Serbia	20.0
Spain	15.0
Turkey	68.0
United Kingdom	2,515.0

Total EUROPEAN Production in 1995: 6,094.9 b/d
9% of world production

C.I.S.	6,950.0

C.I.S. produces 11%

Total World Oil Production 1995: 61,444.8 barrel/day

C.I.S. = Commonwealth of Independent States. The former Soviet Union less Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Source: The Worldwide Report,
by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1995.

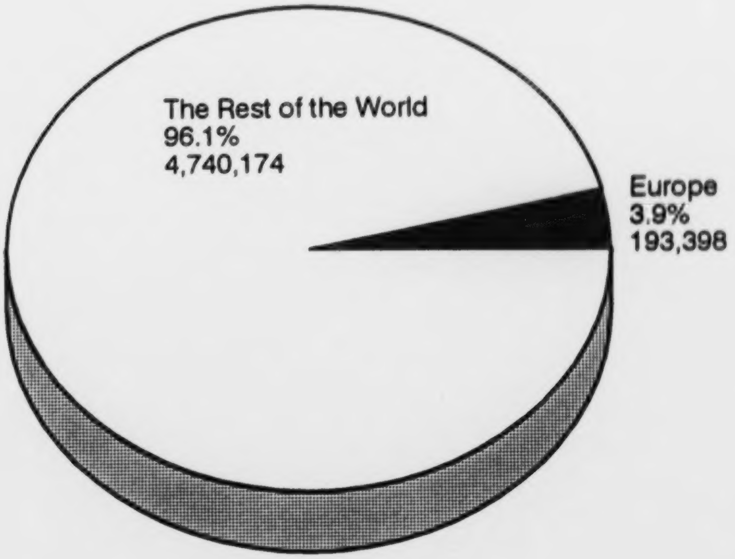
ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN EUROPE, JANUARY 1, 1996

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves", which includes proves, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.

Albania	70	**Ireland**	418
Austria	777	**Italy**	13,200
Bulgaria	250	**Netherlands**	65,156
Croatia	1,250	**Norway**	47,498
Czechoslovakia	500	**Poland**	5,336
Denmark	4,026	**Romania**	13,000
France	1,074	**Serbia**	1,580
Germany	11,301	**Spain**	600
Greece	300	**Turkey**	400
Hungary	3,354	**United Kingdom**	23,308

Total European Reserves: 193,398 bcf[1]

TOTAL WORLD RESERVES: 4,933,572 bcf[1]



[1] **billion cubic feet**

Source: Gas & Oil Journal Database 1996

SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS
(some comparisons with others)

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1991	**Europe & Former USSR: 55.5%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**1.2%**	**Asia[4]**	**24.9%**
		Latin America[3]	**4.8%**	**Arab States**	**0.8%**
		North America	**11.8%**	**Oceania**	**1.4%**
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily Newspapers, 1992	**Europe[1]: 37%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**1.1%**	**Asia[*4]**	**38.7%**
		Latin America[3]	**7.6%**	**Arab States**	**1.7%**
		North America	**12.6%**	**Oceania**	**1.1%**
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1993	**Europe[1]: 28.9%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**0.7%**	**Asia[*4]**	**23.7%**
		Latin America[3]	**5.5%**	**Arab States**	**0.6%**
		North America	**39%**	**Oceania**	**2.1%**
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1993	**Europe[1]: 23.5%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**4.4%**	**Asia[*4]**	**29.4%**
		Latin America[3]	**8.4%**	**Arab States**	**3.1%**
		North America	**29.6%**	**Oceania**	**1.4%**
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Television Receivers, 1993	**Europe[1]: 33%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**1.7%**	**Asia[*4]**	**25.3%**
		Latin America[3]	**9.0%**	**Arab States**	**2.9%**
		North America	**26.6%**	**Oceania**	**1.2%**
Estimated Percentage of Long-Film Production, 1989	**Europe & former USSR: 19.9%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**0.1%**	**Asia[4]**	**63.5%**
		Latin America[3]	**5.1%**	**Arab States**	**1.8%**
		North America	**8.6%**	**Oceania**	**0.9%**
Estimated Percentage of Cinema Seating Capacity, 1989	**Europe & former USSR: 50.5%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**1.9%**	**Asia[4]**	**17.3%**
		Latin America[3]	**8.7%**	**Arab States**	**1.1%**
		North America	**20%**	**Oceania**	**0.7%**
Estimated Percentage of Annual Cinema Attendance, 1989	**Europe & former USSR: 35.7%**	**Sub-Africa[2]**	**1.7%**	**Asia[4]**	**47%**
		Latin America[3]	**4.3%**	**Arab States**	**1.4%**
		North America	**9.5%**	**Oceania**	**0.4%**

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[1] Europe includes the following countries of the former USSR: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

[2] Sub-Africa excludes the Arab states

[3] Latin America includes the Caribbean

[4] Asia excludes the Arab states

[*] Asia includes the following countries of the former USSR: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

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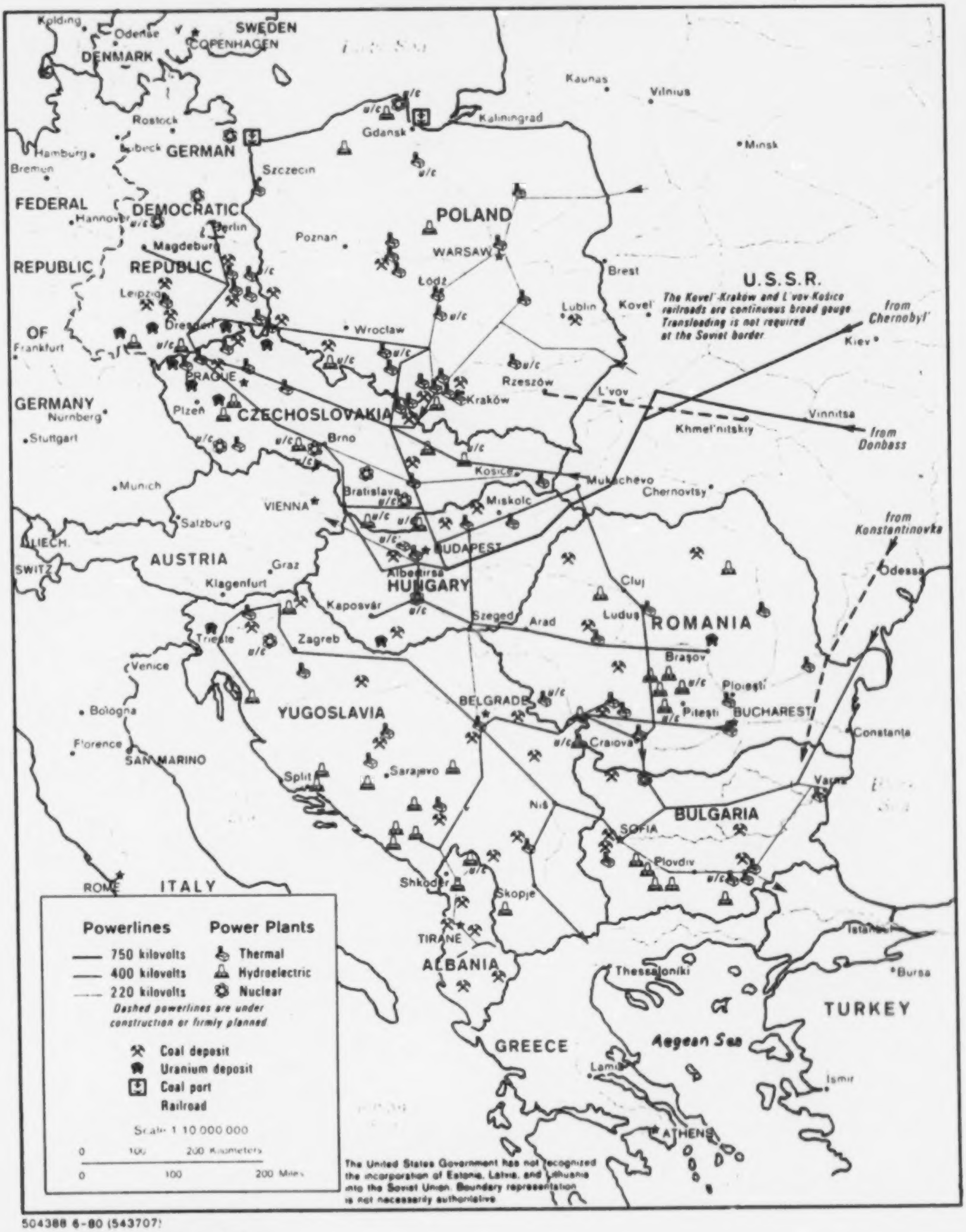
A World Eagle Table. Data from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

Major Power Facilites
Eastern Europe


Kolding
Odense
SWEDEN
COPENHAGEN
DENMARK
Kaunas
Vilnius
Kaliningrad
Gdansk
Rostock
Lubeck
Hamburg
Bremen
GERMAN
Minsk
Szczecin
FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC
Hannover
Berlin
POLAND
Poznan
Magdeburg
WARSAW
REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC
Lodz
Brest
U.S.S.R.
Leipzig
Lublin
Kovel'
The Kovel'-Kraków and L'vov-Košice railroads are continuous broad gauge. Transloading is not required at the Soviet border
from Chernobyl'
Kiev
OF
Dresden
Wroclaw
Frankfurt
PRAGUE
Rzeszów
L'vov
GERMANY
Nurnberg
Plzen
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Kraków
Vinnitsa
Khmel'nitskiy
from Donbass
Stuttgart
Brno
Kosice
Mukachevo
Chernovtsy
Munich
Bratislava
Miskolc
VIENNA
Salzburg
from Konstantinovka
LIECH.
BUDAPEST
AUSTRIA
Graz
Odessa
SWITZ.
Albertirsa
Klagenfurt
HUNGARY
Cluj
Kaposvár
Szeged
Arad
Ludus
ROMANIA
Trieste
Zagreb
Brasov
Venice
Ploiesti
BELGRADE
Pitesti
BUCHAREST
Bologna
YUGOSLAVIA
Constanta
Florence
Craiova
SAN MARINO
Split
Sarajevo
Nis
BULGARIA
Varna
SOFIA
Plovdiv
ROME
ITALY
Shkoder
Skopje
Istanbul
TIRANE
ALBANIA
Bursa
Thessaloniki
TURKEY
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Lamia
Ismir
ATHENS
u/c
Powerlines
750 kilovolts
400 kilovolts
220 kilovolts
Dashed powerlines are under construction or firmly planned
Power Plants
Thermal
Hydroelectric
Nuclear
Coal deposit
Uranium deposit
Coal port
Railroad
Scale 1 10 000 000
0
100
200 Kilometers
0
100
200 Miles

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

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The 25 Member Nations of OECD Produced 58% of the World's Gross Domestic Product in 1994

	at current prices and exchange rates		
	1980[1]	1990[1]	1994[2]
	in billions of dollars		
Australia	137.08	186.54	374.6
Austria	61.05	75.74	139.3
Belgium	76.78	93.15	181.5
Canada	301.08	398.78	639.8
Denmark	50.94	62.62	103
Finland	46.84	63.97	81.8
France	485.21	605.48	1,080.1
Germany	586.80	723.68	1,344.6
Greece	31.29	36.32	93.7
Iceland	2.56	3.34	4.5
Ireland	16.59	23.80	49.8
Italy	396.03	493.48	998.9
Japan	1,118.22	1,679.49	2,527.4
Luxembourg	3.05	4.34	9.2
Mexico*	NA	NA	728.7
Netherlands	122.69	148.04	275.8
New Zealand	19.27	22.84	56.4
Norway	49.35	62.97	95.7
Portugal	19.79	25.86	107.3
Spain	154.91	206.42	515.8
Sweden	91.93	111.57	163.1
Switzerland	86.59	106.45	148.4
Turkey	41.80	70.47	305.2
United Kingdom	413.77	534.11	1,045.2
United States	3,563.80	4,555.00	6,738.4
OECD-Total	7,877.42	10,294.46	17,808.20
Major Seven	6,864.91	8,990.04	14,374.4
OECD-Europe	2,737.97	3,451.80	6,742.9
EEC/EU	2,357.84	2,957.29	6,189.1

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

EEC European Economic Community

EU European Union

Sources: [1] National Accounts of OECE Countries, 1993 Vol 1 countries submissions and Secretariat estimates; OECD Main Economic Indicators, January 1993, p.172.

[2] U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, World Factbook 1995.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

ALBANIA

Climate: mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wetter.
Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution from industrial and domestic effluents
natural hazards destructive earthquakes; tsunami occur along southwestern coast
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change
Note strategic location along Strait of Otranto (links Adriatic Sea to Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

ANDORRA

Climate: temperate; snowy, cold winters and warm, dry summers
Terrain: rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; overgrazing of mountain meadows contributes to soil erosion,
natural hazards snowslides, avalanches
international agreements NA
Note landlocked

AUSTRIA

Climate: temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain in lowlands and snow in mountains; cool summers with occasional showers
Terrain: in the west and south mostly mountains (Alps); along the eastern and northern margins mostly flat or gently sloping
Environment: *current issues* some forest degradation caused by air and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of agricultural chemicals; air pollution results from emissions by coal- and oil-fired power stations and industrial plants and from trucks transiting Austria between northern and southern Europe
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulpher 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea, Whaling Note landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube; population is concentrated on eastern lowlands because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

BELARUS

Climate: cold winters, cool and moist summers; transitional between continental and maritime
Terrain: generally flat and contains much marshland
Environment: *current issues* soil pollution from pesticide use; southern part of the country contaminated with fallout from 1986 nuclear reactor accident at Chornobyl'
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Biodiversity, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note landlocked

BELGIUM

Climate: temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy
Terrain: flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast
Environment: *current issues* Meuse River, a major source of drinking water, polluted from steel production wastes; other rivers polluted by animal wastes and fertilizers; industrial air pollution contributes to acid rain in neighboring countries
natural hazards flooding is a threat in areas of reclaimed coastal land, protected from the sea by concrete dikes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note crossroads of Western Europe; majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels which is the seat of the EU

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Climate: hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast
Terrain: mountains and valleys

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Environment: *current issues* air pollution from metallurgical plants; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; widespread casualties, water shortages, and destruction of infrastructure because of civil strife
natural hazards frequent and destructive earthquakes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

BULGARIA

Climate: temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers
Terrain: mostly mountains with lowlands in north and southeast
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from industrial emissions; rivers polluted from raw sewage, heavy metals, detergents; deforestation; forest damage from air pollution and resulting acid rain; soil contamination from heavy metals from metallurgical plants and industrial wastes
natural hazards earthquakes, landslides
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

CROATIA

Climate: Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast
Terrain: geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coast, coastline, and islands
Environment: *current issues* air pollution (from metallurgical plants) and resulting acid rain is damaging the forests; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; widespread casualties and destruction of infrastructure in border areas affected by civil strife
natural hazards frequent and destructive earthquakes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification Note controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

CZECH REPUBLIC

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters
Terrain: two main regions: Bohemia in the west, consisting of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; and Moravia in the east, consisting of very hilly country
Environment: *current issues* air and water pollution in areas of northwest Bohemia centered around Zeplica and in northern Moravia around Ostrava present health risks; acid rain damaging forests
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

DENMARK

Climate: temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers
Terrain: low and flat to gently rolling plains.
Environment: *current issues* air pollution, principally from vehicle emissions; nitrogen and phosphorus pollution of the North Sea; drinking and surface water becoming polluted from animal wastes
natural hazards flooding is a threat in some areas of the country (e.g., parts of Jutland, along the southern coast of the island of Lolland) that are protected from the sea by a system of dikes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Note controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas; about one-quarter of the population lives in Copenhagen

ESTONIA

Climate: maritime, wet, moderate winters, cool summers
Terrain: marshy, lowlands
Environment: *current issues* air heavily polluted with sulfur dioxide from oil-shale burning power plants in northeast; contamination of soil and groundwater with petroleum products, chemicals at military bases
natural hazards flooding occurs frequently in the spring
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

FINLAND

Climate: cold temperate; potentially subarctic, but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes
Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from manufacturing and power plants contributing to acid rain; water pollution from industrial wastes, agricultural chemicals; habitat loss threatens wildlife populations
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

FRANCE

Climate generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean
Terrain: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east
Environment: *current issues* some forest damage from acid rain; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from urban wastes, agricultural runoff
natural hazards flooding
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Desertification, Law of the Sea Note largest West European nation; occasional warm tropical wind known as mistral

GERMANY

Climate: temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm, tropical foehn wind; high relative humidity
Terrain: lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south
Environment: *current issues* emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries and lead emissions from vehicle exhausts (the result of continued use of leaded fuels) contribute to air pollution; acid rain, resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions, is damaging forests; heavy pollution in the Baltic Sea from raw sewage and industrial effluents from rivers in eastern Germany
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes
Note strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

GREECE

Climate temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers
Terrain mostly mountains with ranges extending into sea as peninsulas or chains of islands
Environment *current issues* air pollution; water pollution
natural hazards severe earthquakes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea Note strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to Turkish Straits; a peninsular country, possessing an archipelago of about 2,000 islands

HUNGARY

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers
Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border
Environment: *current issues* air pollution; industrial and municipal pollution of Lake Balaton
natural hazards levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin Location Central Europe, northwest of Romania Map references

ICELAND

Climate: temperate; moderated by North Atlantic Current; mild, windy winters; damp, cool summers
Terrain: mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields; coast deeply indented by bays and fiords
Environment: *current issues* water pollution from fertilizer runoff; inadequate wastewater treatment
natural hazards earthquakes and volcanic activity
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation Note strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country; more land covered by glaciers than in all of continental Europe

IRELAND

Climate: temperate maritime; modified by North Atlantic Current; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time
Terrain: mostly level to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains; sea cliffs on west coast
Environment: *current issues* water pollution, especially of lakes, from agricultural runoff
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Biodiversity, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation Note strategic location on major air and sea routes between North America and northern Europe; over 40% of the population resides within 60 miles of Dublin

ITALY

Climate: predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south
Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from industrial emissions such as sulfur dioxide; coastal and inland rivers polluted from industrial and agricultural effluents; acid rain damaging lakes; inadequate industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities
natural hazards regional risks include landslides, mudflows, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding; land subsidence in Venice
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification Note strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

LATVIA

Climate: maritime; wet, moderate winters
Terrain: low plain
Environment: *current issues* air and water pollution because of a lack of waste conversion equipment; Gulf of Riga and Daugava River heavily polluted; contamination of soil and groundwater with chemicals and petroleum products at military bases
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change

LIECHTENSTEIN

Climate: continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers
Terrain: mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third
Environment: *current issues* NA
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

LITHUANIA

Climate: maritime; wet, moderate winters and summers
Terrain: lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil
Environment: *current issues* contamination of soil and groundwater with petroleum products and chemicals at military bases
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change

LUXEMBOURG

Climate: modified continental with mild winters, cool summers
Terrain: mostly gently rolling uplands with broad, shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in the north; steep slope down to Moselle floodplain in the southeast
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; air and water pollution in urban areas
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea Note landlocked

MACEDONIA

Climate: hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall
Terrain: mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; there are three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from metallurgical plants
natural hazards high seismic risks
international agreements party to - Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection Note landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe

MALTA

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers
Terrain: mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs
Environment: *current issues* very limited natural fresh water resources; increasing reliance on desalination *natural hazards* NA
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification Note the country comprises an archipelago, with only the 3 largest islands (Malta, Gozo, and Comino) being inhabited; numerous bays provide good harbors

MOLDOVA

Climate: moderate winters, warm summers
Terrain: rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea
Environment: *current issues* heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive soil erosion from poor farming methods
natural hazards NA
international agreements signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change Note landlocked

MONACO

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers
Terrain: hilly, rugged, rocky
Environment: *current issues* NA
natural hazards NA

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Law of the Sea Note second smallest independent state in world (after Holy See); almost entirely urban

NETHERLANDS

Climate: temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters
Terrain: mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders); some hills in southeast
Environment: *current issues* water pollution in the form of heavy metals, organic compounds, and nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates; air pollution from vehicles and refining activities; acid rain
natural hazards the extensive system of dikes and dams, protects nearly one-half of the total area from being flooded
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Biodiversity, Desertification, Law of the Sea Note located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, and Schelde)

NORWAY

Climate: temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior; rainy year-round on west coast
Terrain: glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north
Environment: *current issues* water pollution; acid rain damaging forests and adversely affecting lakes, threatening fish stocks; air pollution from vehicle emissions
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Tropical Timber 94 Note about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline; strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a land boundary with Russia

POLAND

Climate: temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers
Terrain: mostly flat plain; mountains along southern border
Environment: *current issues* forest damage due to air pollution and resulting acid rain; improper means for disposal of large amounts of hazardous and industrial waste; severe water pollution from industrial and municipal sources; severe air pollution results from emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal-fired power plants, which also drifts into Germany and the Netherlands
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea Note historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

PORTUGAL

Climate: maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south
Terrain: mountainous north of the Tagus, rolling plains in south
Environment: *current issues* soil erosion; air pollution caused by industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution, especially in coastal areas
natural hazards Azores subject to severe earthquakes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban Note Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

ROMANIA

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms
Terrain: central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the Plain of Moldavia on the east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps
Environment: *current issues* soil erosion and degradation; water pollution; air pollution in south from industrial effluents; contamination of Danube delta wetlands
natural hazards earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea Note controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

RUSSIA

Climate: ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast
Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial and agricultural pollution of inland waterways and sea coasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination
natural hazards permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development; volcanic activity in the Kuril Islands; volcanoes and earthquakes on the Kamchatka Peninsula
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea Note largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture

SAN MARINO

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers
Terrain: rugged mountains
Environment: *current issues* NA
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution Note landlocked; smallest independent state in Europe after the Holy See and Monaco; dominated by the Apennines

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Climate: in the north, continental climate (cold winter and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland
Terrain: extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountain and hills; to the southwest, extremely high shoreline with no islands off the coast
Environment: *current issues* pollution of coastal waters from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava which flows into the Danube
natural hazards destructive earthquakes
international agreements NA
Note controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

SLOVAKIA

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Terrain: rugged mountains in the central and northern part and lowlands in the south
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from metallurgical plants presents human health risks; acid rain damaging forests
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea Note landlocked

SLOVENIA

Climate: Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east
Terrain: a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent to Italy, mixed mountain and valleys with numerous rivers to the east
Environment: *current issues* Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; pollution of coastal waters with heavy metals and toxic chemicals; forest damage near Koper from air pollution (originating at metallurgical and chemical plants) and resulting acid rain
natural hazards flooding and earthquakes
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change

SPAIN

Climate: temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast
Terrain: large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north
Environment: *current issues* pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from raw sewage and effluents from the offshore production of oil and gas; air pollution; deforestation; desertification
natural hazards periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

SWEDEN

Climate: temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north
Terrain: mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west
Environment: *current issues* acid rain damaging soils and lakes; pollution of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea
natural hazards ice floes in the surrounding waters, especially in the Gulf of Bothnia, can interfere with maritime traffic
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

SWITZERLAND

Climate: temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional showers
Terrain: mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from vehicle emissions and open air burning; acid rain; water pollution from increased use of agricultural fertilizers; loss of biodiversity
natural hazards avalanches, landslides, flash floods
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY

Climate - Terrain - Environment

Note landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe; along with southeastern France and northern Italy, contains the highest elevations in Europe

TURKEY

Climate: temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior
Terrain: mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; high central plateau (Anatolia)
Environment: *current issues* water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution, particularly in urban areas; deforestation
natural hazards very severe earthquakes, especially in northern Turkey, along an arc extending from the Sea of Marmara to Lake Van
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification, Environmental Modification Note strategic location controlling the Turkish Straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

UKRAINE

Climate: temperate continental; Mediterranean only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm across the greater part of the country, hot in the south
Terrain: most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaux, mountains being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south
Environment: *current issues* inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Plant
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second largest country in Europe

UNITED KINGDOM

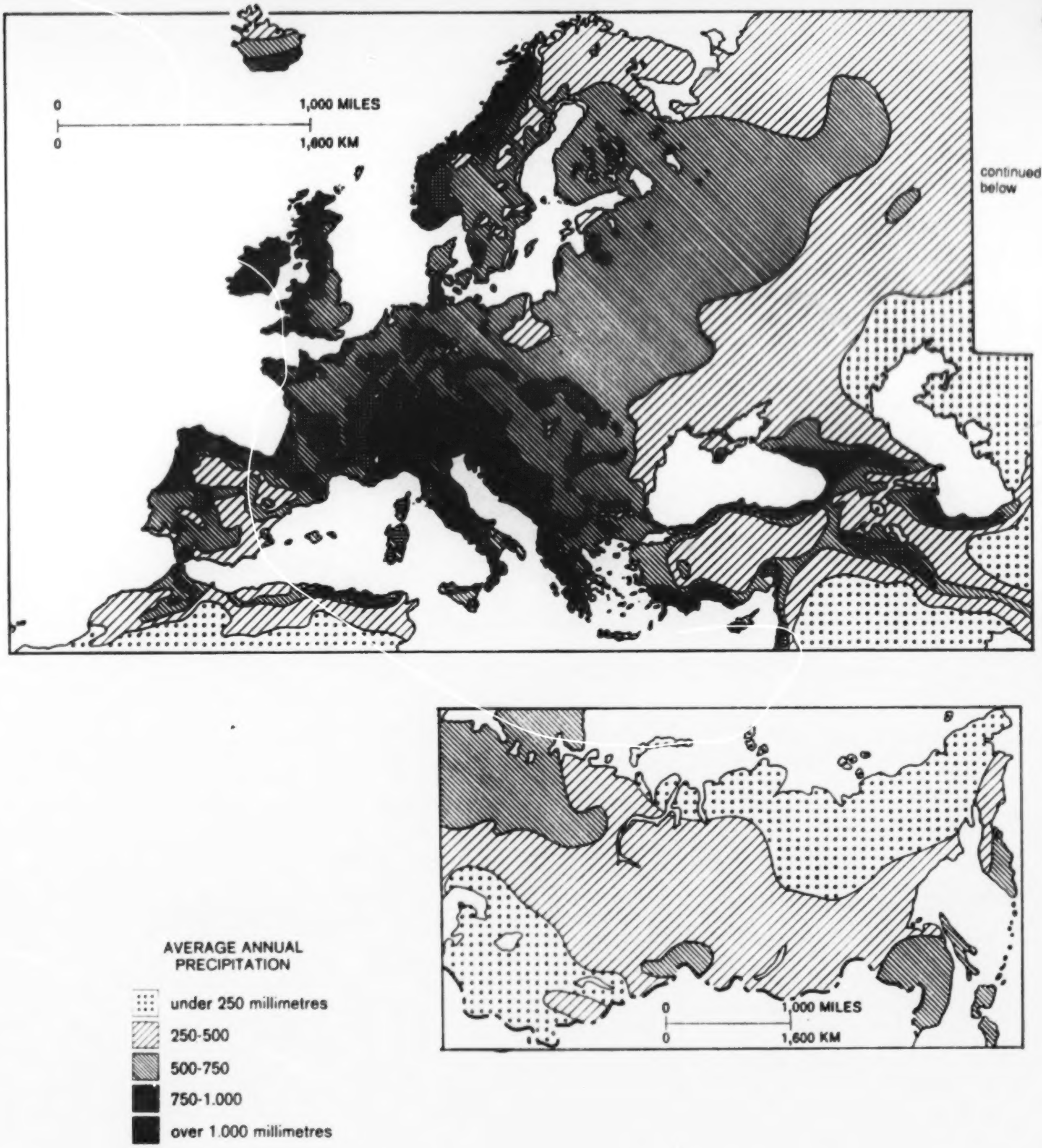
Climate: temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current; more than half of the days are overcast
Terrain: mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast
Environment: *current issues* sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants contribute to air pollution; some rivers polluted by agricultural wastes and coastal waters polluted because of large-scale disposal of sewage at sea
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification Note lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and now linked by tunnel under the English Channel; because of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

VATICAN CITY

Climate: temperate; mild, rainy winters (September to mid-May) with hot, dry summers (May to September)
Terrain: low hill
Environment: *current issues* NA
natural hazards NA
international agreements signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution, Environmental Modification Note urban; landlocked; enclave of Rome, Italy; world's smallest state; outside the Vatican City, 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo (the pope's summer residence) enjoy extraterritorial rights

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Average Annual Precipitation


0
1,000 MILES
0
1,600 KM
continued below
0
1,000 MILES
0
1,600 KM
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION
under 250 millimetres
250-500
500-750
750-1.000
over 1.000 millimetres

Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara.

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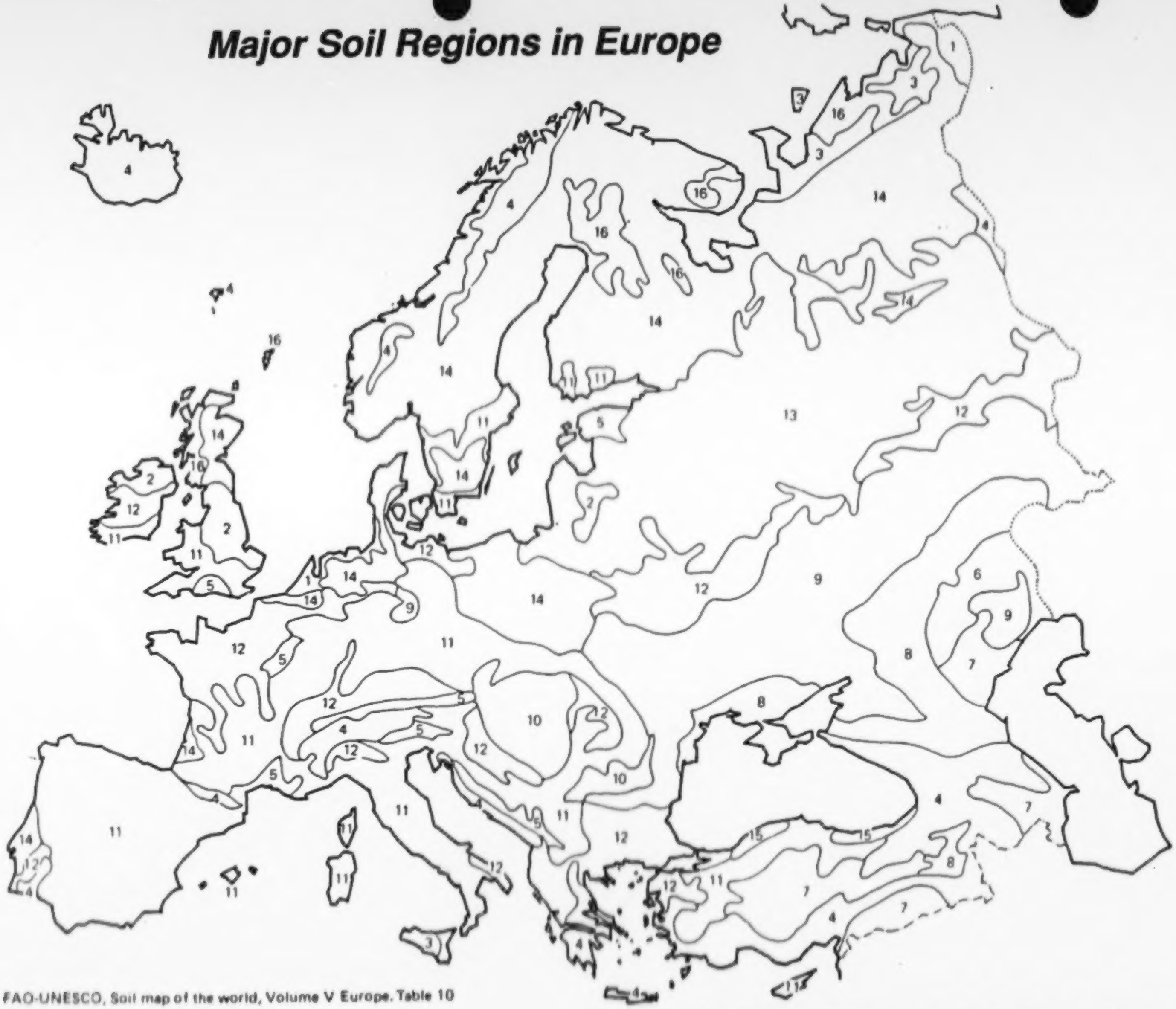
Major Soil Regions in Europe



1 Fluvisols
2 Gleysols
3 Regosols
4 Lithosols
5 Rendzinas
6 Solonetz
7 Xerosols
8 Kastanozems
9 Chernozems
10 Phaeozems
11 Cambisols
12 Luvisols
13 Podzoluvisols
14 Podzols
15 Acrisols
16 Histosols

Source: Abstracted from FAO-UNESCO, Soil map of the world, Volume V Europe. Table 10

Source: United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe. Environmental Statistics in Europe and North America: An Experimental Compendium. Statistical Standards and Studies No. 39. Sales Number E.87.11.5.28. Page I-12.

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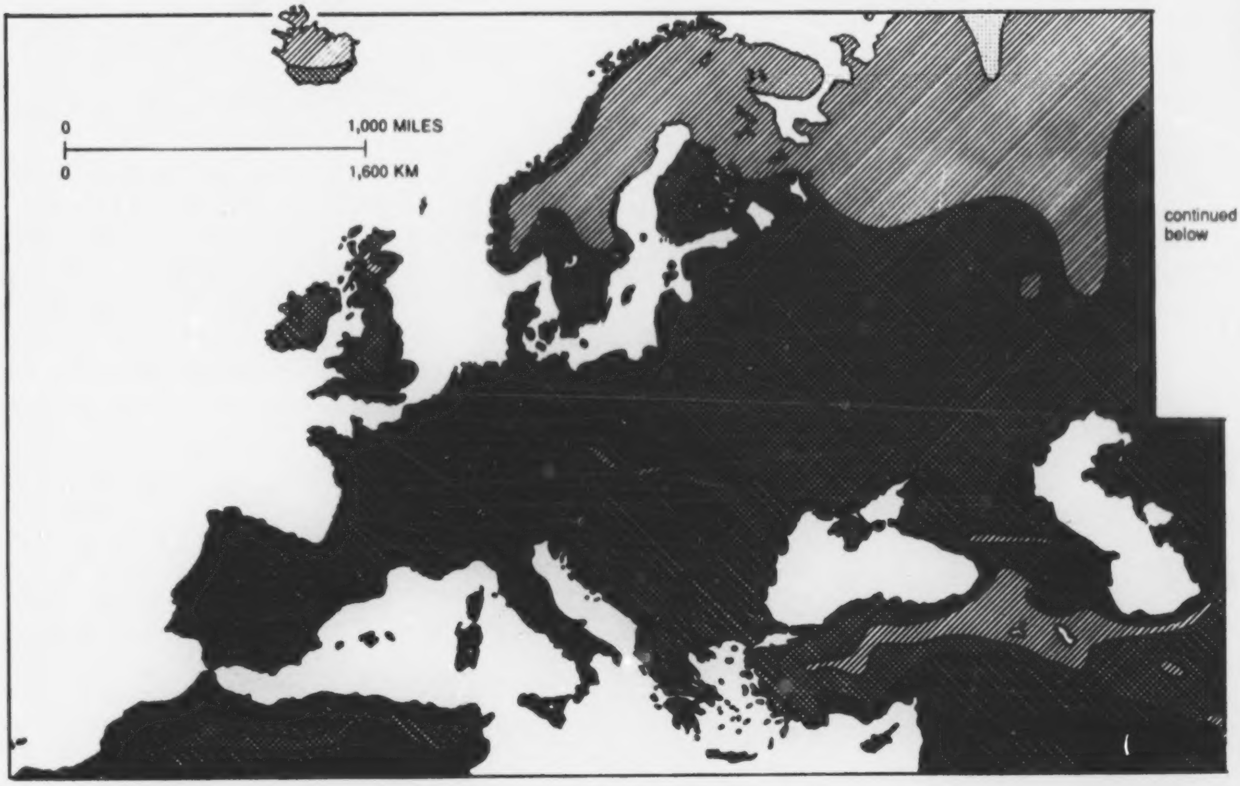
Average Length of Frost-Free Season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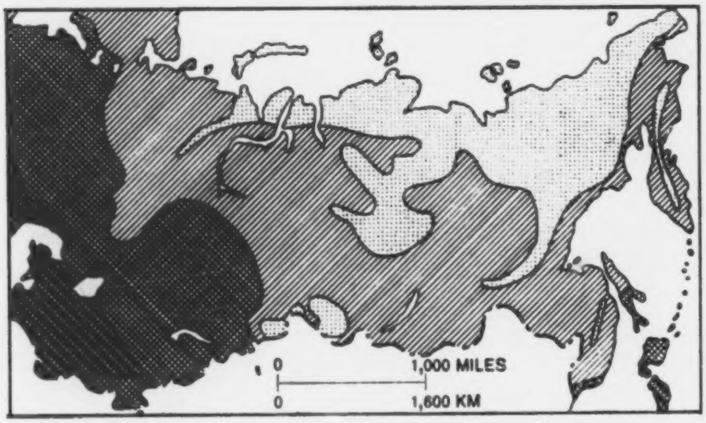
0
1,000 MILES
0
1,600 KM

AVERAGE LENGTH OF
FROST FREE SEASON

☐ under 60 days
▨ 60-120
▩ 120-180
▩ 180-240
■ over 240 days

Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara.

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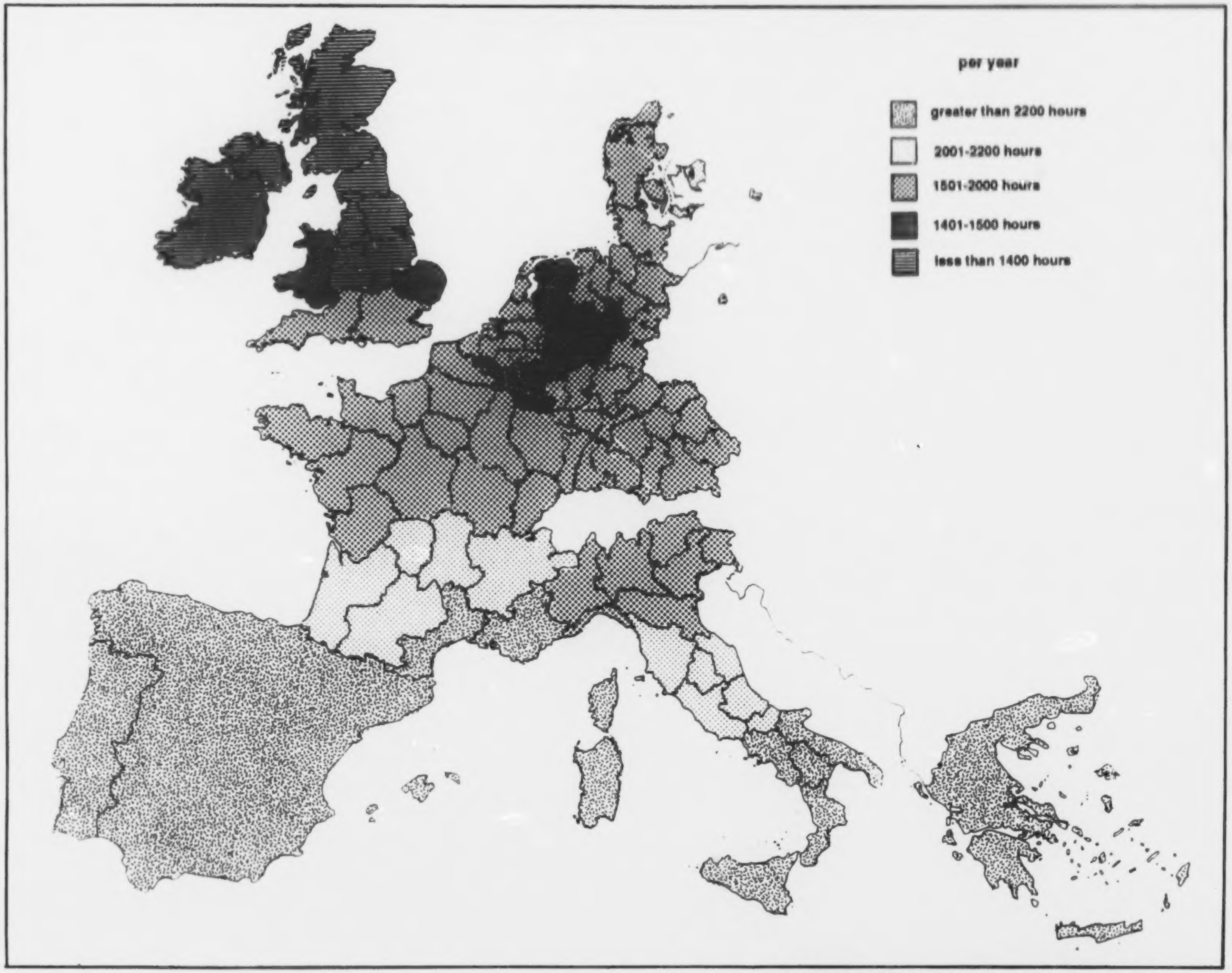
Average Amounts of Sunshine in the Twelve EC Nations


per year
▨ greater than 2200 hours
☐ 2001-2200 hours
▨ 1501-2000 hours
■ 1401-1500 hours
▤ less than 1400 hours

EUROPE TODAY map based on one in Eurostat Review 1977-1986. Published 1988. P.159.

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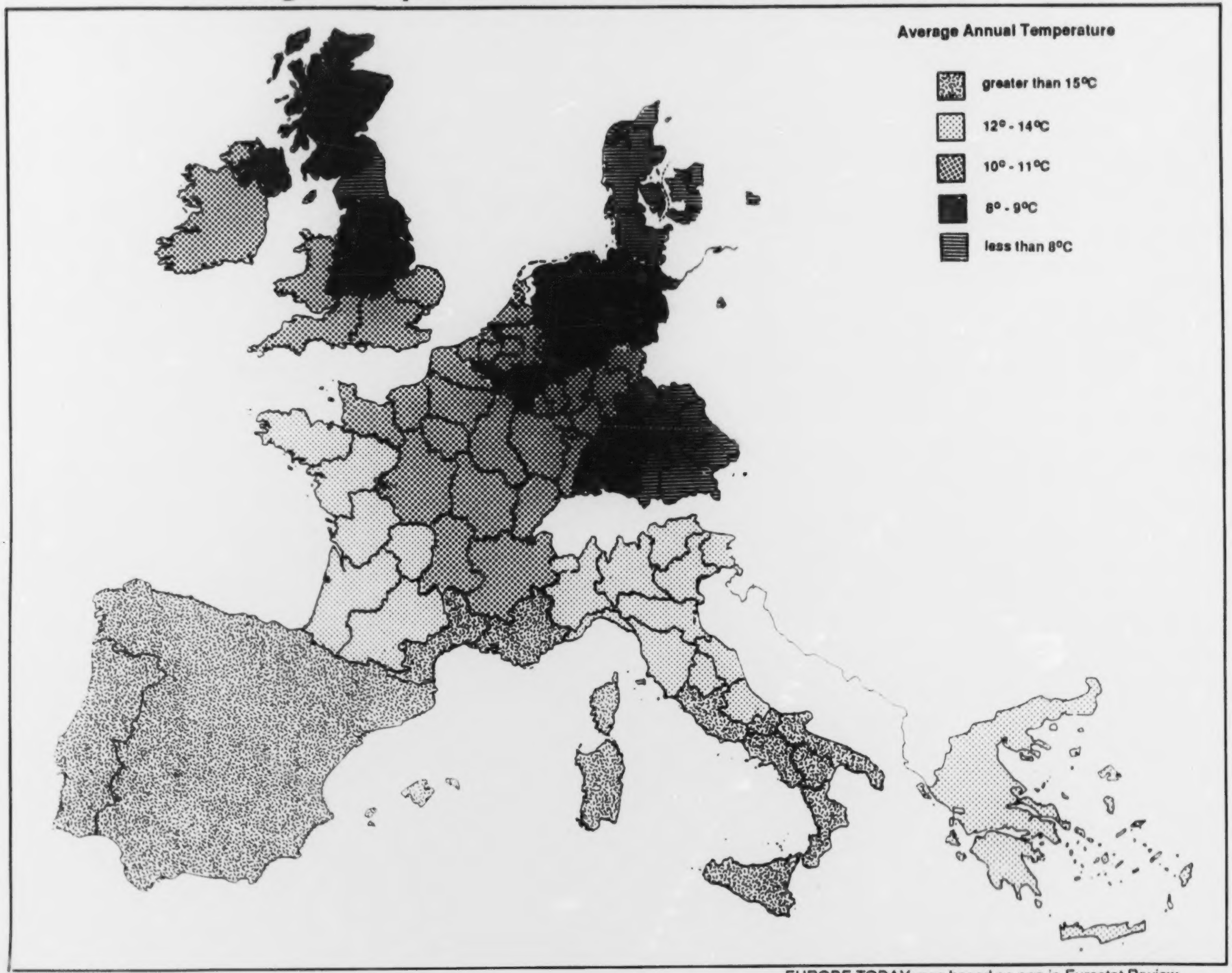
Average Temperatures in the Twelve EC Nations


Average Annual Temperature
greater than 15°C
12° - 14°C
10° - 11°C
8° - 9°C
less than 8°C

EUROPE TODAY map based on one in Eurostat Review 1977-1986. Published 1988. P.158.

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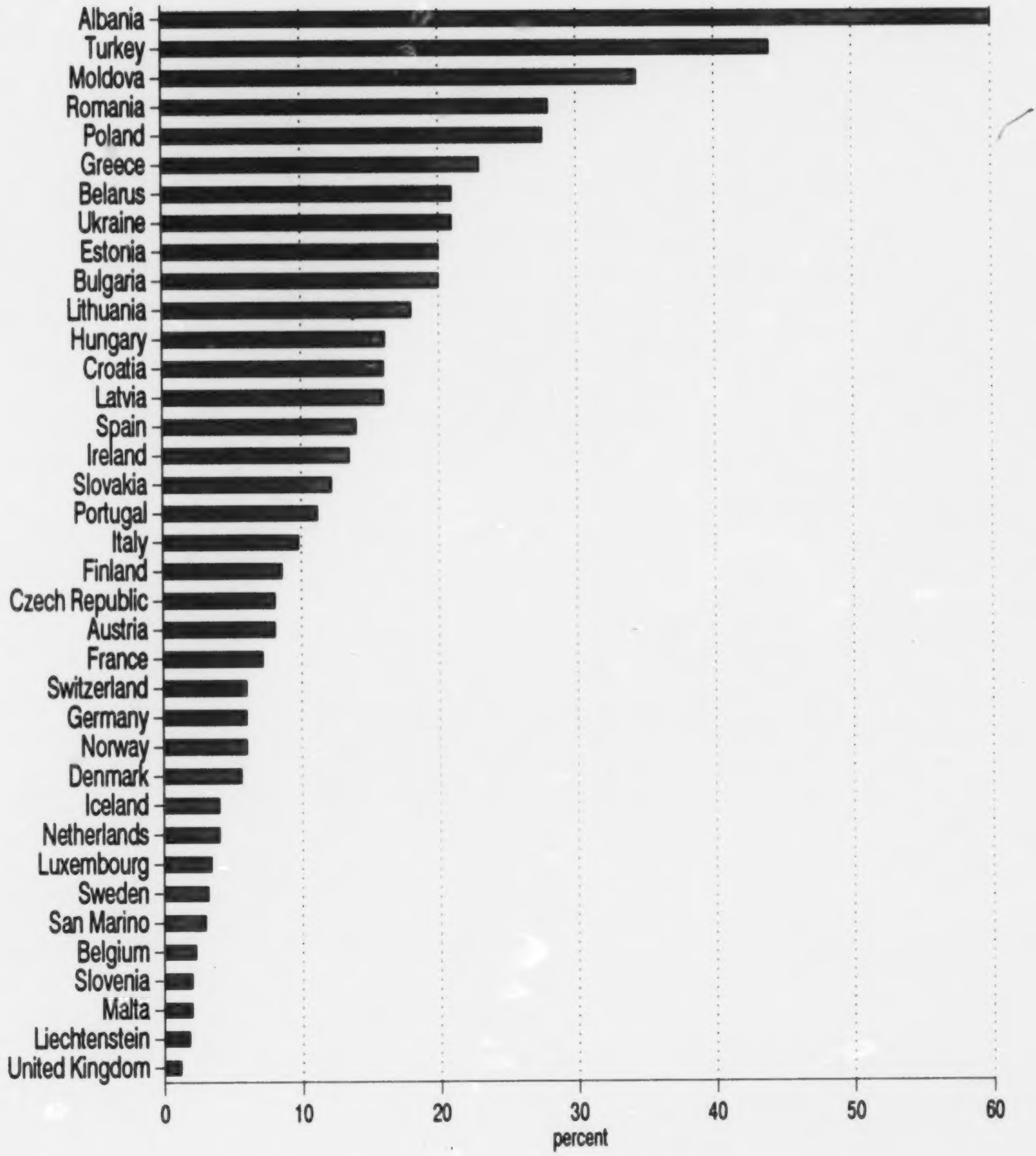
Percent of European Labor Force in Agriculture: 1995



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALBANIA

Labor force: 1.5 million (1987)
by occupation agriculture 60%, industry and commerce 40% (1986)

ANDORRA

Labor force: NA

AUSTRIA

Labor force: 3.47 million (1989)
by occupation: services 56.4%, industry and crafts 35.4%, agriculture and forestry 8.1%. note an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 177,840, about 5% of labor force (1988)

BELARUS

Labor force: 4.887 million
by occupation: industry and construction 40%, agriculture and forestry 21%, other 39% (1992)

BELGIUM

Labor force: 4.126 million
by occupation: services 63.6%, industry 28%, construction 6.1%, agriculture 2.3% (1988)

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Labor force: 1,026,254
by occupation: NA%

BULGARIA

Labor force: 4.3 million
by occupation: industry 33%, agriculture 20%, other 47% (1987)

CROATIA

Labor force: 1,509,489
by occupation: industry and mining 37%, agriculture 16% (1981 est.), government NA%, other

CZECH REPUBLIC

Labor force: 5.389 million
by occupation: industry 37.9%, agriculture 8.1%, construction 8.8%, communications and other 45.2% (1990)

DENMARK

Labor force: 2,553,900
by occupation: private services 37.1%, government services 30.4%, manufacturing and mining 20%, construction 6.3%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 5.6%, electricity/gas/water 0.6% (1991)

ESTONIA

Labor force: 750,000 (1992)
by occupation: industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 20%, other 38% (1990)

FINLAND

Labor force: 2.533 million
by occupation: public services 30.4%, industry 20.9%, commerce 15.0%, finance, insurance, and business services 10.2%, agriculture and forestry 8.6%, transport and communications 7.7%, construction 7.2%

FRANCE

Labor force: 24.17 million
by occupation: services 61.5%, industry 31.3%, agriculture 7.2% (1987)

GERMANY

Labor force: 36.75 million
by occupation: industry 41%, agriculture 6%, other 53% (1987)

GREECE

Labor force: 4.077 million
by occupation: services 52%, agriculture 23%, industry 25% (1994)

HUNGARY

Labor force: 5.4 million
by occupation: services, trade, government, and other 44.8%, industry 29.7%, agriculture 16.1%, construction 7.0% (1991)

ICELAND

Labor force: 127,900
by occupation: commerce, transportation, and services 60.0%, manufacturing 12.5%, fishing and fish processing 11.8%, construction 10.8%, agriculture 4.0% (1990)

IRELAND

Labor force: 1.37 million
by occupation: services 57.0%, manufacturing and construction 28%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 13.5%, energy and mining 1.5% (1992)

ITALY

Labor force: 23.988 million
by occupation: services 58%, industry 32.2%, agriculture 9.8% (1988)

LATVIA

Labor force: 1.407 million
by occupation: industry and construction 41%, agriculture and forestry 16%, other 43% (1990)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

LIECHTENSTEIN

Labor force: 19,905 of which 11,933 are foreigners; 6,885 commute from Austria and Switzerland to work each day
by occupation: industry, trade, and building 53.2%, services 45%, agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture 1.8% (1990)

LITHUANIA

Labor force: 1.836 million
by occupation: industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 18%, other 40% (1990)

LUXEMBOURG

Labor force: 177,300 (one-third of labor force is foreign workers, mostly from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany)
by occupation: services 65%, industry 31.6%, agriculture 3.4% (1988)

MACEDONIA

Labor force: 591,773 (June 1994)
by occupation: manufacturing and mining 40% (1992)

MALTA

Labor force: 127,200
by occupation: government (excluding job corps) 37%, services 26%, manufacturing 22%, training programs 9%, construction 4%, agriculture 2% (1990)

MOLDOVA

Labor force: 2.03 million (January 1994)
by occupation: agriculture 34.4%, industry 20.1%, other 45.5% (1985 figures)

MONACO

Labor force: NA

NETHERLANDS

Labor force: 6.4 million (1993)
by occupation: services 71.4%, manufacturing and construction 24.6%, agriculture 4.0% (1992)

NORWAY

Labor force: 2.13 million
by occupation: services 71%, industry 23%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 6% (1992)

POLAND

Labor force: 17.321 million (1993 annual average)
by occupation: industry and construction 32.0%, agriculture 27.6%, trade, transport, and communications 14.7%, government and other 25.7% (1992)

PORTUGAL

Labor force: 4.24 million (1994 est.)
by occupation: services 54.5%, manufacturing 24.4%, agriculture, forestry, fisheries 11.2%, construction 8.3%, utilites 1.0%, mining 0.5% (1992)

ROMANIA

Labor force: 11.3 million (1992)
by occupation: industry 38%, agriculture 28%, other 34% (1989)

RUSSIA

Labor force: 85 million (1993)
by occupation: production and economic services 83.9%, government 16.1%

SAN MARINO

Labor force: 4,300 (est.)
by occupation: industry 42%, agriculture 3%

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Labor force: 2,640,909
by occupation: industry, mining 40% (1990)

SLOVAKIA

Labor force: 2.484 million
by occupation: industry 33.2%, agriculture 12.2%, construction 10.3%, communication and other 44.3% (1990)

SLOVENIA

Labor force: 786,036
by occupation: agriculture 2%, manufacturing and mining 46%

SPAIN

Labor force: 14.621 million
by occupation: services 53%, industry 24%, agriculture 14%, construction 9% (1988)

SWEDEN

Labor force: 4.552 million (84% unionized,1992)
by occupation: community, social and personal services 38.3%, mining and manufacturing 21.2%, commerce, hotels, and restaurants 14.1%, banking, insurance 9.0%, communications 7.2%, construction 7.0%, agriculture, fishing, and forestry 3.2% (1991)

SWITZERLAND

Labor force: 3.48 million (900,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian)
by occupation: services 50%, industry and crafts 34%, government 10%, agriculture and forestry 6% (1992)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

TURKEY

Labor force: 20.4 million
by occupation: agriculture 44%, services 41%, industry 15% note between 1.5 million and 1.8 million Turks work abroad (1994)

UKRAINE

Labor force: 23.55 million (January 1994)
by occupation: industry and construction 33%, agriculture and forestry 21%, health, education, and culture 16%, trade and distribution 7%, transport and communication 7%, other 16% (1992)

UNITED KINGDOM

Labor force: 28.048 million
by occupation: services 62.8%, manufacturing and construction 25.0%, government 9.1%, energy 1.9%, agriculture 1.2% (June 1992)

VATICAN CITY

Labor force: NA
by occupation: dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and 3,000 lay workers who live outside the Vatican

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Albania	21	4	15	[1]60
Andorra	2	0	56	NA
Austria	17	1	24	[3(a)]8.1
Belarus	29	1	15	[6(a)]21
Belgium	24	1	20	[2]2.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20	2	25	NA
Bulgaria	34	3	18	[1]20
Croatia	32	20	18	[6]16
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	[4]8.1
Denmark	61	0	6	[5(b)]5.6
Estonia	22	0	11	[4(a)]20
Finland	8	0	0	[(a)]8.6
France	32	2	23	[1]7.2
Germany	34	1	16	[1]6
Greece	23	8	40	[7]23
Hungary	50.7	6.1	12.6	[5]16.1
Iceland	1	0	20	[4]4
Ireland	14	0	71	[6(a)]13.5
Italy	32	10	17	[2]9.8
Latvia	27	0	13	[4(a)]16
Liechtenstein	25	0	38	[4(c)]1.8
Lithuania	49.1	0	22.2	[4(a)]18
Luxembourg	24	1	20	[2]3.4
Macedonia	5	5	20	NA
Malta	38	3	0	[4]2
Moldova	50	13	9	[6]34.4
Monaco	0	0	0	NA
Netherlands	26	1	32	[6]4
Norway	3	0	0	[6(b)]5.6
Poland	46	1	13	[6]27.6

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook, 1995

ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Portugal	32	6	6	[6(b)]11.2
Romania	43	3	19	[3]28
Russian Federation	8	NA	5	NA
San Marino	17	0	0	3
Serbia and Montenegro	30	5	20	NA
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	[4]12.2
Slovenia	10	2	20	2
Spain	31	10	21	[2]14
Sweden	7	0	2	[5(b)]3.2
Switzerland	10	1	40	[6(a)]6
Turkey	30	4	12	[7]44
Ukraine	56	2	12	[7(a)]21
United Kingdom	29	0	48	[6]1.2
Vatican	0	0	0	NA

[1]=1987 est.
[2]=1988 est.
[3]=1989 est.
[4]=1990 est.
[5]=1991 est.
[6]=1992 est.
[7]=1994 est.
[8]=1985 est
[9]=1981 est.

(a) includes forestry
(b) includes forestry & fishing
(c) includes forestry, fishing & horticulture

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1995

AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALBANIA

Agriculture accounts for 55% of GDP; arable land per capita among lowest in Europe; 80% of arable land now in private hands; 60% of the work force engaged in farming; produces wide range of temperate-zone crops and livestock

ANDORRA

Agriculture sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables

AUSTRIA

Agriculture accounts for 3.2% of GDP (including forestry); principal crops and animals - grains, fruit, potatoes, sugar beets, sawn wood, cattle, pigs, poultry; 80%-90% self-sufficient in food

BELARUS

Agriculture accounts for almost 25% of GDP and 5.7% of total agricultural output of former Soviet Union; employs 21% of the labor force; in 1988 produced the following (in percent of total Soviet production): grain (3.6%), potatoes (12.2%), vegetables (3.0%), meat (6.0%), milk (7.0%); net exporter of meat, milk, eggs, flour, potatoes

BELGIUM

Agriculture accounts for 2.0% of GDP; emphasis on livestock production - beef, veal, pork, milk; major crops are sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco; net importer of farm products

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Agriculture accounted for 9.0% of GDP in 1989; regularly produces less than 50% of food needs; the foothills of northern Bosnia support orchards, vineyards, livestock, and some wheat and corn; long winters and heavy precipitation leach soil fertility reducing agricultural output in the mountains; farms are mostly privately held, small, and not very productive (1991)

BULGARIA

Agriculture climate and soil conditions support livestock raising and the growing of various grain crops, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, and tobacco; more than one-third of the arable land devoted to grain; world's fourth-largest tobacco exporter; surplus food producer

CROATIA

Agriculture Croatia normally produces a food surplus; most agricultural land in private hands and concentrated in Croat-majority districts in Slavonia and Istria; much of Slavonia's land has been put out of production by fighting; wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, alfalfa, and clover are main crops in Slavonia; central Croatian highlands are less fertile but support cereal production, orchards, vineyards, livestock breeding, and dairy farming; coastal areas and offshore islands grow olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables

CZECH REPUBLIC

Agriculture largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs, cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products

DENMARK

Agriculture accounts for 4% of GDP; principal products - meat, dairy, grain, potatoes, rape, sugar beets, fish

ESTONIA

Agriculture accounts for 10% of GDP; employs 20% of work force; very efficient by Soviet standards; net exports of meat, fish, dairy products, and potatoes; imports of feedgrains for livestock; fruits and vegetables

FINLAND

Agriculture accounts for 7% of GDP (including forestry); livestock production, especially dairy cattle, predominates; main crops - cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient, but short of foodgrains and fodder grains; annual fish catch about 160,000 metric tons

FRANCE

Agriculture accounts for 4% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); one of the world's top five wheat producers; other principal products - beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate-zone foods; shortages include fats and oils and tropical produce, but overall net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 850,000 metric tons ranks among world's top 20 countries and is all used domestically

GERMANY

Agriculture western accounts for about 1% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops and livestock include potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbage, cattle, pigs, poultry; net importer of food eastern accounts for about 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal crops - wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock products include pork, beef,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

chicken, milk, hides and skins; net importer of food

GREECE

Agriculture including fishing and forestry, accounts for 12% of GDP; principal products - wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; self-sufficient in food except meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs

HUNGARY

Agriculture including forestry, accounts for 15% of GDP and 16% of employment; highly diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops - wheat, corn, sunflowers, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock - hogs, cattle, poultry, dairy products; self-sufficient in food output

ICELAND

Agriculture accounts for about 15% of GDP; fishing is most important economic activity, contributing nearly 75% to export earnings; principal crops - potatoes, turnips; livestock - cattle, sheep; fish catch of about 1.1 million metric tons in 1992

IRELAND

Agriculture accounts for 10% of GDP; principal crops - turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; livestock - meat and dairy products; 85% self-sufficient in food; food shortages include bread grain, fruits, vegetables

ITALY

Agriculture accounts for about 4% of GDP; self-sufficient in foods other than meat, dairy products, and cereals; principal crops - fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; fish catch of 525,000 metric tons in 1990

LATVIA

Agriculture principally dairy farming and livestock feeding; products - meat, milk, eggs, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; fishing and fish packing

LIECHTENSTEIN

Agriculture livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

LITHUANIA

Agriculture employs around 18% of labor force; accounts for 25% of GDP; sugar, grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, meat, milk, dairy products, eggs, fish; most developed are the livestock and dairy branches, which depend on imported grain; net exporter of meat, milk, and eggs

LUXEMBOURG

Agriculture accounts for less than 3% of GDP (including forestry); principal products - barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits, wine grapes; cattle raising widespread

MACEDONIA

Agriculture meets the basic needs for food; principal crops are rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, and millet; also grown are cotton, sesame, mulberry leaves, citrus fruit, and vegetables; agricultural production is highly labor intensive

MALTA

Agriculture accounts for 3% of GDP and 2% of the work force (1992); overall, 20% self-sufficient; main products - potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs

MOLDOVA

Agriculture accounts for about 40% of GDP; Moldova's principal economic activity; products are vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, meat, milk, tobacco

MONACO

Agriculture none

NETHERLANDS

Agriculture accounts for 4.6% of GDP; animal production predominates; crops - grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; shortages of grain, fats, and oils

NORWAY

Agriculture accounts for 3% of GDP and about 6% of labor force; among world's top 10 fishing nations; livestock output exceeds value of crops; fish catch of 1.76 million metric tons in 1989

POLAND

Agriculture accounts for 7% of GDP; 75% of output from private farms, 25% from state farms; productivity remains low by European standards; leading European producer of rye, rapeseed, and potatoes; wide variety of other crops and livestock; major exporter of pork products; normally self-sufficient in food

PORTUGAL

Agriculture accounts for 5% of GDP; small, inefficient farms; imports more than half of food

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

needs; major crops - grain, potatoes, olives, grapes; livestock sector - sheep, cattle, goats, poultry, meat, dairy products

ROMANIA

Agriculture accounts for 18% of GDP and 28% of labor force; major wheat and corn producer; other products - sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, milk, eggs, meat, grapes

RUSSIA

Agriculture grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, meat, milk, vegetables, fruits; because of its northern location does not grow citrus, cotton, tea, and other warm climate products

SAN MARINO

Agriculture employs 3% of labor force; products - wheat, grapes, maize, olives, meat, cheese, hides; small numbers of cattle, pigs, horses

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Agriculture the fertile plains of Vojvodina produce 80% of the cereal production of the former Yugoslavia and most of the cotton, oilseeds, and chicory; Vojvodina also produces fodder crops to support intensive beef and dairy production; Serbia proper, although hilly, has a well-distributed rainfall and a long growing season; produces fruit, grapes, and cereals; in this area, livestock production (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming prosper; Kosovo produces fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and a small amount of cereals; the mountainous pastures of Kosovo and Montenegro support sheep and goat husbandry; Montenegro has only a small agriculture sector, mostly near the coast where a Mediterranean climate permits the culture of olives, citrus, grapes, and rice

SLOVAKIA

Agriculture largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs, cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products

SLOVENIA

Agriculture accounts for 4.8% of GDP (1993); dominated by stock breeding (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming; main crops - potatoes, hops, hemp, flax; an export surplus in these commodities; Slovenia must import many other agricultural products and has a negative overall trade balance in this sector

SPAIN

Agriculture accounts for about 5% of GDP and 14% of labor force; major products - grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus fruit, beef, pork, poultry, dairy; largely self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 1.4 million metric tons is among top 20 nations

SWEDEN

Agriculture animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops - grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes; Sweden is about 50% self-sufficient in most products

SWITZERLAND

Agriculture dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient in food; must import fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

TURKEY

Agriculture accounts for 16% of GDP; products - tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

UKRAINE

Agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP; grain, vegetables, meat, milk, sugar beets

UNITED KINGDOM

Agriculture accounts for only 1.5% of GDP; wide variety of crops and livestock products

VATICAN CITY

Agriculture None

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATED LAND USE

ALBANIA

arable land 21%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 15%
forest and woodland 38%
other 22%
Irrigated land 4,230 sq km (1989)

ANDORRA

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 56%
forest and woodland 22%
other 20%
Irrigated land NA sq km

AUSTRIA

arable land 17%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 24%
forest and woodland 39%
other 19%
Irrigated land 40 sq km (1989)

BELARUS

arable land 29%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 15%
forest and woodland 0%
other 55%
Irrigated land 1,490 sq km (1990)

BELGIUM

arable land 24%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 21%
other 34%
Irrigated land 10 sq km (1989 est.)

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

arable land 20%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 25%
forest and woodland 36%
other 17%
Irrigated land NA sq km

BULGARIA

arable land 34%
permanent crops 3%
meadows and pastures 18%
forest and woodland 35%
other 10%
Irrigated land 10 sq km (1989 est.)

CROATIA

arable land 32%
permanent crops 20%
meadows and pastures 18%
forest and woodland 15%
other 15%
Irrigated land NA sq km

CZECH REPUBLIC

arable land NA%
permanent crops NA%
meadows and pastures NA%
forest and woodland NA%
other NA%
Irrigated land NA sq km

DENMARK

arable land 61%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 6%
forest and woodland 12%
other 21%
Irrigated land 4,300 sq km (1989)

ESTONIA

arable land 22%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 11%
forest and woodland 31%
other 36%
Irrigated land 110 sq km (1990)

FINLAND

arable land 8%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 76%
other 16%
Irrigated land 620 sq km (1989)

FRANCE

arable land 32%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 23%
forest and woodland 27%
other 16%
Irrigated land 11,600 sq km (1989)

GERMANY

arable land 34%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 16%
forest and woodland 30%
other 19%
Irrigated land 4,800 sq km (1989)

GREECE

arable land 23%
permanent crops 8%
meadows and pastures 40%
forest and woodland 20%
other 9%
Irrigated land 11,900 sq km (1989)

HUNGARY

arable land 50.7%
permanent crops 6.1%
meadows and pastures 12.6%
forest and woodland 18.3%
other 12.3%
Irrigated land 1,750 sq km (1989)

ICELAND

arable land 1%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 1%
other 78%
Irrigated land NA sq km

IRELAND

arable land 14%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 71%
forest and woodland 5%
other 10%
Irrigated land NA sq km

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATED LAND USE

ITALY

arable land 32%
permanent crops 10%
meadows and pastures 17%
forest and woodland 22%
other 19%
Irrigated land 31,000 sq km (1989 est.)

LATVIA

arable land 27%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 13%
forest and woodland 39%
other 21%
Irrigated land 160 sq km (1990)

LIECHTENSTEIN

arable land 25%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 38%
forest and woodland 19%
other 18%
Irrigated land NA sq km

LITHUANIA

arable land 49.1%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 22.2%
forest and woodland 16.3%
other 12.4%
Irrigated land 430 sq km (1990)

LUXEMBOURG

arable land 24%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 21%
other 34%
Irrigated land NA sq km

MACEDONIA

arable land 5%
permanent crops 5%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 30%
other 40%
Irrigated land NA sq km

MALTA

arable land 38%
permanent crops 3%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 0%
other 59%
Irrigated land 10 sq km (1989)

MOLDOVA

arable land 50%
permanent crops 13%
meadows and pastures 9%
forest and woodland 0%
other 28%
Irrigated land 2,920 sq km (1990)

MONACO

arable land 0%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 0%
other 100%
Irrigated land NA sq km

NETHERLANDS

arable land 26%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 32%
forest and woodland 9%
other 32%
Irrigated land 5,500 sq km (1989 est.)

NORWAY

arable land 3%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 27%
other 70%
Irrigated land 950 sq km (1989)

POLAND

arable land 46%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 13%
forest and woodland 28%
other 12%
Irrigated land 1,000 sq km (1989 est.)

PORTUGAL

arable land 32%
permanent crops 6%
meadows and pastures 6%
forest and woodland 40%
other 16%
Irrigated land 6,340 sq km (1989 est.)

ROMANIA

arable land 43%
permanent crops 3%
meadows and pastures 19%
forest and woodland 28%
other 7%
Irrigated land 34,500 sq km (1989 est.)

RUSSIA

arable land 8%
permanent crops NEGL%
meadows and pastures 5%
forest and woodland 45%
other 42%
Irrigated land 56,000 sq km (1992)

SAN MARINO

arable land 17%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 0%
other 83%
Irrigated land NA sq km

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

arable land 30%
permanent crops 5%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 25%
other 20%
Irrigated land NA sq km

SLOVAKIA

arable land NA%
permanent crops NA%
meadows and pastures NA%
forest and woodland NA%
other NA%
Irrigated land NA sq km

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATED LAND USE

SLOVENIA

arable land 10%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 45%
other 23%
Irrigated land NA sq km

SPAIN

arable land 31%
permanent crops 10%
meadows and pastures 21%
forest and woodland 31%
other 7%
Irrigated land 33,600 sq km (1989)

SWEDEN

arable land 7%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 2%
forest and woodland 64%
other 27%
Irrigated land 1,120 sq km (1989 est.)

SWITZERLAND

arable land 10%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 40%
forest and woodland 26%
other 23%
Irrigated land 250 sq km (1989)

TURKEY

arable land 30%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 12%
forest and woodland 26%
other 28%
Irrigated land 22,200 sq km (1989 est.)

UKRAINE

arable land 56%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 12%
forest and woodland 0%
other 30%
Irrigated land 26,000 sq km (1990)

UNITED KINGDOM

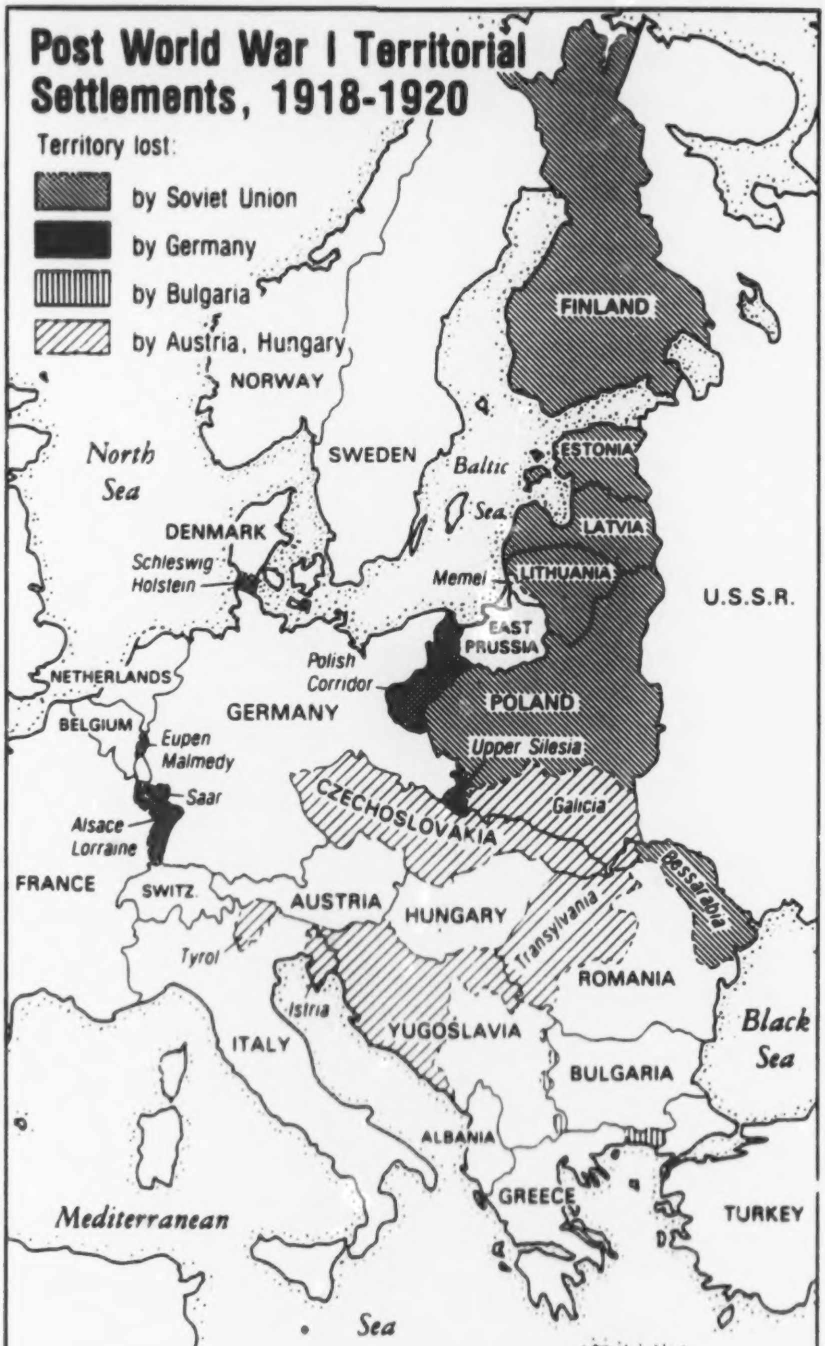
arable land 29%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 48%
forest and woodland 9%
other 14%
Irrigated land 1,570 sq km (1989)

VATICAN CITY

arable land 0%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 0%
other 100%
Irrigated land 0 sq km

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

In Europe,



Post World War I Territorial Settlements, 1918-1920

Territory lost:
▨ by Soviet Union
■ by Germany
▥ by Bulgaria
▧ by Austria, Hungary
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
North Sea
Baltic Sea
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
DENMARK
Schleswig-Holstein
Memel
EAST PRUSSIA
U.S.S.R.
NETHERLANDS
Polish Corridor
POLAND
GERMANY
BELGIUM
Eupen Malmedy
Upper Silesia
Saar
Alsace Lorraine
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Galicia
FRANCE
SWITZ.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Transylvania
Bessarabia
Tyrol
ROMANIA
Istria
YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
Black Sea
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
Mediterranean Sea

Source: The Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. CRS Review, March-April 1990. P. 10.

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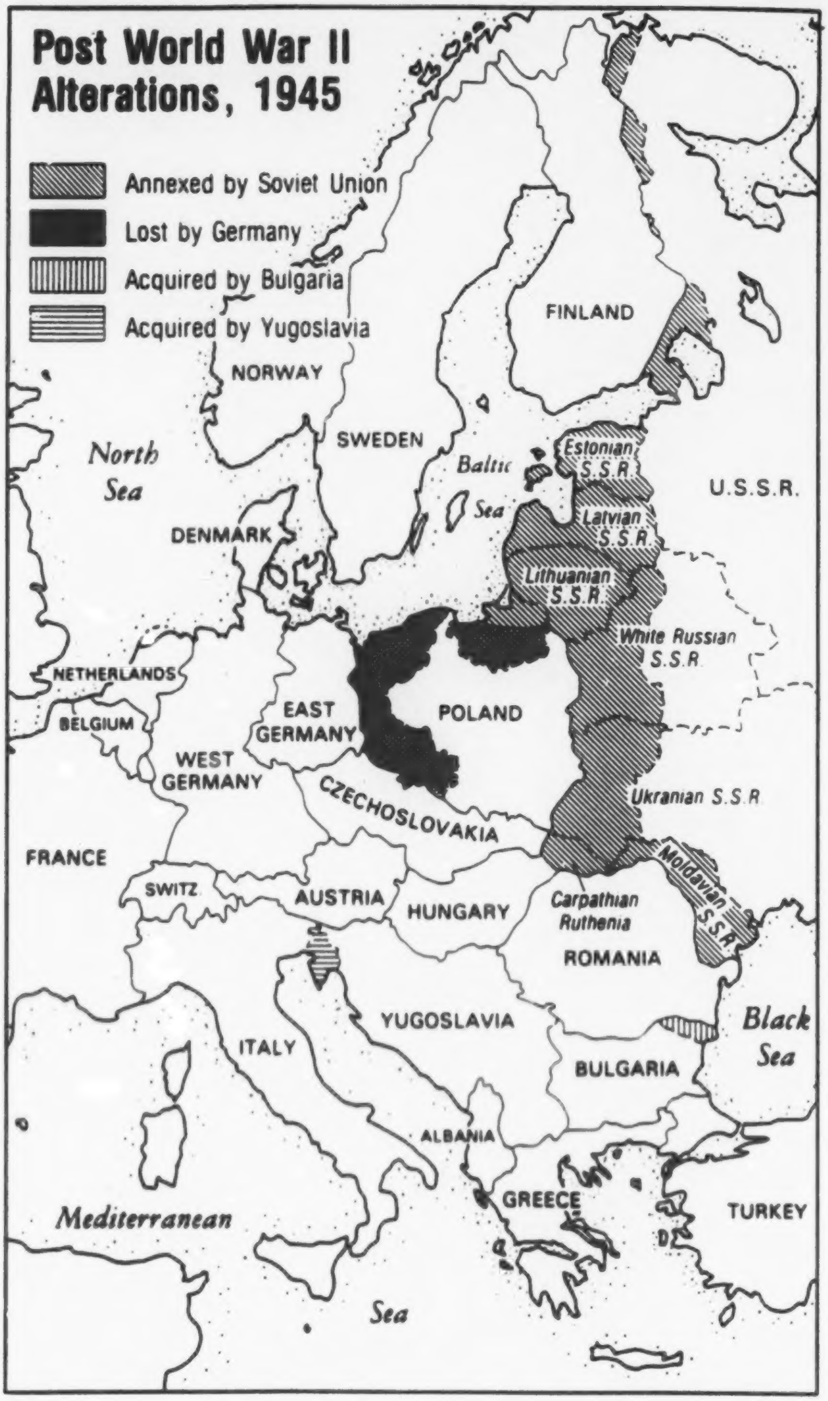
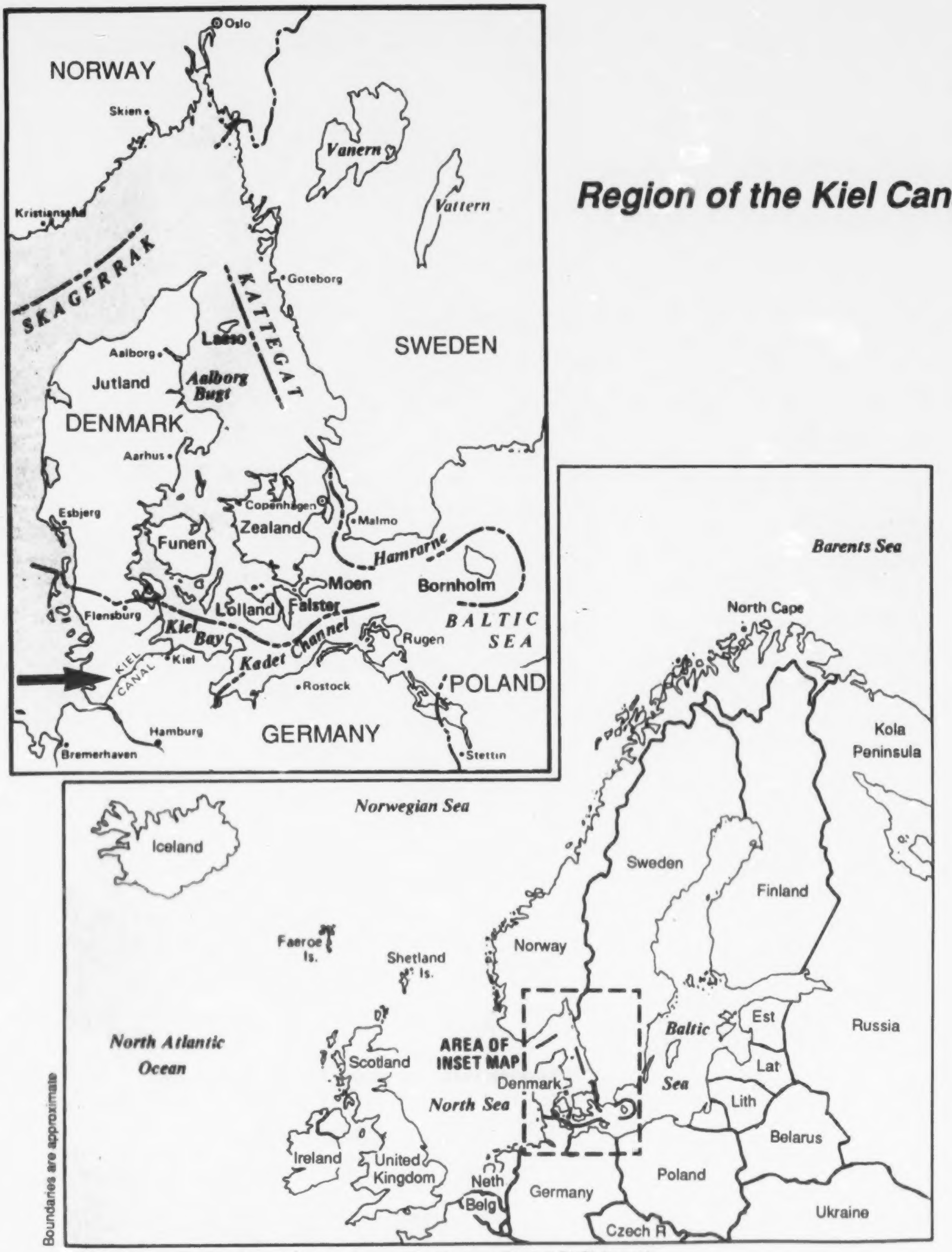

Post World War II Alterations, 1945
▨ Annexed by Soviet Union
■ Lost by Germany
▥ Acquired by Bulgaria
▤ Acquired by Yugoslavia
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
North Sea
Baltic Sea
DENMARK
Estonian S.S.R.
Latvian S.S.R.
Lithuanian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
White Russian S.S.R.
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
EAST GERMANY
POLAND
WEST GERMANY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Ukranian S.S.R.
FRANCE
Moldavian S.S.R.
SWITZ
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Carpathian Ruthenia
ROMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
Black Sea
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
Mediterranean Sea

Source: The Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. CRS Review, March-April 1990. P. 10.

Region of the Kiel Canal


NORWAY
Oslo
Skien
Kristiansand
SKAGERRAK
KATTEGAT
Vanern
Vattern
Goteborg
SWEDEN
Laeso
Aalborg
Jutland
Aalborg Bugt
DENMARK
Aarhus
Esbjerg
Copenhagen
Malmo
Zealand
Funen
Hamrarne
Moen
Bornholm
Flensburg
Lolland
Falster
BALTIC SEA
Kiel Bay
Kadet Channel
Rugen
KIEL CANAL
Kiel
Rostock
POLAND
Hamburg
GERMANY
Bremerhaven
Stettin
Barents Sea
North Cape
Kola Peninsula
Norwegian Sea
Iceland
Sweden
Finland
Faeroe Is.
Shetland Is.
Norway
North Atlantic Ocean
AREA OF INSET MAP
Scotland
Denmark
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Est
Lat
Lith
Russia
Belarus
Ireland
United Kingdom
Neth
Belg
Germany
Poland
Czech R
Ukraine
Boundaries are approximate

SOURCE: Adapted from General Sir John Sharp, "The Northern Flank," *RUSI Journal of the Royal United Service Institute for Defense Studies*, 121 (December 1976)

Source: Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office. The Marine Corps in the 1980's; Prestocking Proposals. The Rapid Deployment Force, and Other Issues. May 1980. P. 18.

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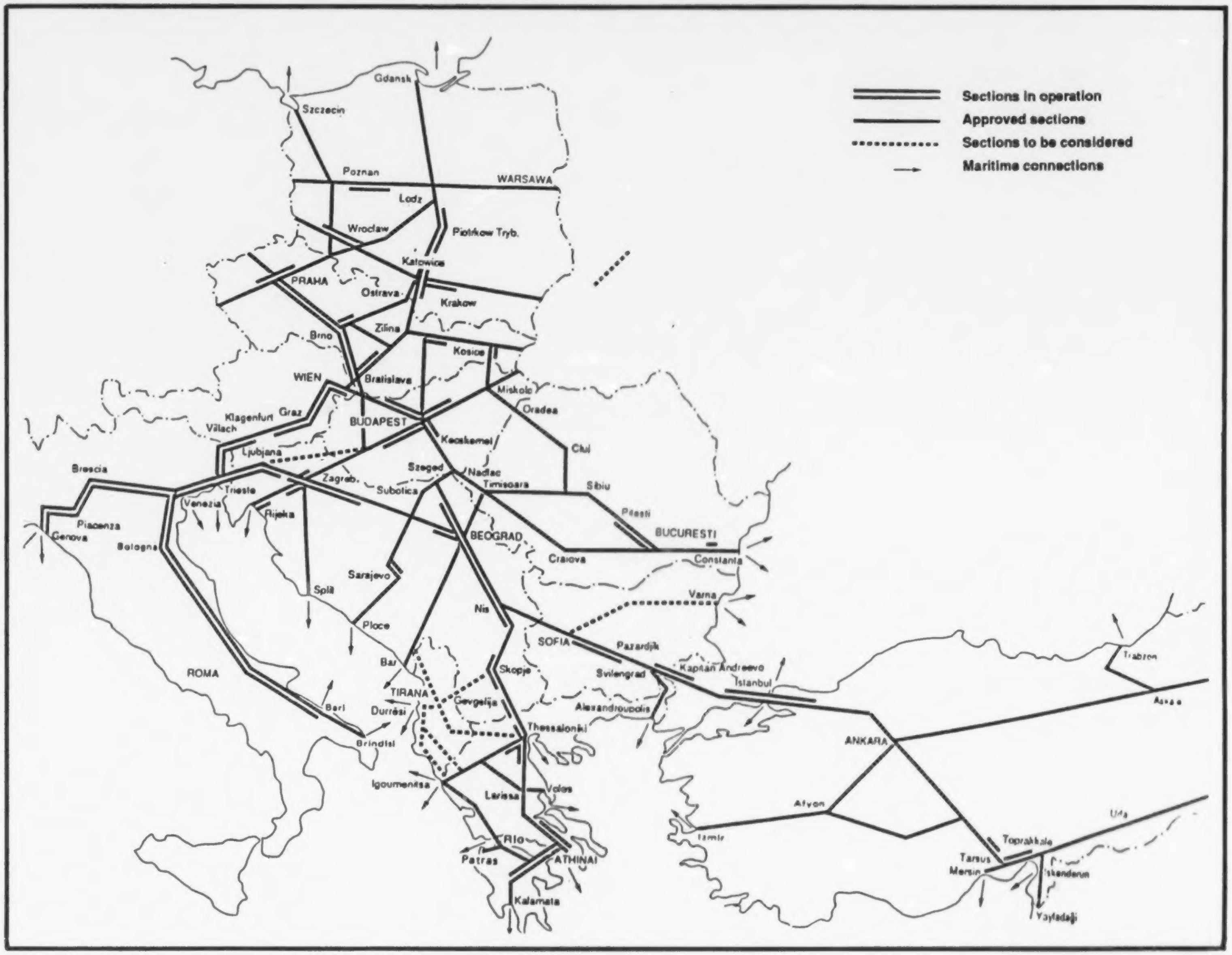
Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) Network, 1992


Sections in operation
Approved sections
Sections to be considered
Maritime connections
Gdansk
Szczecin
Poznan
WARSAWA
Lodz
Piotrkow Tryb.
Wroclaw
Katowice
PRAHA
Ostrava
Krakow
Zilina
Brno
Kosice
WIEN
Bratislava
Miskolc
Oradea
Klagenfurt
Graz
Villach
BUDAPEST
Kecskemet
Cluj
Ljubjana
Szeged
Nadlac
Timisoara
Sibiu
Zagreb
Subotica
Brescia
Trieste
Venezia
Rijeka
Pitesti
BUCURESTI
Piacenza
Genova
Bologna
BEOGRAD
Craiova
Constanta
Sarajevo
Split
Varna
Nis
Ploce
SOFIA
Pazardjik
Kapitan Andreevo
Istanbul
Trabzon
Askale
ROMA
Bar
Skopje
Svilengrad
TIRANA
Gevgelija
Alexandroupolis
Bari
Durrësi
Thessaloniki
Brindisi
ANKARA
Igoumenitsa
Larissa
Volos
Afyon
Izmir
Rio
Patras
ATHINAI
Toprakkale
Tarsus
Mersin
Iskenderun
Urfa
Kalamata
Yayladaği

Source: TEM Project Central Office, Warsaw Poland.

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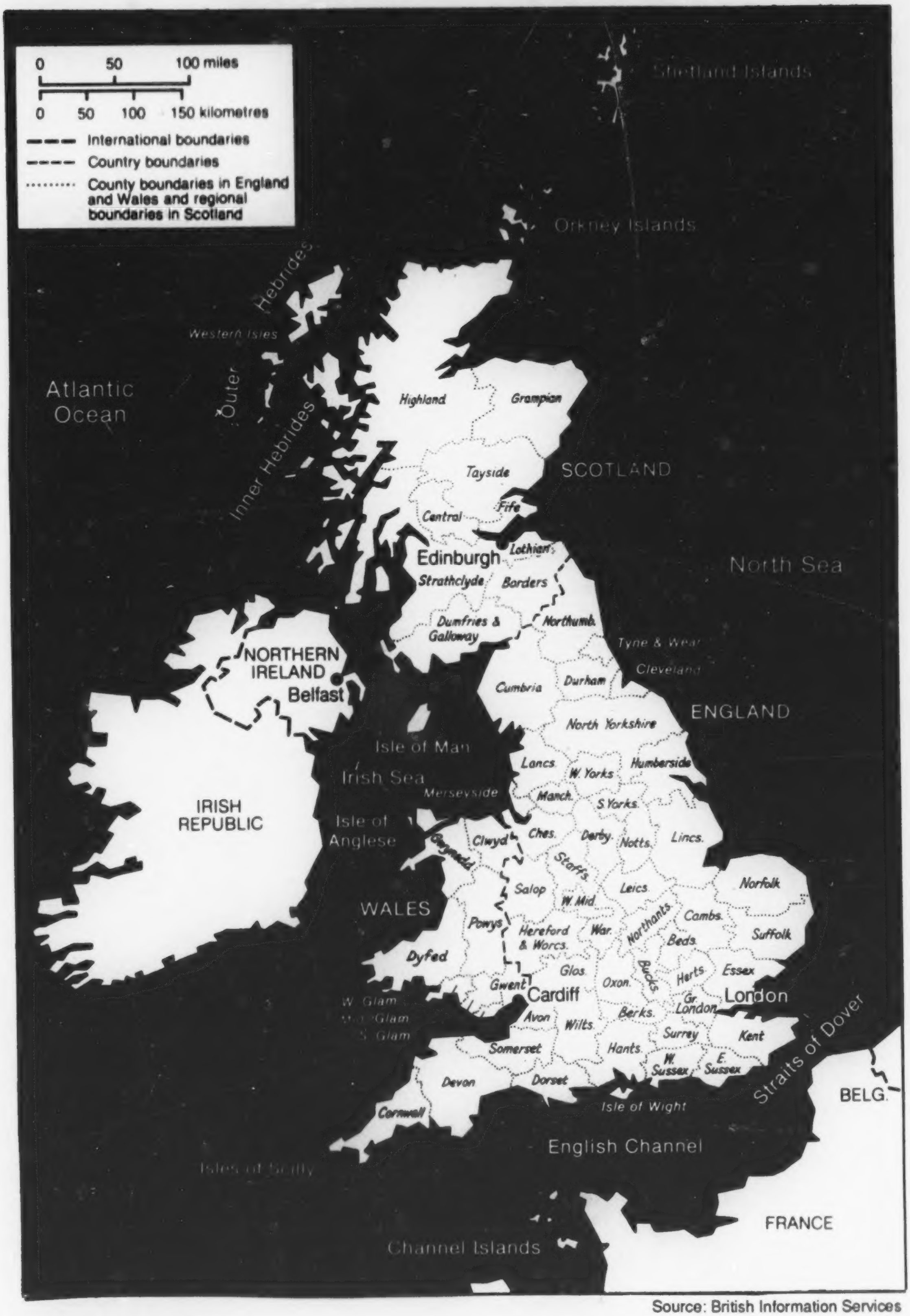
The Counties of Great Britain


0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 150 kilometres
International boundaries
Country boundaries
County boundaries in England and Wales and regional boundaries in Scotland
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Outer Hebrides
Western Isles
Inner Hebrides
Atlantic Ocean
Highland
Grampian
Tayside
SCOTLAND
Central
Fife
Lothian
Edinburgh
Strathclyde
Borders
North Sea
Dumfries & Galloway
Northumb.
Tyne & Wear
NORTHERN IRELAND
Belfast
Cleveland
Cumbria
Durham
ENGLAND
North Yorkshire
Isle of Man
Irish Sea
Lancs.
W. Yorks
Humberside
Merseyside
Manch.
S.Yorks.
IRISH REPUBLIC
Isle of Anglesey
Gwynedd
Clwyd
Ches.
Derby.
Notts.
Lincs.
Staffs.
Salop
Leics.
Norfolk
W. Mid.
WALES
Powys
Hereford & Worcs.
War.
Northants.
Cambs.
Beds.
Suffolk
Dyfed
Glos.
Bucks.
Herts.
Essex
Gwent
Cardiff
Oxon.
Gr. London
London
W. Glam
M. Glam
S. Glam
Avon
Wilts.
Berks.
Surrey
Kent
Somerset
Hants.
W. Sussex
E. Sussex
Straits of Dover
Devon
Dorset
BELG.
Isle of Wight
Cornwall
English Channel
Isles of Scilly
FRANCE
Channel Islands

Source: British Information Services

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ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

ALBANIA

Type: emerging democracy
Independence: 28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)
Legal system: has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President of the Republic; head of government Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Kuvendi Popullor)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

ANDORRA

Type: parliamentary democracy (since March 1993) that retains as its heads of state a co-principality; the two princes are the president of France and Spanish bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers
Independence: 1278
Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chiefs of state French Co-Prince; head of government Executive Council President; cabinet Executive Council; designated by the executive council president
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council of the Valleys (Consell General de las Valls);
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan (France) for civil cases, the Ecclesiastical Court of the bishop of Seo de Urgel (Spain) for civil cases, Tribunal of the Courts (Tribunal des Cortes) for criminal cases .

BELARUS

Type: republic.
Independence: 25 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on civil law system.
Executive branch: chief of state President, head of government Prime Minister, cabinet Council of Ministers.
Legislative: unicameral Supreme Soviet.
Judicial branch: Supreme Court.

BELGIUM

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 4 October 1830 (from the Netherlands)
Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations.
Executive branch: chief of state King, head of government Prime Minister, cabinet Cabinet; the king appoints the ministers who are approved by the legislature .
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

Type: emerging democracy
Independence: NA April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)
Legal system: based on civil law system
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet executive body of ministers; members of, and responsible to, the National Assembly
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly; Chamber of Municipalities
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

BULGARIA

Type: emerging democracy
Independence: 22 September 1908 (from Ottoman Empire)
Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Chairman of the Council of Ministers; cabinet Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

CROATIA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: 25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)
Legal system: based on civil law system
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral parliament Assembly (Sabor) House of Districts (Zupanije Dom)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

CZECH REPUBLIC

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)
Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory,
Executive branch: chief of state President

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

elected by the National Council; head of government Prime Minister; Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral National Council (Narodni rada) Senate and Chamber of Deputies
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court .

DENMARK

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1849 (became a constitutional monarchy)
Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state Queen MARGRETHE II; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the monarch
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Folketing)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

ESTONIA

Type: republic
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister, authorized by the legislature.
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Riigikogu)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

FINLAND

Type: republic
Independence: 6 December 1917 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of State (Valtioneuvosto); appointed by the president, responsible to Parliament.
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Eduskunta)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Korkein Oikeus)

FRANCE

Type: republic
Independence: 486 (unified by Clovis)
Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the suggestion of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement) Senate (Senat) and National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Cour Constitutionnelle)

GERMANY

Type: federal republic
Independence: 18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War II; Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 and included the former UK, US, and French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany) proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former USSR zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October 1990; all four power rights formally relinquished 15 March 1991
Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Chancellor; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president upon the proposal of the chancellor
Legislative branch: bicameral chamber (no official name for the two chambers as a whole) Federal Assembly (Bundestag)
Judicial branch: Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)

GREECE

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974
Independence: 1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)
Legal system: based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Vouli ton Ellinon)
Judicial branch: Supreme Judicial Court, Special Supreme Tribunal

HUNGARY

Type: republic
Independence: 1001 (unification by King Stephen I)

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

Legal system: in process of revision, moving toward rule of law based on Western model
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly on recommendation of the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Orszaggyules)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court

ICELAND

Type: republic
Independence: 17 June 1944 (from Denmark)
Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; Cabinet; appointed by the president.
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Althing)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Haestirettur)

IRELAND

Type: republic
Independence: 6 December 1921 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; Cabinet; appointed by president with previous nomination of the prime minister and approval of the House of Representatives.
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Oireachtas)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

ITALY

Type: republic
Independence: 17 March 1861 (Kingdom of Italy proclaimed)
Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence, appeals treated as trials de novo; judicial review under certain conditions in Consitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister (referred to in Italy as the President of the Council of Ministers); cabinet Council of Ministers; nominated by the President of the Council (i.e., Prime Minister) and approved by the President of the Republic
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlamento)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)

LATVIA

Type: republic
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on the civil law systyem.
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the Supreme Council
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Saeima)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

LIECHTENSTEIN

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy
Independence: 23 January 1719 (Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein established)
Legal system: local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsaory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations.
Executive branch: chief of state Prince Hans ADAM II; head of government Mario FRICK (since 15 December 1993); Deputy Head of Government; Cabinet; elected by the Diet; confirmed by the sovereign
Legislative branch: unicameral Diet (Landtag)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for criminal cases, Superior Court (Obergericht) for civil cases

LITHUANIA

Type: republic
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on the civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Premier; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Seimas (parliament)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals.

LUXEMBOURG

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1839
Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state Grand Duke JEAN; ead of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the sovereign
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes)
Judicial branch: Superior Court of Justice (Cour Superieure de Justice)

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

MACEDONIA

Type: emerging democracy
Independence: 17 September 1991 (from Yugoslavia)
Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; elected by the majority vote of all the deputies in the Sobranje
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly (Sobranje)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Judicial Court of the Republic

MALTA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: Day, 21 September (1964)
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman civil law; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister ; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president on advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal

MOLDOVA

Type: republic
Independence: 27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction but accepts many UN and OSCE documents
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MONACO

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1419 (rule by the House of Grimaldi)
Legal system: based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state Prince RAINIER III; head of government Minister of State; cabinet Council of Government; under the authority of the Prince
Legislative branch: unicameral National Council (Conseil National)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal (Tribunal Supreme)

NETHERLANDS

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1579 (from Spain)
Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of the States General; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral legislature (Staten Generaal) First Chamber (Eerste Kamer) , Second Chamber (Tweede Kamer)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (De Hoge Raad)

NORWAY

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 26 October 1905 (from Sweden)
Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations Suffrage 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch: chief of state King HARALD V; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet State Council; appointed by the king in accordance with the will of the Storting
Legislative branch: modified unicameral Parliament (Storting) which, for certain purposes, divides itself into two chambers
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hoyesterett)

POLAND

Type: democratic state
Independence: 11 November 1918 (independent republic proclaimed)
Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and holdover Communist legal theory; changes being gradually introduced as part of broader democratization process; limited judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; responsible to the president and the Sejm
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Zgromadzenie Narodowe) Senate (Senat)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

PORTUGAL

Type: republic
Independence: 1140 (independent republic proclaimed 5 October 1910)
Legal system: civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation;

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justica)

ROMANIA

Type: republic
Independence: 1881 (from Turkey; republic proclaimed 30 December 1947)
Legal system: former mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; is now based on the Constitution of France's Fifth Republic
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament Senate (Senat); House of Deputies (Adunarea Deputatilor)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court

SAN MARINO

Type: republic
Independence: 301 AD (by tradition)
Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: co-chiefs of state; head of government Secretary of State; cabinet Congress of State note the popularly elected parliament (Great and General Council) selects two of its members to serve as the Captains Regent (Co-Chiefs of State) for a six-month period; they preside over meetings of the Great and General Council and its cabinet (Congress of State) which has ten other members, all selected by the Great and General Council; assisting the Captains Regent are three Secretaries of State - Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, and Finance - and several additional secretaries; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has come to assume many of the prerogatives of a prime minister
Legislative branch:unicameral Great and General Council (Consiglio Grande e Generale)
Judicial branch: Council of Twelve (Consiglio dei XII)

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Type: republic
Independence: 11 April 1992 (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia formed as self-proclaimed successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - SFRY)
Legal system: based on civil law system
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Federal Executive Council
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly Chamber of Republics; Chamber of Citizens
Judicial branch: Savezni Sud (Federal Court), Constitutional Court

SLOVAKIA

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)
Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to comply with the obligations of Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Council (Narodni Rada)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SLOVENIA

Type: emerging democracy
Independence: 25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)
Legal system: based on civil law system
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly State Assembly; State Council will become operational after next election in 1996.
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

SPAIN

Type: parliamentary monarchy
Independence: 1492 (expulsion of the Moors and unification)
Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state King JUAN CARLOS I; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; designated by the prime minister Council of State is the supreme consultative organ of the government
Legislative branch: bicameral The General Courts or National Assembly (Las Cortes Generales) Senate (Senado) ; Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

SWEDEN

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 6 June 1809 (constitutional monarchy established)
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state King CARL XVI GUSTAF; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Riksdag)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hogsta Domstolen)

SWITZERLAND

Type: federal republic
Independence: 1 August 1291
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President ; cabinet Federal Council (German - Bundesrat, French - Censeil Federal, Italian - Consiglio Federale)
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly (German - Bundesversammlung, French - Assemblee Federale, Italian - Assemblea Federale) Council of States German - Standerat, French - Conseil des Etats, Italian - Consiglio degli Stati
Judicial branch: Federal Supreme Court

TURKEY

Type: republican parliamentary democracy
Independence: 29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)
Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; National Security Council advisory body to the President and the Cabinet; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on nomination of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey (Turkiye Buyuk Millet Meclisi)
Judicial Branch: Court of Cassation

UKRAINE

Type: republic
Independence: 1 December 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and approved by the Supreme Council National Security Council originally created in 1992, but signficantly revamped and strengthened under President KUCHMA; members include the president, prime minister, Ministers of Finance, Environment, Justice, Internal Affairs, Foreign Economic Relations, Economic and Foreign Affairs; the NSC staff is tasked with developing national security policy on domestic and international matters and advising the president Presidential Administration helps draft presidential edicts and provides policy support to the president Council of Regions advisory body created by President KUCHMA in September 1994; includes the Chairmen of Oblast and Kiev and Sevastopol City Supreme Councils
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Council
Judicial branch: joint commission formed in April 1995 to define a program of judicial reform by year-end .

UNITED KINGDOM

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1 January 1801 (United Kingdom established)
Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state Queen ELIZABETH II ; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet of Ministers
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament House of Lords and House of Commons
Judicial branch: House of Lords

VATICAN CITY

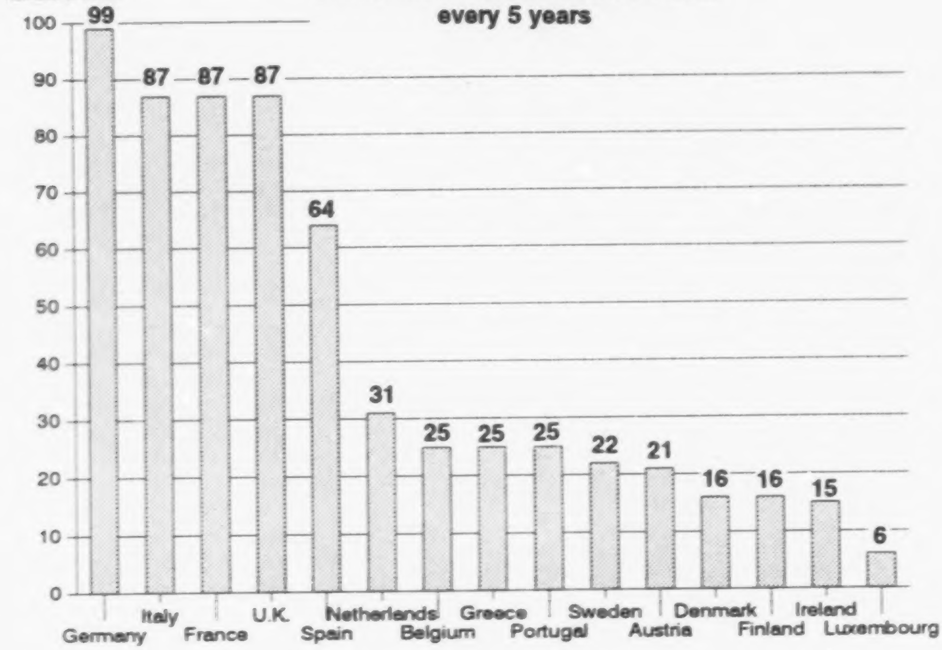
Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state
Independence: 11 February 1929 (from Italy)
Legal system :NA
Executive branch: chief of state Pope; head of government Secretary of State Archbishop; cabinet Pontifical Commission; appointed by Pope
Legislative branch: unicameral Pontifical Commission
Judicial branch: none; normally handled by Italy

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

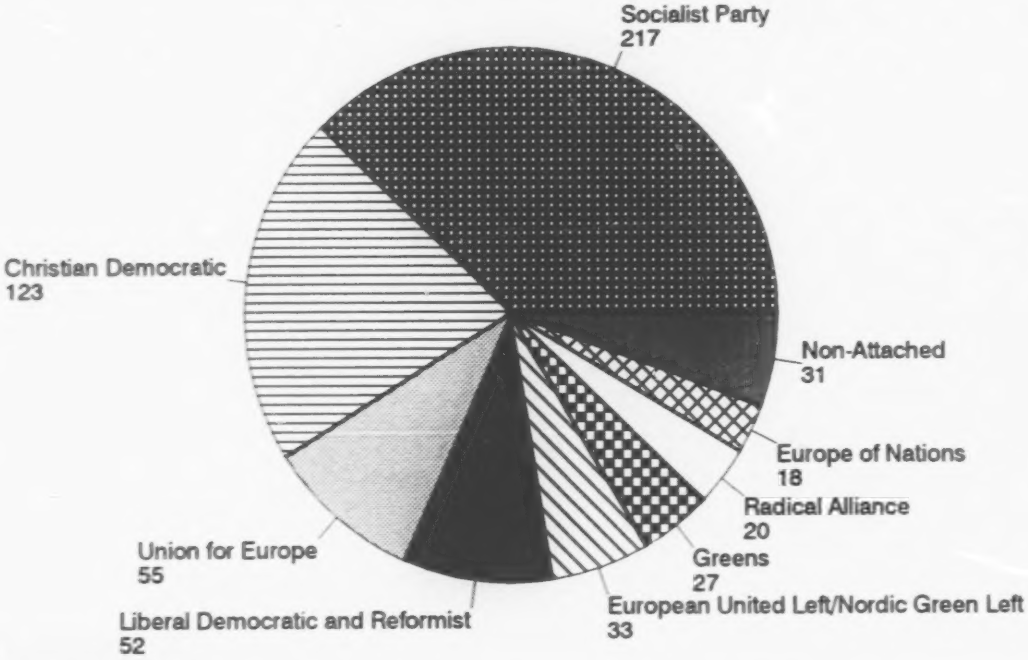
ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Parliament

Number of Seats by Country, in July 1996
Elections for the 626 seats are held every 5 years



Distribution by Political Group, in July 1996
Meets in Political, not National Groups



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Source: The European Commission.

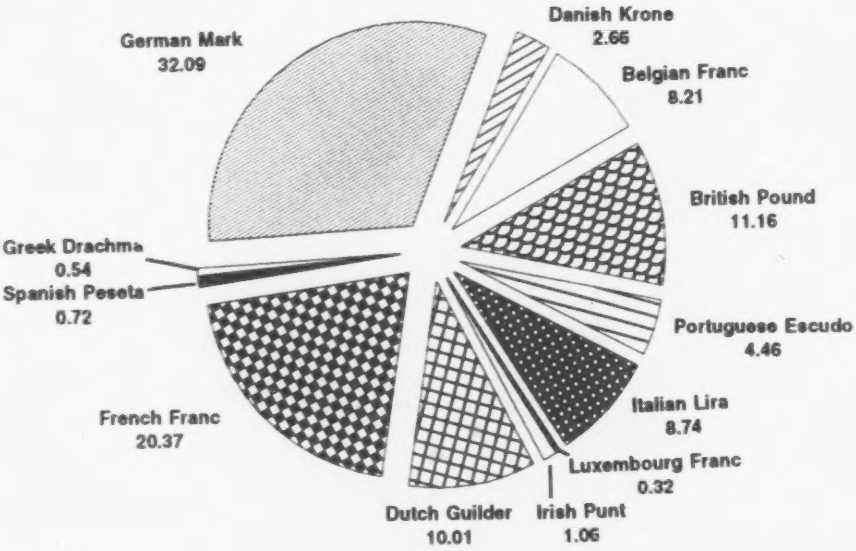
ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Profiles: E.U. and U.S., 1996

	E.U.	U.S.
Area:	1,210,270 sq.mi. 3,134,599 sq.km.	3,539,230 sq.mi. 9,166,606 sq.km.
Population:	372.8 million	265.2 million
Population Density (per sq.mi.)	270.8	75
Gross Domestic Product ($ trillions)	$3.4726	$6.7384
Trade:Imports (Percent of World Trade)	36.9%	16.1%
Trade: Exports (Percent of World Trade)	40.1%	12.8%

Composition of the ECU

Percent Share of Each Currency (1996) Now an accounting unit, it is expected to become Europe's single currency on January 1, 1997 at the earliest and on January 1, 1999 at the latest.



The Ecu is a currency valued in terms of a basket of the currencies of the Member States of the European Union. Since its creation (1979), the Ecu has been redefined twice: in September 1984 when the Greek drachma became part of the basket, and in September 1989, when the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo were introduced. These adjustments did not affect its external value. The currency composition of the Ecu basket has been frozen until the single currency is introduced.

Sources: Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities; Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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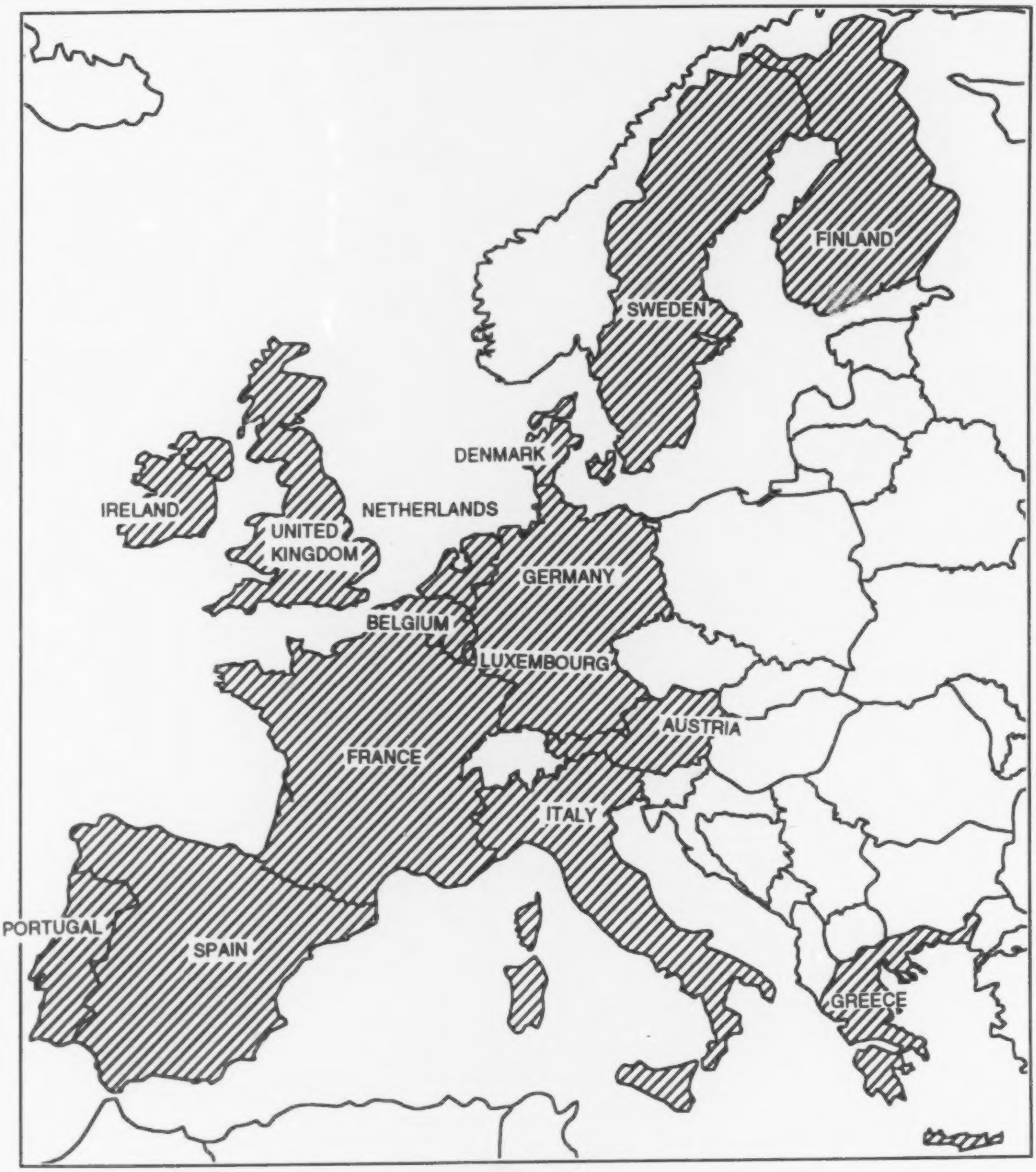
The European Union as of August 1, 1996


FINLAND
SWEDEN
DENMARK
IRELAND
NETHERLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM
GERMANY
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
ITALY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
GREECE

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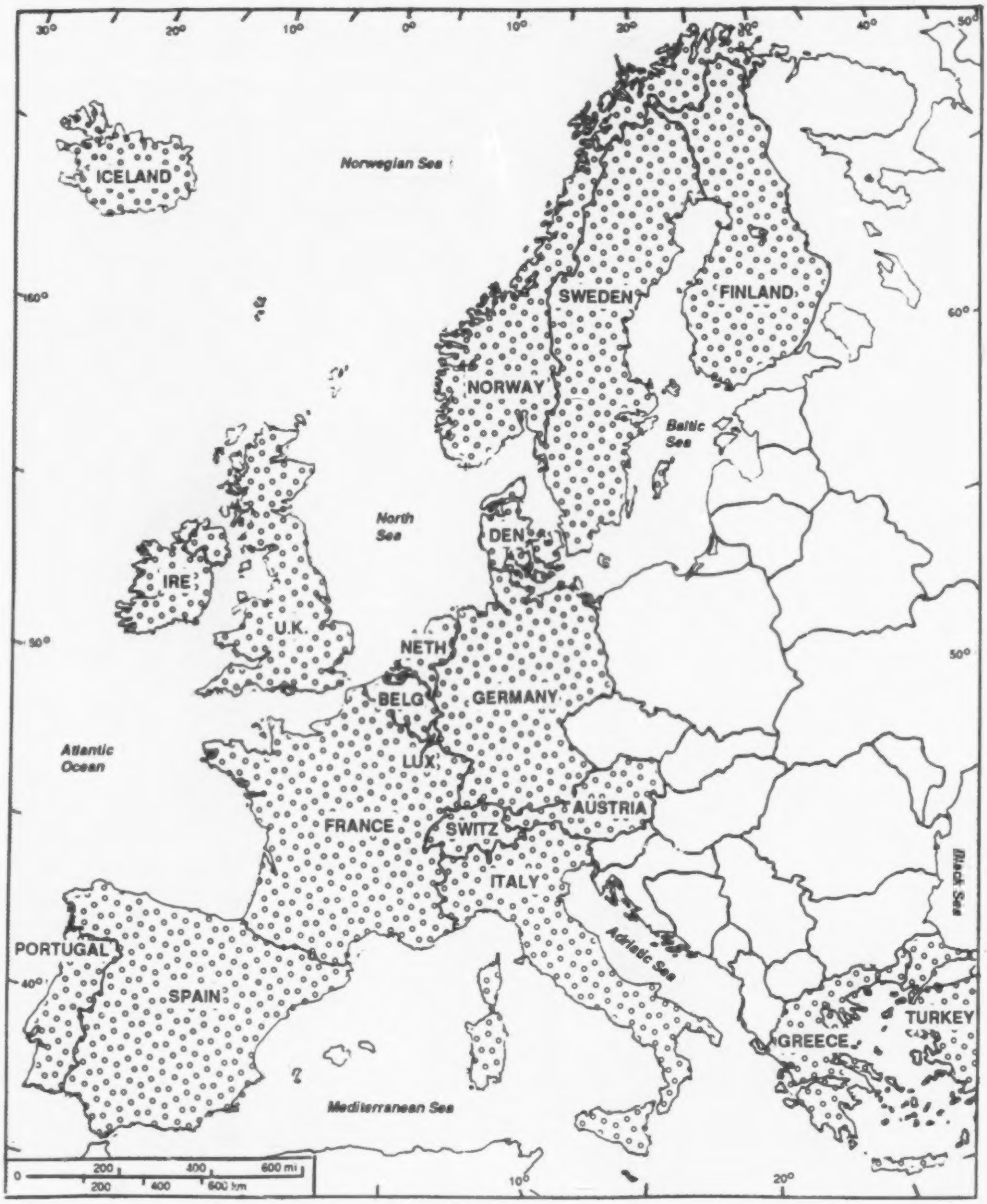
OECD
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Baltic Sea
North Sea
DEN
IRE
U.K.
NETH
BELG
LUX
GERMANY
Atlantic Ocean
FRANCE
SWITZ
AUSTRIA
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Mediterranean Sea
GREECE
TURKEY
Black Sea
30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
50°
40°
10°
20°
200
400
600 mi
200
400
600 km

CANADA
MEXICO
UNITED STATES

AUSTRALIA
JAPAN
NEW ZEALAND

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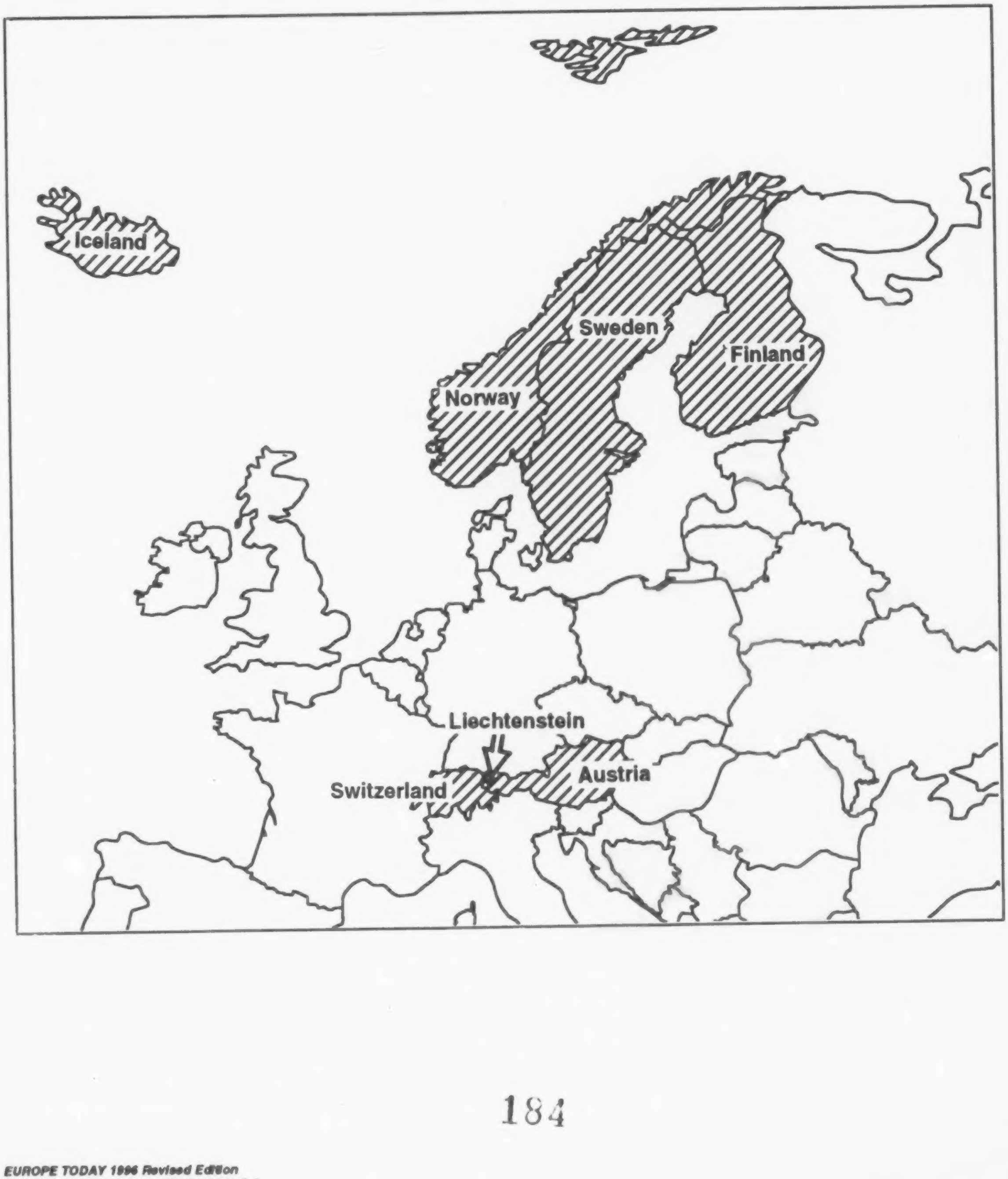
Members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) As of August 1, 1996


Iceland
Sweden
Finland
Norway
Liechtenstein
Switzerland
Austria

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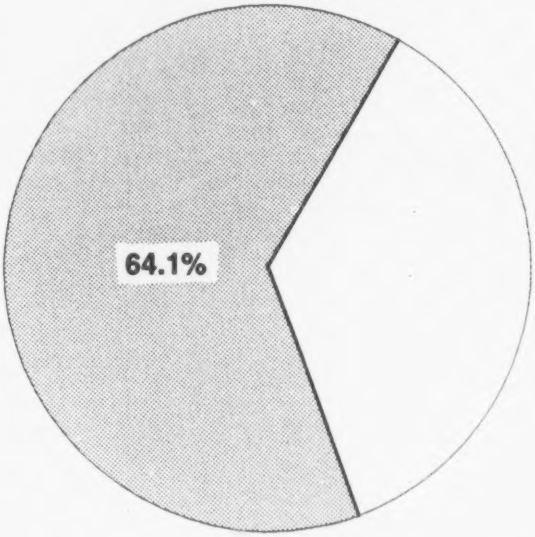
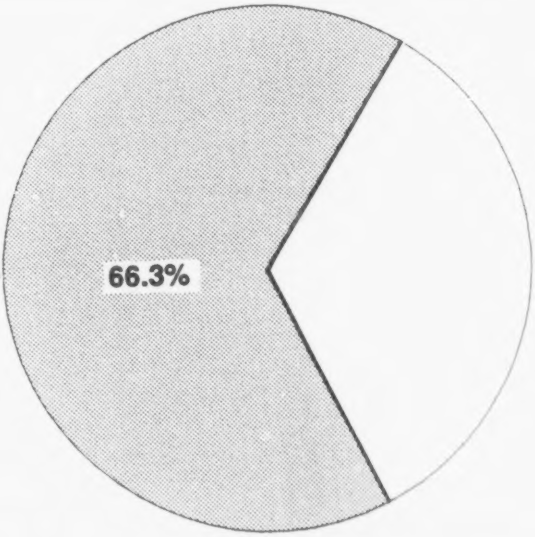
64.1% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE FIFTEEN EUROPEAN UNION NATIONS



Exclusive of
Turkey and Russia

66.3% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE 18 EUROPEAN MEMBER-NATIONS OF THE 25-MEMBER OECD (ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)



Exclusive of
Turkey and Russia

These seven OECD member-nations are not included: Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, United States

© 1996 World Eagle charts. Data from Popuation Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

The Lomé Convention

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Lome convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;
- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;
- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
  - ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
  - ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
  - ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabix - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOMÉ IV

Duration

10 years (1990-2000)

Membership

15 EU States
70 ACP States, including one new member: Eritrea.
*South Africa is anticipating qualified Lomé membership.

Financial Resources

	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-1980)	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-1985)	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-1990)	8,500
LOMÉ IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995)	12,000
made up of:	
. European Development Fund (EDF VIII)	
Grants for national and regional programmes	6,215
Structural adjustment	1,150
Stabex	1,500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825
. European Investment Bank (EIB)	
Loans for national and regional projects	1,200

Of the total amount of 12,000 million ECU (EDF + EIB), 1,250 million are set aside for regional co-operation.

Source: Commission of the European Communities. Europe Information: Lome IV, 1990-2000, Background, Innovations, Improvements. DE64. March 1990. Brussels. Catalog No. CC-AM-90-064-EN-C.

Countries of the Lomé IV Accord

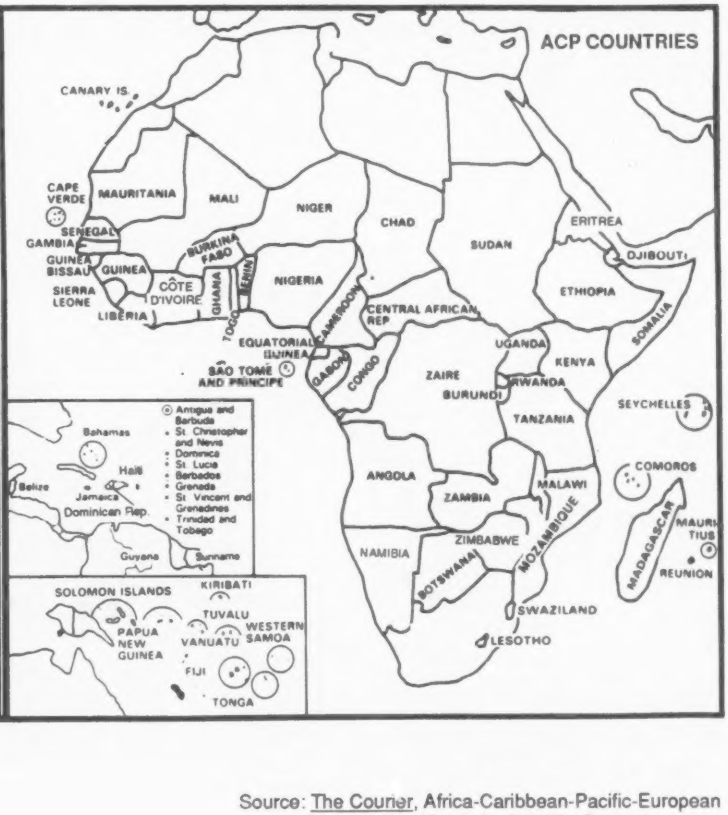
EUROPEAN UNION

- AUSTRIA
- BELGIUM
- DENMARK
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- GREECE
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- LUXEMBOURG
- NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- UNITED KINGDOM

THE 70 ACP STATES

- ANGOLA
- ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
- BAHAMAS
- BARBADOS
- BELIZE
- BENIN
- BOTSWANA
- BURKINA FASO
- BURUNDI
- CAMEROON
- CAPE VERDE
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- CHAD
- COMOROS
- CONGO
- CÔTE D'IVOIRE
- DJIBOUTI
- DOMINICA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- ERITREA
- ETHIOPIA
- FIJI
- GABON
- GAMBIA
- GHANA
- GRENADA
- GUINEA
- GUINEA-BISSAU
- GUYANA
- HAITI
- JAMAICA
- KENYA
- KIRIBATI
- LESOTHO
- LIBERIA
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAWI
- MALI
- MAURITANIA
- MAURITIUS
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NAMIBIA
- NIGER
- NIGERIA
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- RWANDA
- SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
- SENEGAL
- SEYCHELLES
- SIERRA LEONE
- SOLOMON ISLANDS
- SOMALIA
- ST. KITTS-NEVIS
- ST. LUCIA
- ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
- SUDAN
- SURINAME
- SWAZILAND
- TANZANIA
- TOGO
- TONGA
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
- TUVALU
- UGANDA
- VANUATU
- WESTERN SAMOA
- ZAIRE
- ZAMBIA
- ZIMBABWE

EUROPE
FINLAND
SWEDEN
DENMARK
UNITED KINGDOM
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
IRELAND
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GREECE


ACP COUNTRIES
CANARY IS.
CAPE VERDE
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
ERITREA
DJIBOUTI
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
SIERRA LEONE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
REUNION
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
Bahamas
Haiti
Belize
Jamaica
Dominican Rep.
Antigua and Barbuda
St. Christopher and Nevis
Dominica
St. Lucia
Barbados
Grenada
St. Vincent and Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana
Suriname
SOLOMON ISLANDS
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
WESTERN SAMOA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
VANUATU
FIJI
TONGA

Source: The Courier, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community. March-April 1993. Cover 2.

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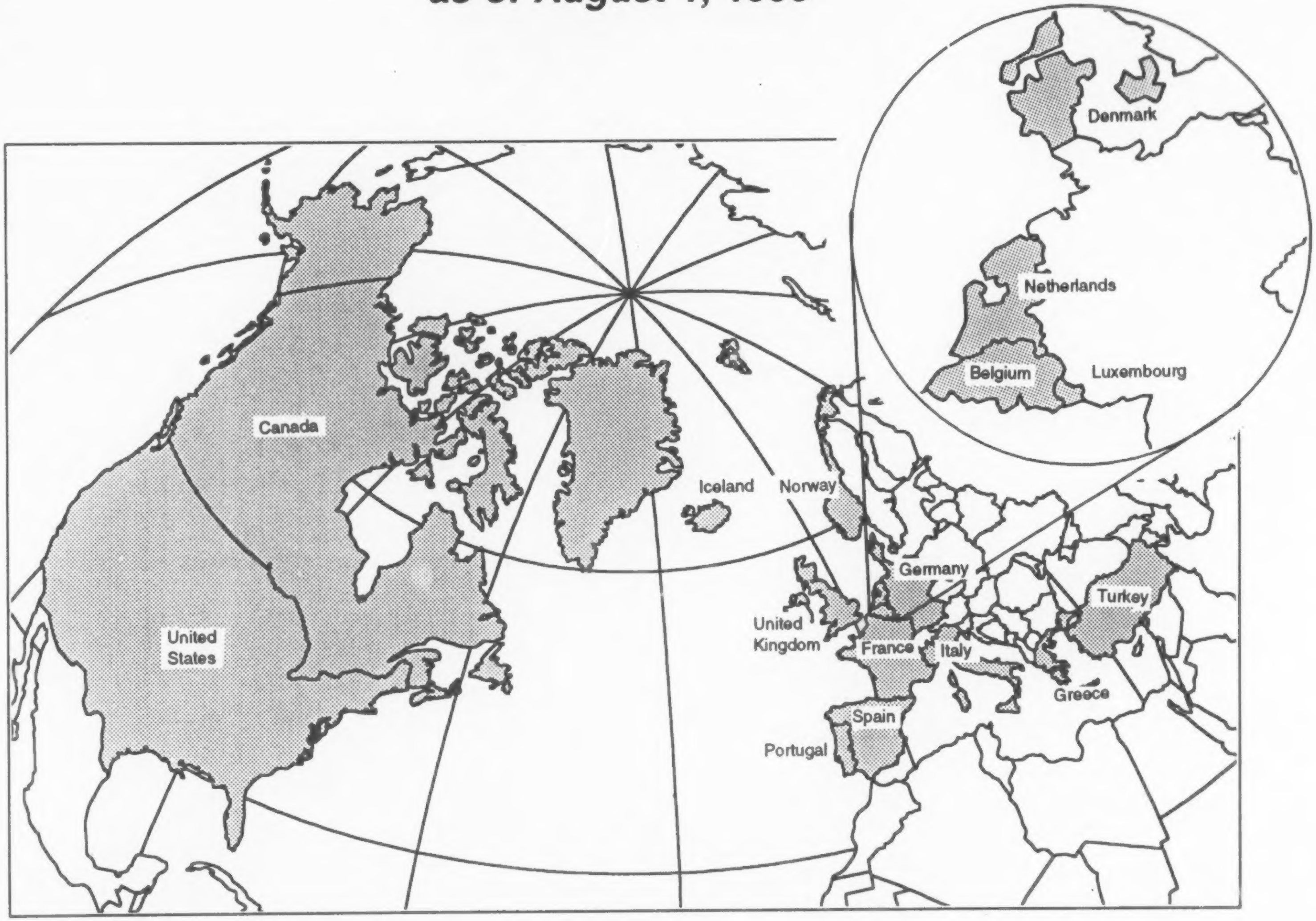
North Atlantic Treaty Organization as of August 1, 1996



Denmark
Netherlands
Belgium
Luxembourg
Canada
Iceland
Norway
Germany
Turkey
United States
United Kingdom
France
Italy
Greece
Spain
Portugal

SOME BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), created Dec. 1991 upon the disbanding of the Soviet Union. It is made up of 12 of the 15 former Soviet constituent republics. Members in 1995 were Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The commonwealth is not in itself a state but an alliance of fully independent states. Commonwealth policy is set through coordinating bodies such as a Council of Heads of State and Council of Heads of Government. The capital of the commonwealth is Minsk, Belarus.

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, and then the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of nations and dependencies loosely joined by a common interest based on having been parts of the old British Empire. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth.

There are 51 self-governing independent nations in the Commonwealth, plus various colonies and protectorates. As of 1995, the members were the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 15 other nations recognizing the British monarch , represented by a governor-general, as their head of state: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Soloman Islands, and Tuvalu (special member); and 35 countries with their own heads of state: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, The Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru (special member), Nigeria, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Commonwealth facilitates consultation among member states through meetings of prime ministers and finance ministers, and through a permanent Secretariat. Members consult on economic, scientific, educational, financial, legal, and military matters, and try to coordinate policies.

Council of Europe (CE), founded in 1949 to foster Europe's common heritage and to promote human rights and social progress. It was based on Sir Winston Churchill's 1946 proposal for a "United States of Europe." The Council is headquartered in Strasbourg, France.

Since 1989, when East and Central European countries began to establish democratic institutions and to apply for membership, the Council has boosted its role in Europe's political integration.

The Council's two main bodies are the Parliamentary Assembly, composed of 170 representatives chosen by the national parliaments, and the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the foreign ministers of member nations and their deputies. The Assembly holds four plenary sessions each year. Although the Assembly has no major decision-making power, it is a significant voice within Europe on matters such as relations with newly independent states and human rights issues. Among the most important of the Council's other organs are the European Commission on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights (supported by a 900-member secretariat), which investigate and rule on alleged violations of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Members of the CE are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.
Guests of the CE include Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. *Israel is an observer*

European Union (EU),- known as the European Community (EC) until 1994 - the collective designation of three organizations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The 15 full members in 1995 were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland,

Source: The 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp.842-843 and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

SOME BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom. Austria, Finland, and Sweden entered the EU on Jan. 1, 1995; Norway was scheduled to join at the same time, but Norwegian citizens in a Nov. 1994 referendum, voted against membership. Some 70 nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific are affiliated under the Lomé Convention.

A merger of the 3 communities' executives went into effect July 1, 1967, through the component organizations date back to 1951 and 1958. The Council of Ministers, the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the European Court of Justice comprise the permanent structure. The EU aims to integrate the economies, coordinate social developments, and bring about political union of the democratic states of Europe. Effective Dec. 31, 1992, there are no restrictions on the movement of goods, services, capital, workers, and tourists within the EU. There are also common agricultural, fisheries, and nuclear research policies.

Leaders of the member nations (12 at the time) met Dec. 9-11, 1991, in Maastricht, the Netherlands. Treaties on monetary union and political union and accompanying protocols agreed upon by the leaders:
- Committed the organization to launching a common currency for at least some nations by 1999. Britain and later, Denmark were allowed to "opt out" of joining.
- Sought to establish common foreign policies for the members.
- Laid the groundwork for a common defense policy.
- Expanded the policy issues in which the organization would have a voice.
- Gave the organization a leading role in social policy. Britain was not included in this plan.
- Pledged increased aid for the 4 poorest member nations - Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.
- Slightly increased the powers of the 567-member European Parliament.

The treaties went into effect Nov. 1, 1993, following ratification by all 12 members.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA), created May 3, 1960, to promote expansion of free trade. By Dec. 31, 1966, tariffs and quotas between member nations had been eliminated. Members of the EFTA entered into free trade agreements with the EU in 1972 and 1973. In 1992 the EFTA and EU concluded an agreement to create a single market -- with free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor -- encompassing the nations of the two organizations. Members in 1995 were Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. Austria, Finland, and Sweden left EFTA and joined the EU Jan. 1, 1995.

Group of Seven (G-7), organization of seven major industrial democracies who meet periodically to discuss world economic and other issues. Established Sept. 22, 1985. Members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Nordic Council, is a Scandinavian advisory body established in 1952 to provide for synchronized laws and cultural cooperation among five member nations. With headquarters in Stockholm, the Council has worked to standardize legal, economic, and social arrangements among its members. As a result of cooperation within the Council, citizens of one Nordic country visiting or working in another share many of the rights of the country's nationals. Each member sends representatives to an annual meeting to formulate policy. The five members are Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

North Atlantic Cooperation Council. In order to enhance liaison with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the NACC was established at the Rome NATO summit in November 1991. The NACC includes former Warsaw Pact countries and other newly independent states in Eurasia and was established as an inclusive forum for discussing security, disarmament, and political issues. NACC provides an opportunity to eliminate what were once two opposing blocs and allow them to join together in a common circle built on shared universal and domestic values.

Through NACC, NATO members can share their unique expertise in security cooperation in ways that will help the new independent states address problems critical to the transformation of their societies. The allies are prepared to offer their

Source: The 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp.842-843 and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

SOME BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

expertise in defense planning, democratic concepts of civil-military relations and coordination of air-traffic management, and the conversion of defense production to civilian purposes.

European members of the NACC are: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. *Finland is an observer.*
Non-European members of the NACC are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States, and Uzbekistan.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), created by treaty (signed Apr. 4, 1949; in effect Aug. 24, 1949). Members in 1995 were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. The members agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means, to develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack; to regard an attack on one as an attack on all; and to take necessary action to repel an attack under article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The NATO structure consists of a Council and a Military Committee of 3 commands (Allied Command Europe, Allied Command Atlantic, Allied Command Channel) and the Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group.

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War in the early 1990's, NATO members sought to modify the organization's mission, putting greater stress on political action and creating a rapid deployment force to react to local crises. Former Warsaw Pact members were no longer considered adversaries, and Hungary gained associate membership in 1991. By June 1995, 25 nations, including former Soviet republics had joined with NATO in the Partnership for Peace (PFP) agreement, which provided for limited joint military exercises, peacekeeping missions, and information exchange. On June 1, 1995, Russia became an active member in the PFP, but prospects for its continued participation were uncertain due to conflicts over NATO's role in the war in the former Yugoslav republics and concern with NATO's attempts to expand into Eastern Europe.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), established Sept. 30, 1961, to promote economic and social welfare in member countries, and to stimulate and harmonize efforts on behalf of developing nations. The OECD collects and disseminates economic and environmental information. Members in 1995 were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Headquarters is in Paris.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established 1972 as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; current name adopted Jan. 1, 1995. The group, formed by NATO and Warsaw Pact members, is interested in furthering East-West relations through a commitment to nonaggression and human rights as well as cooperation in economics, science and technology, cultural exchange, and environmental protection. There were 53 member states in 1995. Headquarters is in Vienna.

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Source: The 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp.842-843 and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

ALBANIA

The Albanian Government supports protection of the rights of ethnic Albanians outside of its borders; Albanian majority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian Republic; Albanians in Macedonia claim discrimination in education, access to public sector jobs and representation in government; Albania is involved in a bilaterlal dispute with Greece over border demarcation, the treatment of Albania's ethnic Greek minority, and migrant Albanian workers in Greece.

ANDORRA

None.

AUSTRIA

None; landlocked.

BELARUS

None.

BELGIUM

None

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

As of January 1995, Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leaders remain far apart on territorial and constitutional solutions for Bosnia; the two sides did, however, sign a four-month cessation of hostilities agreement effective January 1; the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the Contact Group Plan submitted by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Russia, and accepted by the Bosnian Government, which stands firm in its desire to regain lost territory and preserve Bosnia as a multiethnic state within its current borders; Bosnian Serb forces control approximately 70% of Bosnian territory.

BULGARIA

None

CROATIA

Ethnic Serbs have occcupied UN protected areas in eastern Croatia and long the western Bosnia and Herzegovina border.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Liechtenstein claims restitution for 1,600 square kilometers of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; Sudeten German claims for restitution of property confiscated in connection with their expulsion after World War II versus the Czech Republic claims that restitution does not preceed before February 1948 when the Communists seized power; unresolved property issues with Slovakia over redistribution of property of the former Czechoslovak federal government.

DENMARK

Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Iceland, Ireland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area).

ESTONIA

Claims over 2,000 sq km of Russian territory in the Narva and Pechora regions - based on boundary established under the 1921 Peace Treaty of Tartu.

FINLAND

None

FRANCE

Madagascar claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; Seychelles claims Tromelin Island; Suriname claims part of French Guiana; Mexico claims Clipperton Island; territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France.

GERMANY

None

GREECE

Complex maritime, air, and territorial disputes with Turkey in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; dispute with The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia over name, symbols, and certain constitutional provisions; Greece is involved in a bilateral dispute with Albania over border demarcation, the treatment of Albania's ethnic Greek minority, and migrant Albanian workers in Greece.

HUNGARY

Gabcikovo Dam dispute with Slovakia.

ICELAND

Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Ireland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area).

IRELAND

Northern Ireland question with the UK; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area).

ITALY

None

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

LATVIA

The Abrene section of border ceded by the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to Russia in 1944.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Claims 1,600 square kilometers of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; the Czech Republic insists that restitution does not go back before February 1948, when the Communists seized power.

LITHUANIA

Dispute with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) over the position of the Nemunas (Nemen) River border presently located on the Lithuanian bank and not in midriver as by international standards.

LUXEMBOURG

None

MACEDONIA

Dispute with Greece over name, symbols, and certain constitutional provisions.

MALTA

Malta and Tunisia are discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration.

MOLDOVA

Certain territory of Moldova and Ukraine - including Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina - are considered by Bucharest as historically a part of Romania; this territory was incorporated into the former Soviet Union following the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1940.

MONACO

None

NETHERLANDS

None

NORWAY

Territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); maritime boundary dispute with Russia over portion of Barents Sea.

POLAND

None

PORTUGAL

Sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Indonesia.

ROMANIA

Certain territory of Moldova and Ukraine - including Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina - are considered by Bucharest as historically a part of Romania; this territory was incorporated into the former Soviet Union following the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1940.

RUSSIA

Inherited disputes from former USSR including: sections of the boundary with China; islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; Caspian Sea boundaries are not yet determined; potential dispute with Ukraine over Crimea; Estonia claims over 2,000 sq km of Russian territory in the Narva and Pechora regions; the Abrene section of the border ceded by the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to Russia in 1944; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation.

SAN MARINO

None

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Sandzak region bordering northern Montenegro and southeastern Serbia - Muslims seeking autonomy; disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian majority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian Republic.

SLOVAKIA

Gabcikovo Dam dispute with Hungary; unresolved property issues with Czech Republic over redistribution of former Czechoslovak federal property.

SLOVENIA

Dispute with Croatia over fishing rights in the Adriatic and over some border areas; the border issue is currently under negotiation.

SPAIN

Gibraltar question with UK; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, which Morocco contests, as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas.

SWEDEN

None

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

SWITZERLAND

None

TURKEY

Complex maritime, air and territorial disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

UKRAINE

Certain territory of Moldova and Ukraine - including Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina - are considered by Bucharest as historically a part of Romania; this territory was incorporated into the former Soviet Union following the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1940; potential dispute with Russia over Crimea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation.

UNITED KINGDOM

Northern Ireland question with Ireland; Gibraltar question with Spain; Argentina claims Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); Argentina claims South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Mauritius claims island of Diego Garcia in British Indian Ocean Territory; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and Ireland (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area); territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory).

VATICAN CITY

None

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Relative Burden of Military Expenditures by Percent of GNP and Dollar Expenditure, 1994

ME/GNP* (%)	GNP PER CAPITA (1994 dollars)					
	Under $200	$200-499	$500-999	$1,000-2,999	$3,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
10% and over			Bosnia & Herzeg.+ North Korea Iraq+	Yemen	Oman Saudi Arabia Russia	Kuwait
5-9.99%	Mozambique Rwanda+ Afghanistan+	Laos Pakistan	Angola+ Serbia & Monten.+	Croatia+ Jordan Botswana Djibouti+	Bahrain Greece	Israel Brunei
2-4.99%	Sierra Leone Burundi Tanzania Chad Ethiopia Burkina Faso Zaire	Sudan+ Mauritania The Gambia Zimbabwe Guinea Bissau Central Afr. Repub. India Togo Cambodia Congo Mongolia Benin Equatorial Guinea Vietnam Kenya	Sri Lanka Egypt Bolivia Liberia+	Burma Turkey Morocco Suriname Tunisia Ecuador Algeria Lebanon Albania+ Gabon Thailand Romania Iran South Africa China	Cyprus+ Syria+ Libya South Korea Malaysia Bulgaria Czech Republic Nicaragua Uruguay Portugal Slovakia Poland	Taiwan United Arab Emir.+ Singapore United States Qatar France United Kingdom Norway Sweden Australia Netherlands Finland Italy
1-1.99%	Nepal Malawi	Cameroon Haiti Mali Bangladesh Senegal Uganda Zambia Ivory Coast	Lesotho Philippines Macedonia+ Honduras Guinea Guyana Indonesia Cape Verde	Colombia Namibia Fiji Belize Swaziland Peru Cuba Guatemala Venezuela Paraguay El Salvador Dominican Rep. Papua New Guin. Azerbaijan	Chile Hungary Trinidad & Tobago Argentina Latvia Slovenia Malta+ Brazil	Denmark Switzerland Canada Germany Belgium Spain Ireland New Zealand
Under 1%	Niger Bhutan+ Somalia+ Sao Tome & Princ.+	Madagascar Nigeria Ghana		Tajikistan Kazakstan Armenia Moldova Georgia+ Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan Jamaica Costa Rica+ Panama	Estonia Barbados Mexico Lithuania Ukraine Turkmenistan Balarus Mauritius	Japan Austria Luxembourg Iceland

* Countries are listed within blocks in descending order of ME/GNP.

+ Ranking is based on a rough approximation of one or more variables, for which 1994 data or a reliable estimate is not available.

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Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military and Arms Transfers, 1995

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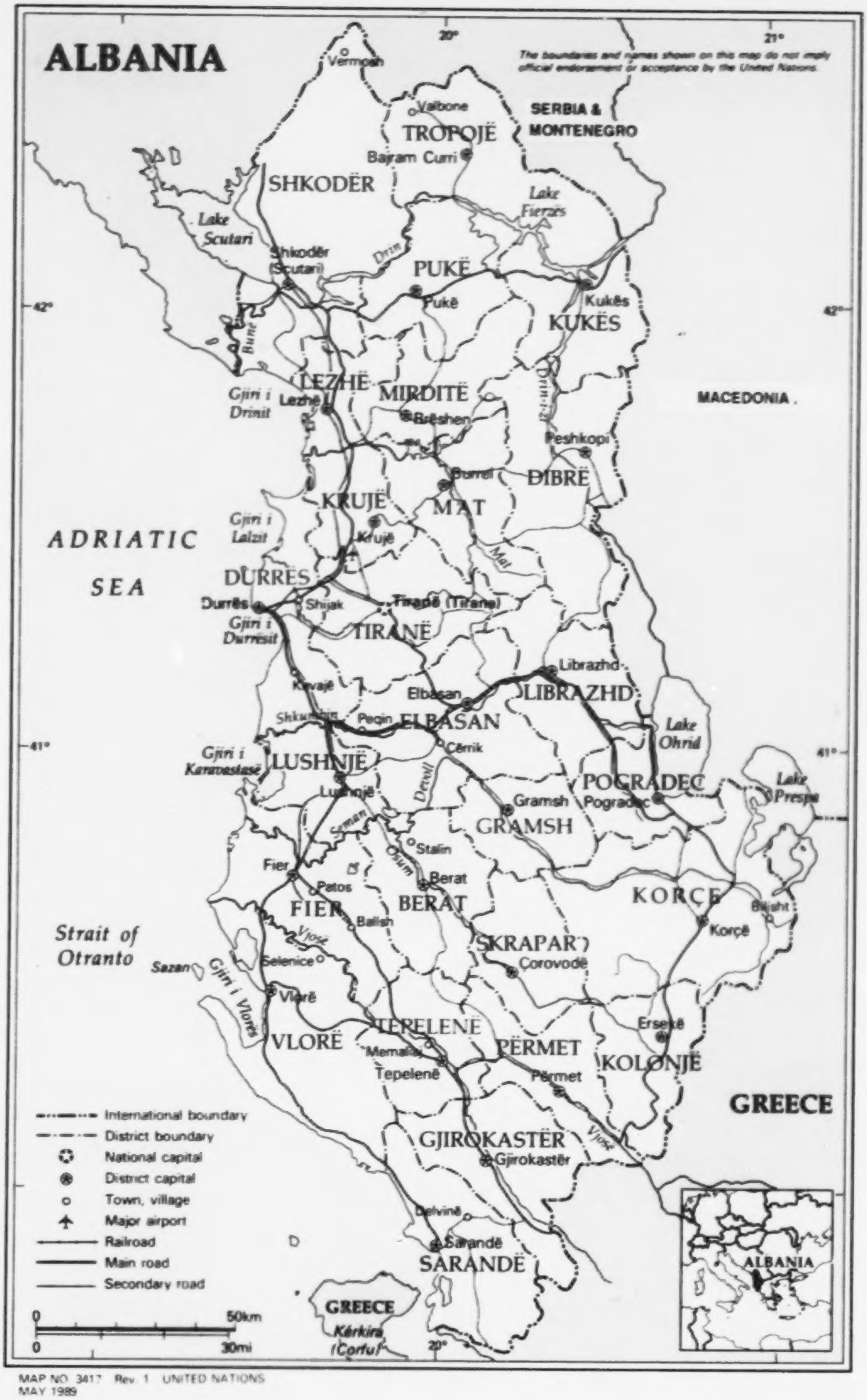
VIII. Individual Country Maps


ALBANIA
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
20°
21°
42°
41°
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA
GREECE
ADRIATIC SEA
Strait of Otranto
Lake Scutari
Lake Fierzës
Lake Ohrid
Lake Prespa
Gjiri i Drinit
Gjiri i Lalzit
Gjiri i Durrësit
Gjiri i Karavastasë
Gjiri i Vlorës
Sazan
Drin
Drin-i-zi
Mat
Shkumbin
Devoll
Seman
Osum
Vjosë
Buna
TROPOJË
SHKODËR
PUKË
KUKËS
LEZHË
MIRDITË
DIBRË
KRUJË
MAT
DURRËS
TIRANË
LIBRAZHD
ELBASAN
LUSHNJË
POGRADEC
GRAMSH
FIER
BERAT
KORÇË
SKRAPAR
VLORË
TEPELENË
PËRMET
KOLONJË
GJIROKASTËR
SARANDË
Vermosh
Valbone
Bajram Curri
Shkodër (Scutari)
Pukë
Kukës
Lezhë
Rrëshen
Peshkopi
Burrel
Krujë
Durrës
Shijak
Tiranë (Tirana)
Librazhd
Elbasan
Kavajë
Peqin
Cërrik
Lushnjë
Gramsh
Pogradec
Stalin
Fier
Patos
Berat
Ballsh
Bilisht
Korçë
Selenicë
Çorovodë
Vlorë
Ersekë
Memaliaj
Tepelenë
Përmet
Gjirokastër
Delvinë
Sarandë
GREECE
Kérkira (Corfu)
International boundary
District boundary
National capital
District capital
Town, village
Major airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0
50km
0
30mi
ALBANIA

MAP NO. 3417 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1989

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

AREA: 11,100 sq mi 28,748 sq km
POPULATION: 3,300,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Tirana (243,000 mid-1990)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 1,110

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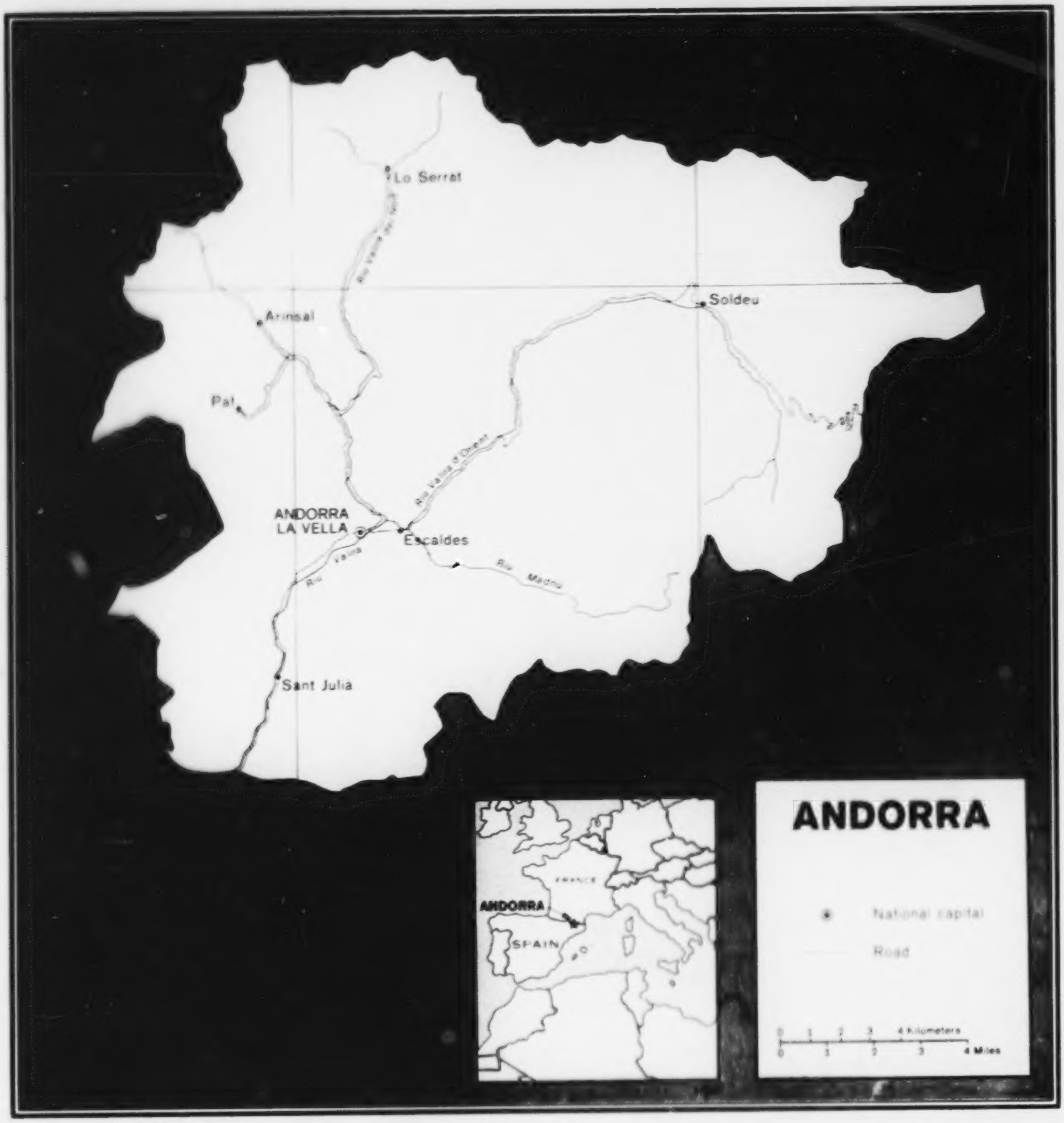
Lo Serrat
Riu Valira del Nord
Soldeu
Arinsal
Pal
ANDORRA LA VELLA
Riu Valira d'Orient
Escaldes
Riu Valira
Riu Madriu
Sant Julia
FRANCE
ANDORRA
SPAIN
ANDORRA
National capital
Road
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA

AREA: 185 sq mi 479 sq km
POPULATION: 65,780 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Andorra la Vella (20,437 mid-1990)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 14,000

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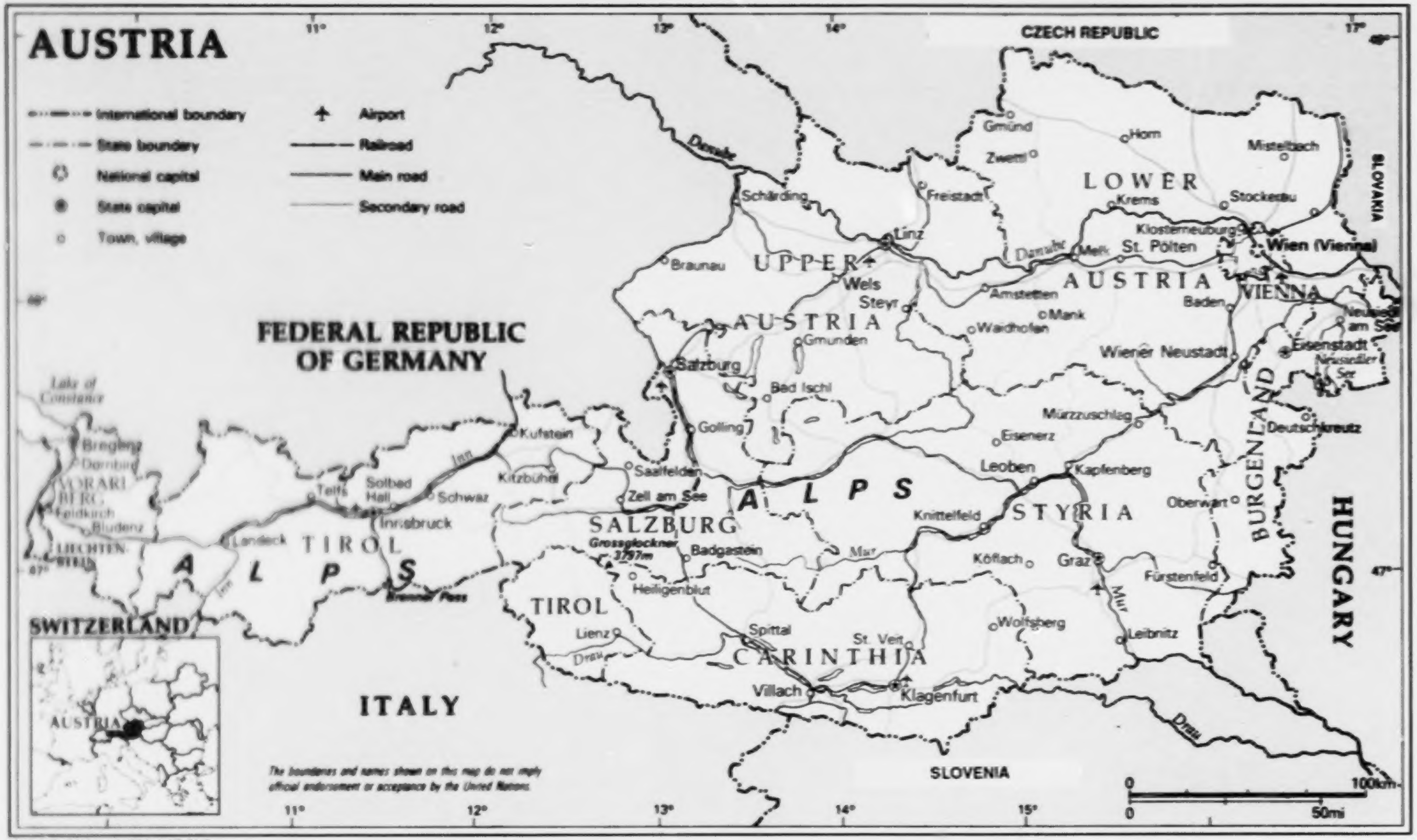
AUSTRIA
International boundary
State boundary
National capital
State capital
Town, village
Airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
ITALY
SWITZERLAND
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
LIECHTENSTEIN
Lake of Constance
VORARLBERG
TIROL
SALZBURG
UPPER AUSTRIA
LOWER AUSTRIA
VIENNA
BURGENLAND
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
ALPS
Wien (Vienna)
Bregenz
Dornbirn
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Landeck
Telfs
Innsbruck
Solbad Hall
Schwaz
Kufstein
Kitzbühel
Brenner Pass
Saalfelden
Zell am See
Grossglockner 3797m
Badgastein
Heiligenblut
Lienz
Spittal
Villach
Klagenfurt
St. Veit
Wolfsberg
Salzburg
Golling
Bad Ischl
Gmunden
Braunau
Schärding
Linz
Wels
Steyr
Freistadt
Gmünd
Zwettl
Horn
Krems
Melk
St. Pölten
Klosterneuburg
Stockerau
Mistelbach
Amstetten
Waidhofen
Mank
Baden
Wiener Neustadt
Eisenstadt
Neusiedl am See
Neusiedler See
Deutschkreutz
Mürzzuschlag
Eisenerz
Leoben
Kapfenberg
Knittelfeld
Köflach
Graz
Oberwart
Fürstenfeld
Leibnitz
Danube
Inn
Mur
Drau
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
17°
47°
48°
49°
0
100km
50mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO 3413 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

AREA: *32,374 sq mi* *83,845 sq km*
POPULATION: *8,100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Vienna *(2,060,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 17,500*

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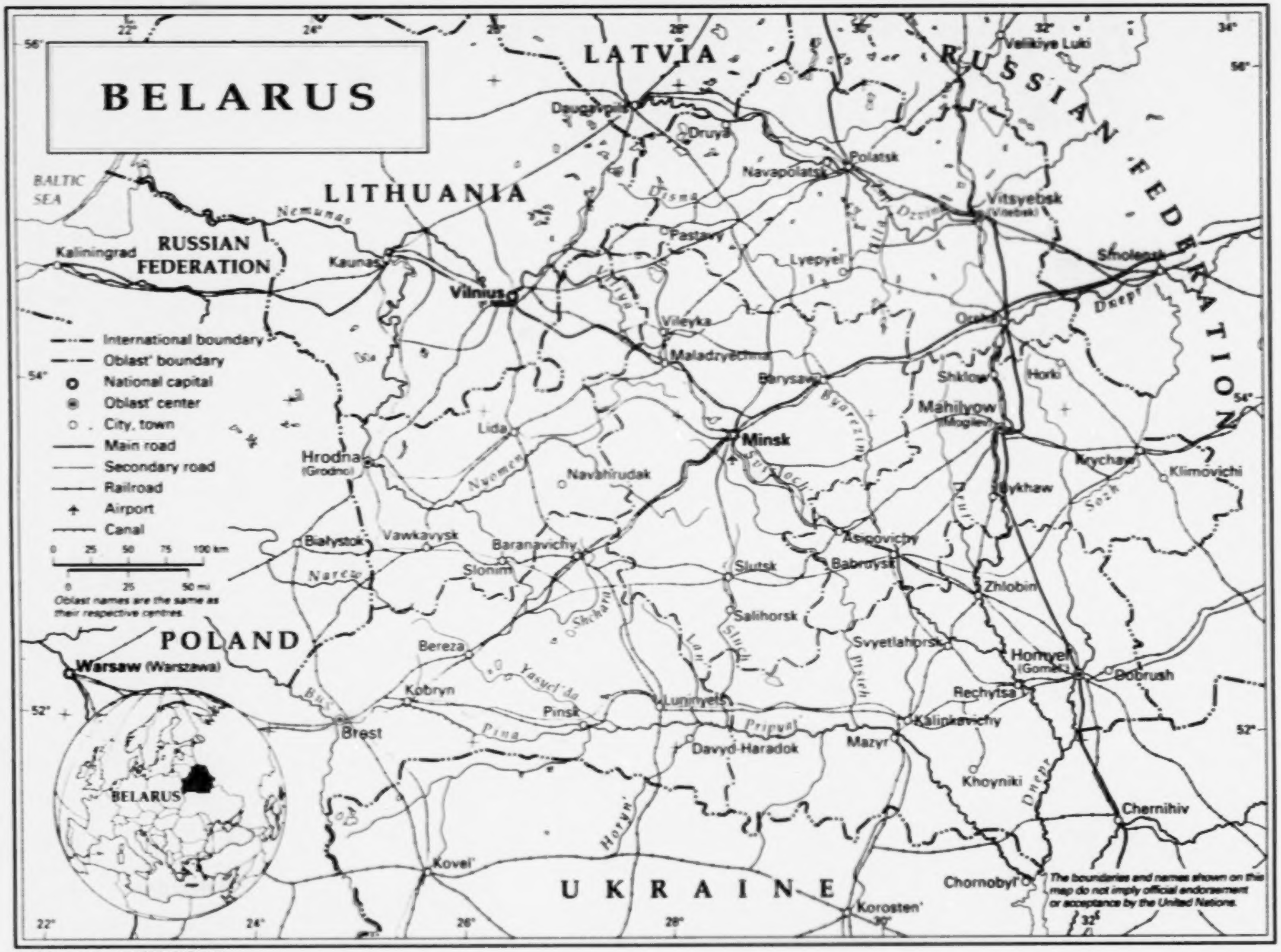
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

AREA: 80,200 sq mi 207,600 sq km
POPULATION: 10,300,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Minsk (1,658,000 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 5,130


BELARUS
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
POLAND
UKRAINE
BALTIC SEA
International boundary
Oblast' boundary
National capital
Oblast' center
City, town
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
Canal
0 25 50 75 100 km
0 25 50 mi
Oblast names are the same as their respective centres.
Minsk
Vilnius
Warsaw (Warszawa)
Kaliningrad
Kaunas
Daugavpils
Druya
Polatsk
Navapolatsk
Vitsyebsk (Vitebsk)
Smolensk
Velikiye Luki
Pastavy
Lyepyel'
Vileyka
Maladzyechna
Barysaw
Orsha
Shklow
Horki
Mahilyow (Mogilev)
Krychaw
Klimovichi
Bykhaw
Lida
Hrodna (Grodno)
Navahrudak
Białystok
Vawkavysk
Baranavichy
Slonim
Asipovichy
Babruysk
Slutsk
Salihorsk
Zhlobin
Svyetlahorsk
Homyel' (Gomel')
Dobrush
Rechytsa
Kalinkavichy
Mazyr
Khoyniki
Luninyets
Pinsk
Davyd-Haradok
Bereza
Kobryn
Brest
Kovel'
Chernihiv
Chornobyl'
Korosten'
Nemunas
Nyoman
Dzvina
Dnepr
Byarezina
Svislach
Sozh
Shchara
Yasyel'da
Pina
Pripyat'
Sluch
Ptsich
Bug
Narew
Horyn'
Vilnya
Disna
Ulla
Drut'
Lan'
22° 24° 26° 28° 30° 32° 34°
56° 54° 52°
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MAP NO. 3776 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1993

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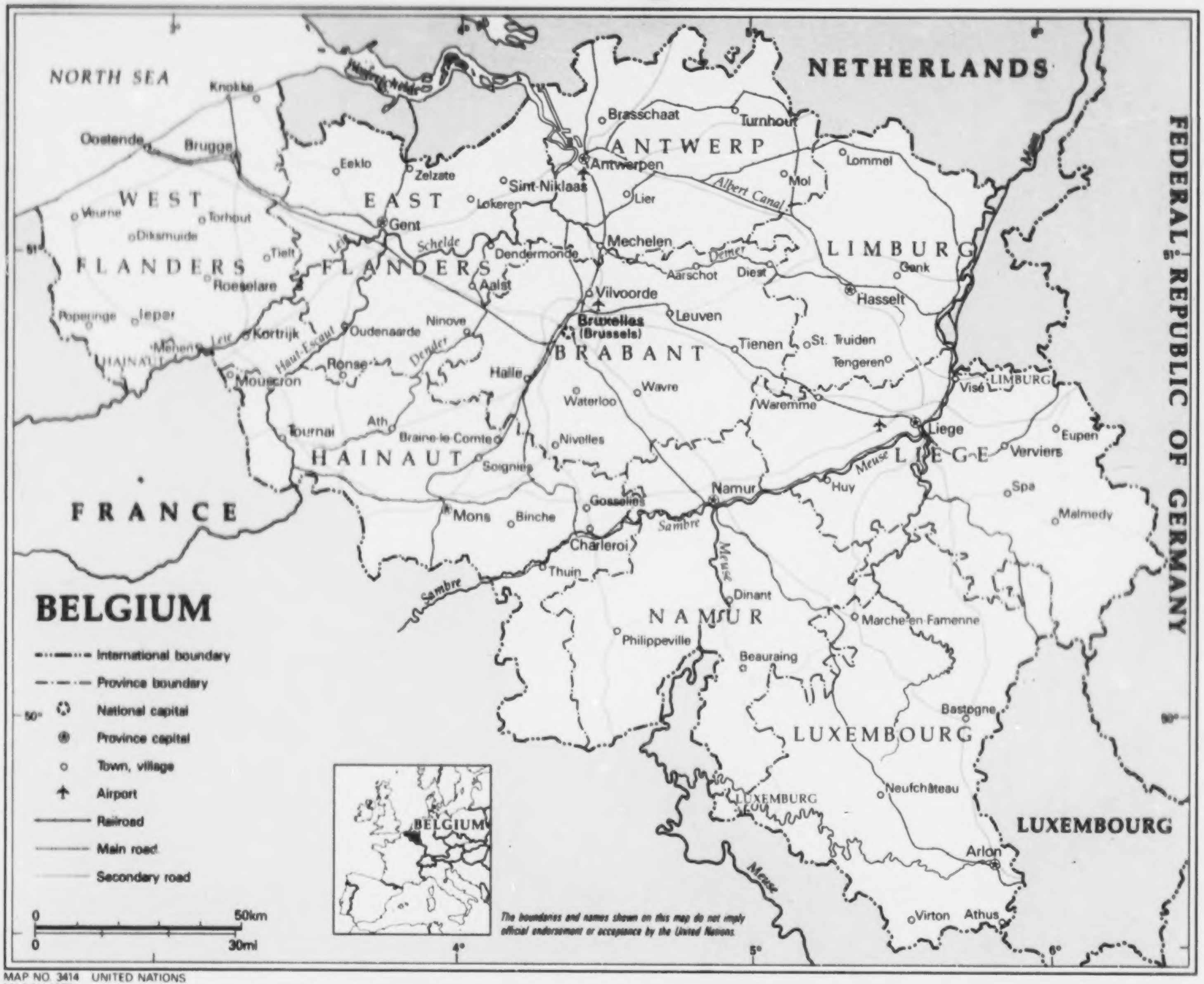
BELGIUM
NORTH SEA
NETHERLANDS
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
FRANCE
LUXEMBOURG
WEST FLANDERS
EAST FLANDERS
ANTWERP
LIMBURG
BRABANT
HAINAUT
NAMUR
LIEGE
LUXEMBOURG
Knokke
Oostende
Brugge
Veurne
Torhout
Diksmuide
Tielt
Roeselare
Poperinge
Ieper
Kortrijk
Menen
Mouscron
Eeklo
Zelzate
Gent
Sint-Niklaas
Lokeren
Dendermonde
Aalst
Oudenaarde
Ninove
Ronse
Tournai
Ath
Halle
Braine-le-Comte
Soignies
Mons
Binche
Charleroi
Thuin
Brasschaat
Antwerpen
Turnhout
Lommel
Mol
Lier
Mechelen
Aarschot
Diest
Genk
Hasselt
Vilvoorde
Bruxelles (Brussels)
Leuven
Tienen
St. Truiden
Tongeren
Waterloo
Wavre
Nivelles
Gosselies
Namur
Waremme
Huy
Liege
Visé
Eupen
Verviers
Spa
Malmedy
Dinant
Philippeville
Beauraing
Marche-en-Famenne
Bastogne
Neufchâteau
Arlon
Virton
Athus
Albert Canal
Schelde
Leie
Haut-Escaut
Dender
Demer
Meuse
Sambre
Maas
Westerschelde
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Town, village
Airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0 50km
0 30mi
3°
4°
5°
6°
51°
50°
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 3414 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

AREA: 11,799 sq mi 30,558 sq km
POPULATION: 10,200,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Brussels (1,122,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 18,040

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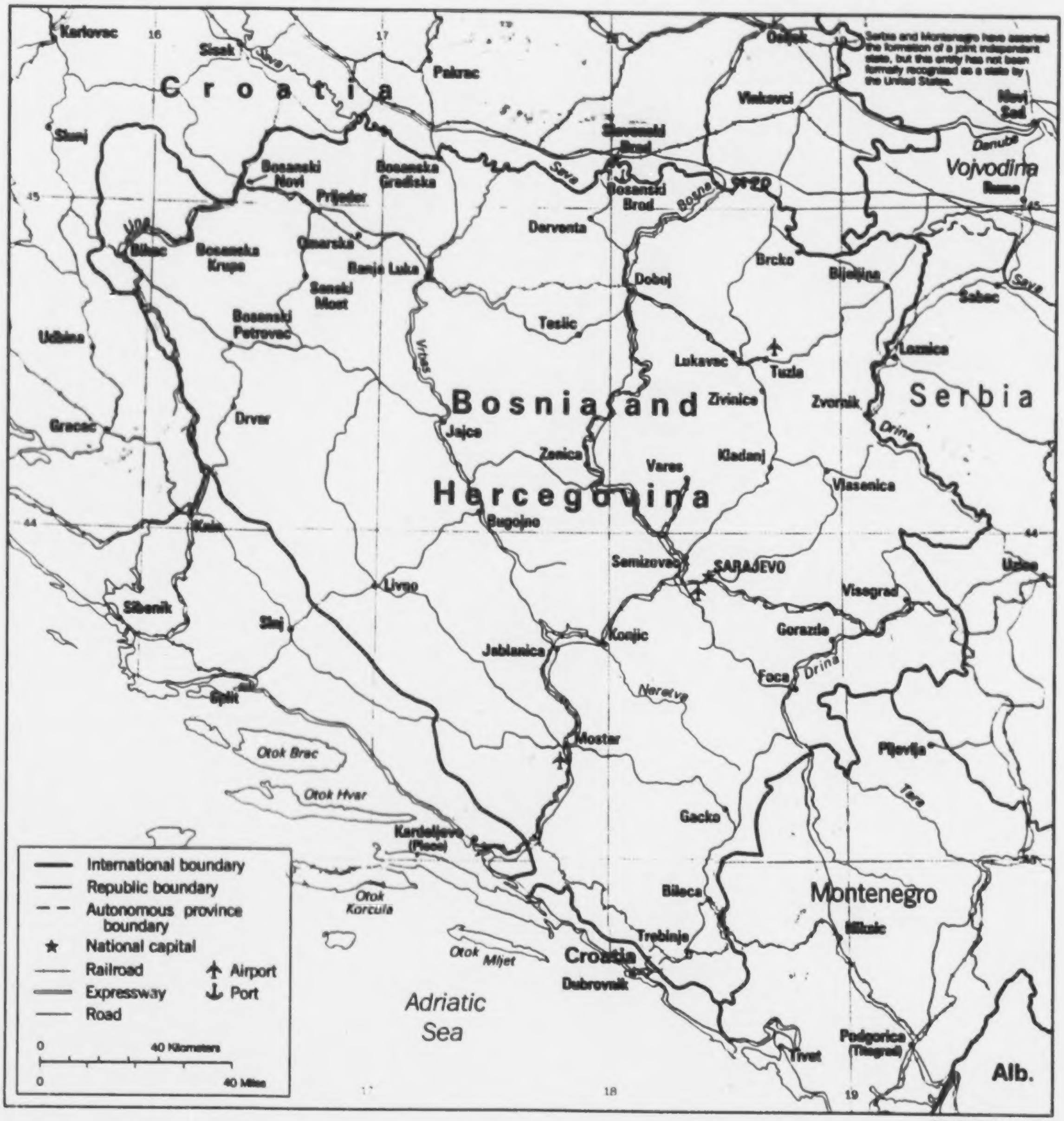
Bosnia-Herzegovina


Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been formally recognized as a state by the United States.
Croatia
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Serbia
Montenegro
Vojvodina
Alb.
Adriatic Sea
Karlovac
Sisak
Pakrac
Osijek
Vinkovci
Novi Sad
Slunj
Bosanski Novi
Bosanska Gradiska
Prijedor
Slavonski Brod
Bosanski Brod
Derventa
Bihac
Bosanska Krupa
Omarska
Banja Luka
Sanski Most
Doboj
Brcko
Bijeljina
Sabac
Bosanski Petrovac
Teslic
Udbina
Lukavac
Tuzla
Lozinca
Zivinice
Zvornik
Gracac
Drvar
Jajce
Zenica
Vares
Kladanj
Vlasenica
Bugojno
Knin
Semizovac
SARAJEVO
Uzice
Sibenik
Livno
Visegrad
Sinj
Konjic
Gorazde
Jablanica
Foca
Split
Mostar
Pljevlja
Otok Brac
Otok Hvar
Gacko
Kardeljevo (Ploce)
Otok Korcula
Bileca
Niksic
Trebinje
Otok Mljet
Croatia
Dubrovnik
Podgorica (Titograd)
Tivat
Sava
Bosna
Vrbas
Drina
Neretva
Danube
Tara
16
17
18
19
45
44
International boundary
Republic boundary
Autonomous province boundary
National capital
Railroad
Expressway
Road
Airport
Port
0
40 Kilometers
40 Miles

726134 (R00448) 8-92

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

AREA: 19,741 sq mi 51,127 sq km
POPULATION: 3,600,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Sarajevo (416,000 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ NA

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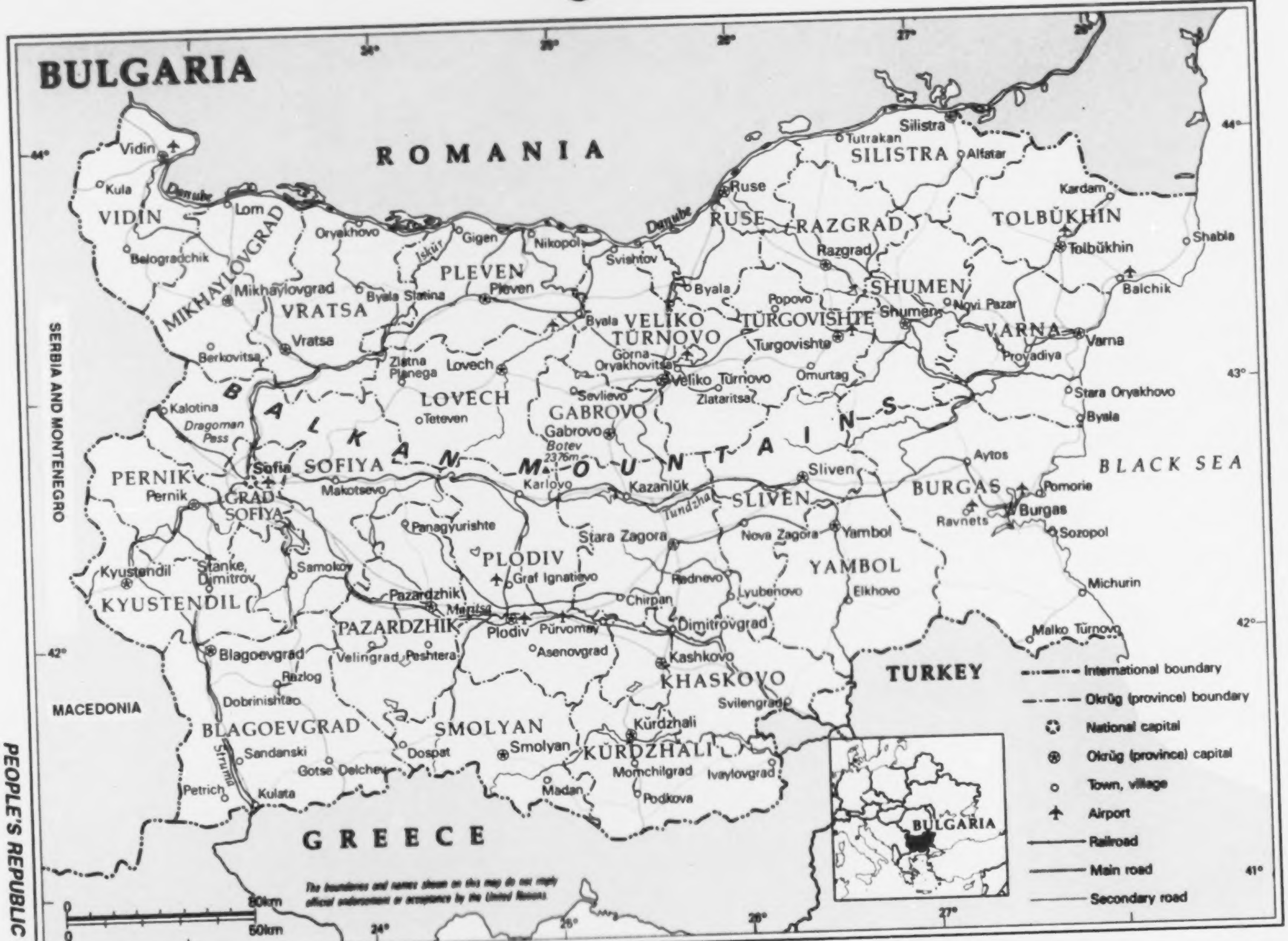
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

AREA: 44,365 sq mi 114,905 sq km
POPULATION: 8,400,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Sofia (1,384,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 3,830


BULGARIA
ROMANIA
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA
GREECE
TURKEY
BLACK SEA
BALKAN MOUNTAINS
Danube
VIDIN
MIKHAYLOVGRAD
VRATSA
PLEVEN
LOVECH
VELIKO TŬRNOVO
RUSE
RAZGRAD
SILISTRA
TOLBŬKHIN
SHUMEN
TŬRGOVISHTE
VARNA
GABROVO
SOFIYA
GRAD SOFIYA
PERNIK
KYUSTENDIL
PAZARDZHIK
PLODIV
STARA ZAGORA
SLIVEN
YAMBOL
BURGAS
KHASKOVO
BLAGOEVGRAD
SMOLYAN
KŬRDZHALI
Sofia
Botev 2376m
Dragoman Pass
International boundary
Okrŭg (province) boundary
National capital
Okrŭg (province) capital
Town, village
Airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0 50km
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MAP NO. 3412 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

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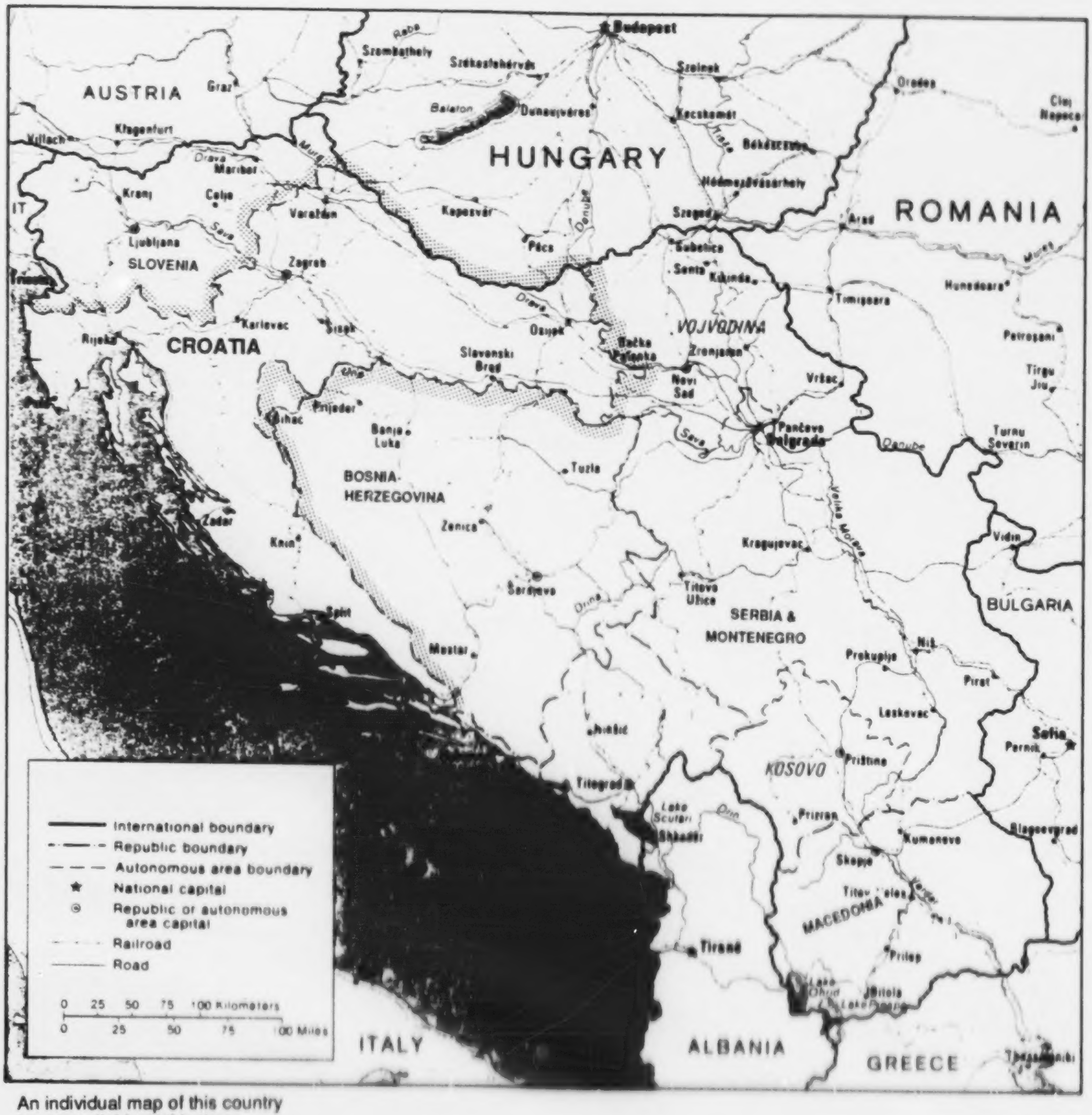
Budapest
Szombathely
Székesfehérvár
Szolnok
Oradea
Cluj Napoca
AUSTRIA
Graz
Klagenfurt
Villach
Balaton
Dunaújváros
Kecskemét
Békéscsaba
HUNGARY
Drava
Maribor
Mura
Hódmezővásárhely
Kranj
Celje
Varaždin
Kaposvár
Szeged
Arad
ROMANIA
IT
Ljubljana
Sava
Pécs
Danube
Subotica
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
Senta
Kikinda
Hunedoara
Timişoara
Drava
Karlovac
Sisak
Osijek
VOJVODINA
Petroşani
Rijeka
CROATIA
Slavonski Brod
Bačka Palanka
Zrenjanin
Una
Novi Sad
Vršac
Tirgu Jiu
Prijedor
Bihać
Banja Luka
Sava
Pančevo
Belgrade
Danube
Turnu Severin
Tuzla
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Zadar
Zenica
Velika Morava
Knin
Kragujevac
Vidin
Sarajevo
Titovo Užice
Split
Drina
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
BULGARIA
Mostar
Prokuplje
Niš
Pirot
Leskovac
Nikšić
Sofia
Pernik
KOSOVO
Priština
Titograd
Lake Scutari
Drin
Shkodër
Prizren
Blagoevgrad
Kumanovo
Skopje
Titov Veles
MACEDONIA
Vardar
Prilep
Tiranë
Lake Ohrid
Bitola
Lake Prespa
ITALY
ALBANIA
GREECE
Thessaloniki
International boundary
Republic boundary
Autonomous area boundary
★ National capital
◎ Republic or autonomous area capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

An individual map of this country
is not available at this time.

CROATIA

AREA: *21,829 sq mi* *56,535 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,300,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Zagreb *(707,000 mid-1991)*
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ 2,640*

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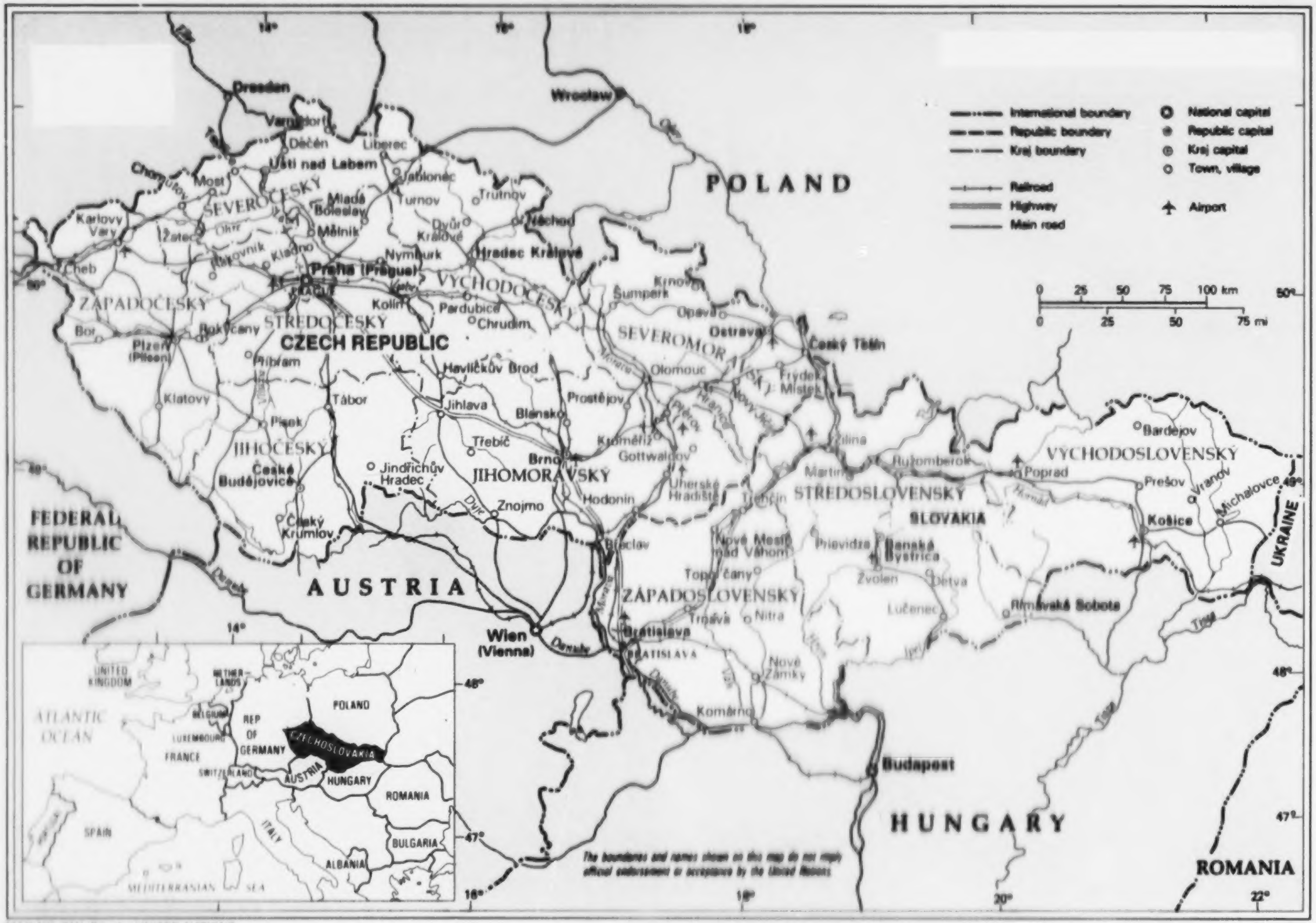
1-800-[illegible]

An individual map of this country is not available at this time.


POLAND
Wroclaw
Dresden
Varnsdorf
Děčín
Liberec
Ústí nad Labem
Chomutov
Most
Jablonec
SEVEROČESKÝ
Mladá Boleslav
Trutnov
Turnov
Karlovy Vary
Žatec
Ohře
Mělník
Dvůr Králové
Náchod
Kladno
Rakovník
Nymburk
Hradec Králové
Cheb
Praha (Prague)
VÝCHODOČESKÝ
ZÁPADOČESKÝ
Kolín
Pardubice
Šumperk
Krnov
STŘEDOČESKÝ
Chrudim
Opava
Ostrava
Český Těšín
Bor
Rokycany
Plzeň (Pilsen)
CZECH REPUBLIC
SEVEROMORAVSKÝ
Příbram
Havlíčkův Brod
Olomouc
Frýdek-Místek
Klatovy
Tábor
Jihlava
Prostějov
Blansko
Písek
Třebíč
Kroměříž
Žilina
JIHOČESKÝ
Brno
Gottwaldov
Ružomberok
Jindřichův Hradec
České Budějovice
JIHOMORAVSKÝ
Uherské Hradiště
Martin
Poprad
Bardejov
VÝCHODOSLOVENSKÝ
Prešov
Vranov
Michalovce
Hodonín
Trenčín
STŘEDOSLOVENSKÝ
Znojmo
Dyje
Český Krumlov
SLOVAKIA
Košice
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Břeclav
Nové Mesto nad Váhom
Prievidza
Banská Bystrica
UKRAINE
Topoľčany
Zvolen
Detva
AUSTRIA
ZÁPADOSLOVENSKÝ
Trnava
Nitra
Lučenec
Rimavská Sobota
Wien (Vienna)
Bratislava
BRATISLAVA
Nové Zámky
Komárno
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
International boundary
Republic boundary
Kraj boundary
Railroad
Highway
Main road
National capital
Republic capital
Kraj capital
Town, village
Airport
0 25 50 75 100 km
0 25 50 75 mi
14°
16°
18°
20°
22°
50°
49°
48°
47°
UNITED KINGDOM
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
ATLANTIC OCEAN
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
REP OF GERMANY
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SPAIN
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
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MAP NO. 3411 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER [illegible]

CZECH REPUBLIC

AREA: *30,464 sq mi* *78,703 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,300,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Prague *(1,200,000 mid-1993)*
GDP Per Capita: US$ 7,350

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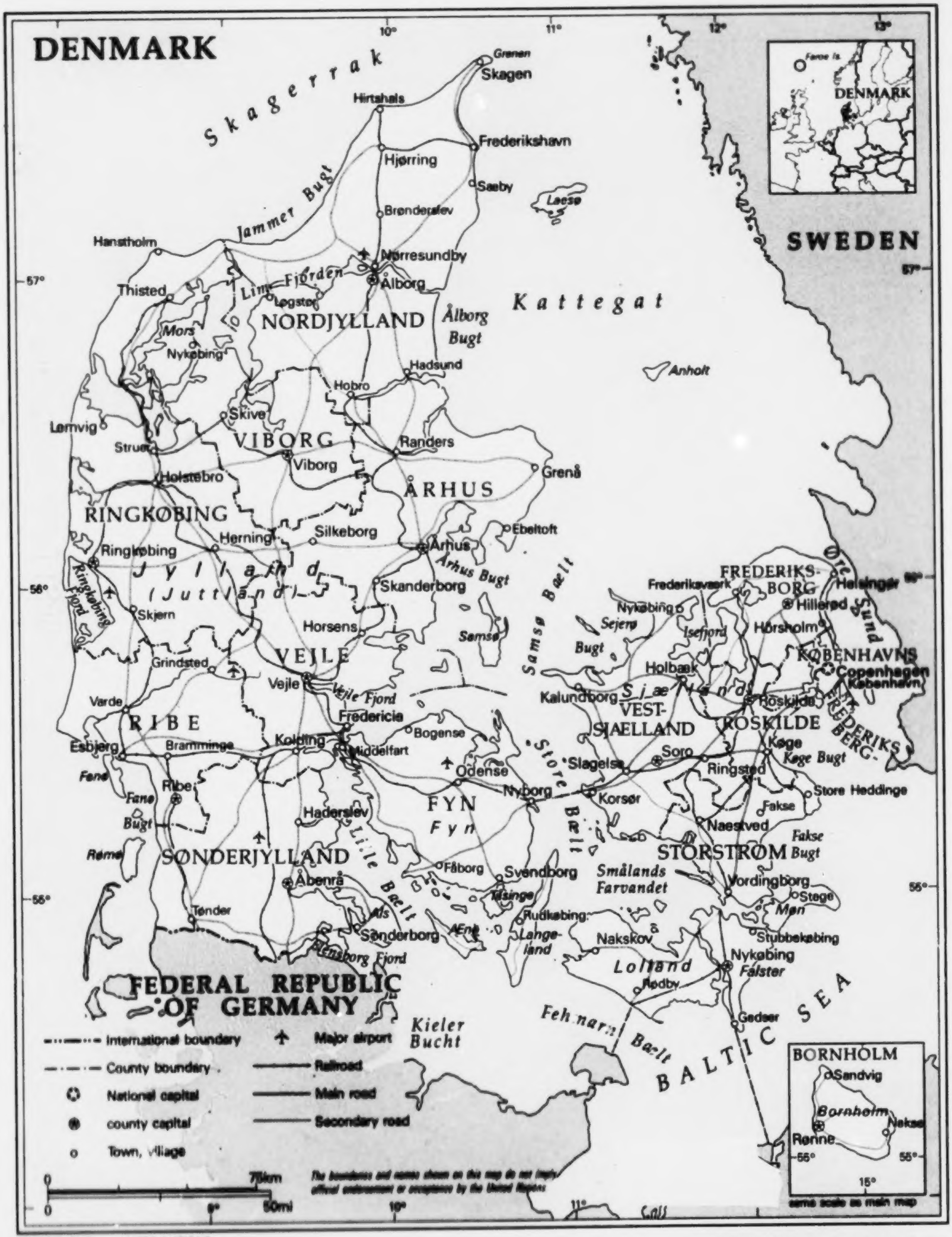
DENMARK
Skagerrak
Kattegat
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Faroe Is.
Grenen
Skagen
Hirtshals
Frederikshavn
Hjørring
Sæby
Læsø
Brønderslev
Jammer Bugt
Hanstholm
Nørresundby
Ålborg
Lim Fjorden
Thisted
Løgstør
NORDJYLLAND
Ålborg Bugt
Mors
Nykøbing
Hadsund
Hobro
Anholt
Lemvig
Skive
Struer
VIBORG
Viborg
Randers
Holstebro
ÅRHUS
Grenå
RINGKØBING
Herning
Silkeborg
Ebeltoft
Ringkøbing
Århus
Jylland
(Juttland)
Århus Bugt
Ringkøbing Fjord
Skjern
Skanderborg
Horsens
Samsø
Samsø Bælt
Sejerø
Sejerø Bugt
Frederiksværk
Nykøbing
Isefjord
FREDERIKSBORG
Helsingør
Hillerød
Hørsholm
Øresund
KØBENHAVNS
Copenhagen
København
Grindsted
VEJLE
Vejle
Vejle Fjord
Holbæk
Kalundborg
Sjælland
VEST-SJÆLLAND
Roskilde
ROSKILDE
Varde
RIBE
Fredericia
FREDERIKSBERG
Esbjerg
Bramminge
Kolding
Middelfart
Bogense
Køge
Køge Bugt
Fanø
Ribe
Odense
Store Bælt
Slagelse
Sorø
Ringsted
Store Heddinge
Fanø Bugt
Nyborg
Korsør
Fakse
Haderslev
FYN
Fyn
Næstved
Rømø
SØNDERJYLLAND
Lille Bælt
Fåborg
Svendborg
Smålands Farvandet
STORSTRØM
Fakse Bugt
Vordingborg
Stege
Åbenrå
Tåsinge
Møn
Tønder
Als
Rudkøbing
Sønderborg
Ærø
Langeland
Nakskov
Stubbekøbing
Flensborg Fjord
Lolland
Nykøbing Falster
Rødby
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Kieler Bucht
Fehmarn Bælt
Gedser
BALTIC SEA
BORNHOLM
Sandvig
Bornholm
Rønne
Nekse
55°
15°
same scale as main map
International boundary
County boundary
National capital
county capital
Town, village
Major airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0
75km
0
50mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
57°
56°
55°

MAP NO. 3416
MARCH 1987

UNITED NATIONS

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

AREA: *16,633 sq mi* *43,079 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,200,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Copenhagen *(1,326,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 19,860*

212

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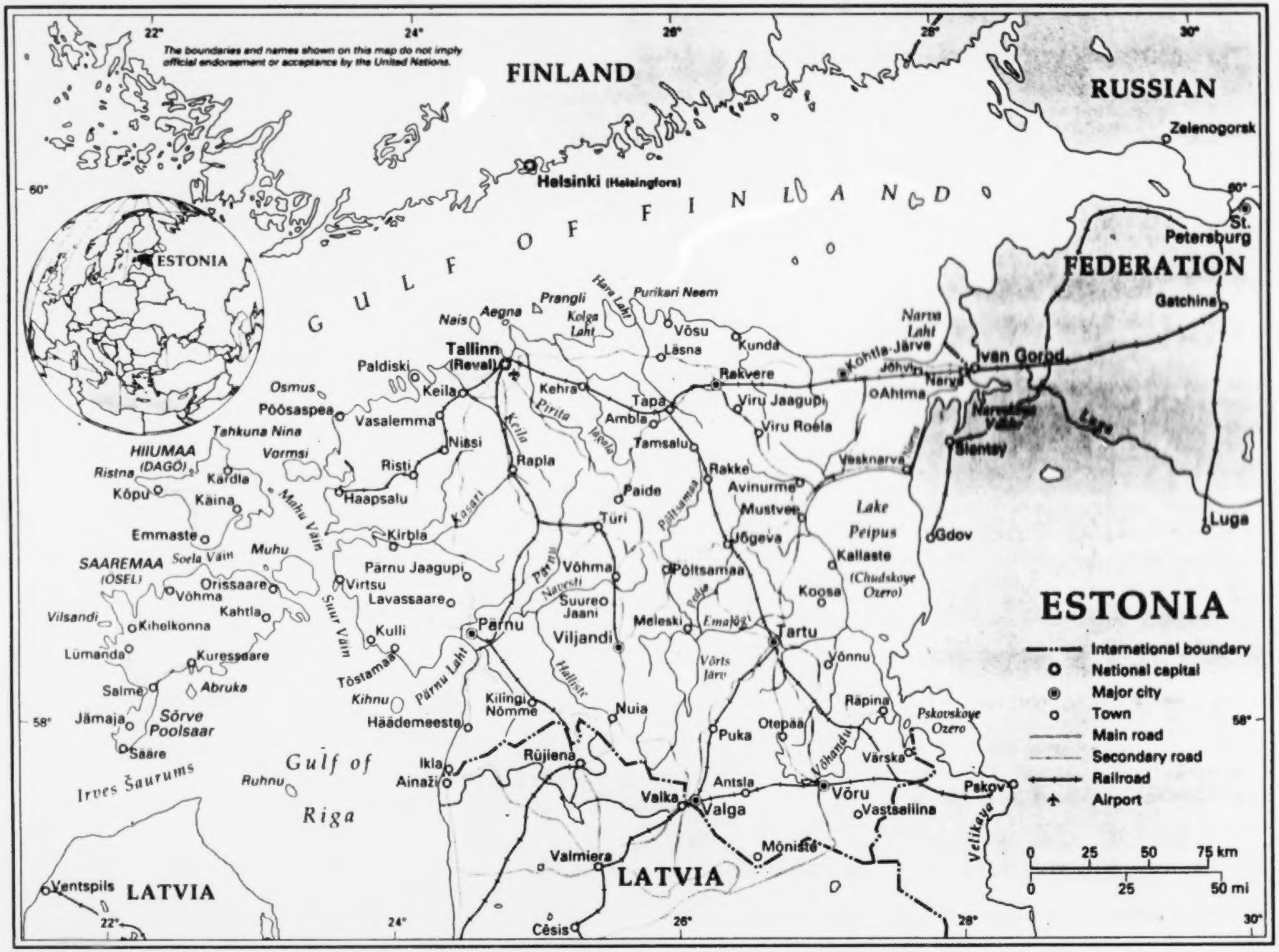
1-800-[illegible]-4273

REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

AREA: 17,413 sq mi 45,098 sq km
POPULATION: 1,500,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tallinn (471,608 mid-1992)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 6,460


The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
FINLAND
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Helsinki (Helsingfors)
GULF OF FINLAND
Zelenogorsk
St. Petersburg
Gatchina
Luga
Ivan Gorod
Narva
Slantsy
Gdov
Pskov
Tallinn (Reval)
Paldiski
Keila
Rapla
Haapsalu
Pärnu
Viljandi
Tartu
Valga
Valka
Võru
Rakvere
Tapa
Paide
Türi
Jõgeva
Põltsamaa
Kohtla-Järve
Jõhvi
HIIUMAA (DAGÖ)
SAAREMAA (ÖSEL)
Kuressaare
Kärdla
Gulf of Riga
Irves Šaurums
Ruhnu
Kihnu
Lake Peipus (Chudskoye Ozero)
Pskovskoye Ozero
Võrtsjärv
Valmiera
Cēsis
Ventspils
LATVIA
ESTONIA
International boundary
National capital
Major city
Town
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
0 25 50 75 km
0 25 50 mi
22° 24° 26° 28° 30°
60° 58°

MAP NO. 3781 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1993

213

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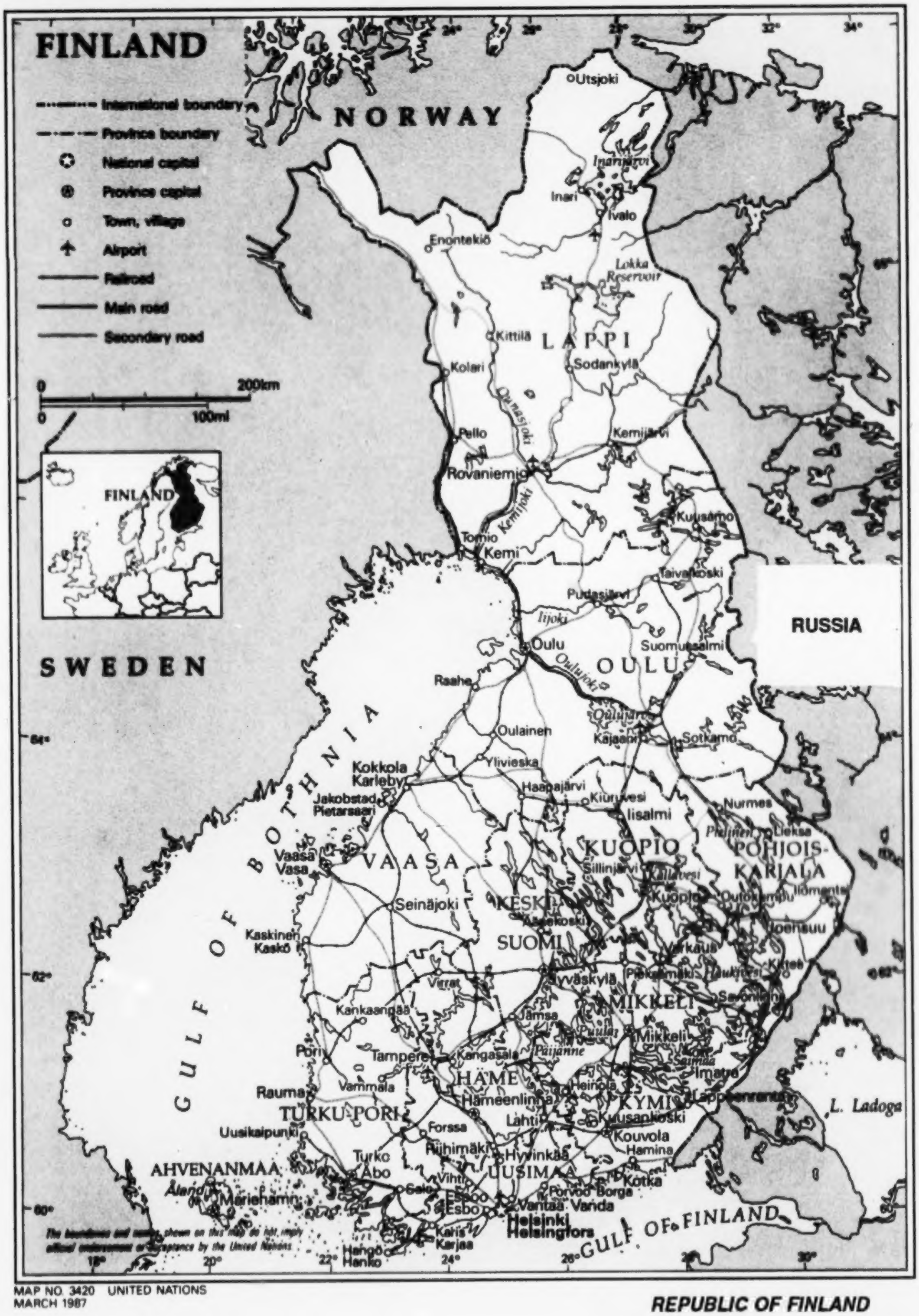
214


FINLAND
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Town, village
Airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0
200km
0
100mi
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
RUSSIA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
L. Ladoga
LAPPI
OULU
VAASA
KUOPIO
POHJOIS-KARJALA
KESKI-SUOMI
MIKKELI
HÄME
KYMI
TURKU-PORI
UUSIMAA
AHVENANMAA
Utsjoki
Inarijärvi
Inari
Ivalo
Enontekiö
Lokka Reservoir
Kittilä
Sodankylä
Kolari
Ounasjoki
Pello
Kemijärvi
Rovaniemi
Kemijoki
Kuusamo
Tornio
Kemi
Taivalkoski
Pudasjärvi
Iijoki
Oulu
Oulujoki
Suomussalmi
Raahe
Oulujärvi
Oulainen
Kajaani
Sotkamo
Ylivieska
Kokkola
Karleby
Haapajärvi
Jakobstad
Pietarsaari
Kiuruvesi
Iisalmi
Nurmes
Pielinen
Lieksa
Vaasa
Vasa
Siilinjärvi
Kallavesi
Kuopio
Outokumpu
Ilomantsi
Seinäjoki
Äänekoski
Joensuu
Kaskinen
Kaskö
Varkaus
Kitee
Virrat
Jyväskylä
Pieksämäki
Haukivesi
Savonlinna
Kankaanpää
Jämsä
Puula
Pori
Tampere
Kangasala
Päijänne
Mikkeli
Saimaa
Imatra
Vammala
Rauma
Hämeenlinna
Heinola
Lappeenranta
Forssa
Lahti
Kuusankoski
Uusikaupunki
Kouvola
Riihimäki
Hamina
Turku
Åbo
Hyvinkää
Kotka
Åland
Mariehamn
Salo
Vihti
Porvoo
Borgå
Espoo
Esbo
Vantaa
Vanda
Helsinki
Helsingfors
Karis
Karjaa
Hangö
Hanko
18°
20°
22°
24°
26°
28°
30°
32°
34°
60°
62°
64°
66°
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

MAP NO. 3420 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

AREA: 130,119 sq mi	337,008 sq km
POPULATION: 5,100,000	(mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:	
Helsinki	(1,059,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 16,140	

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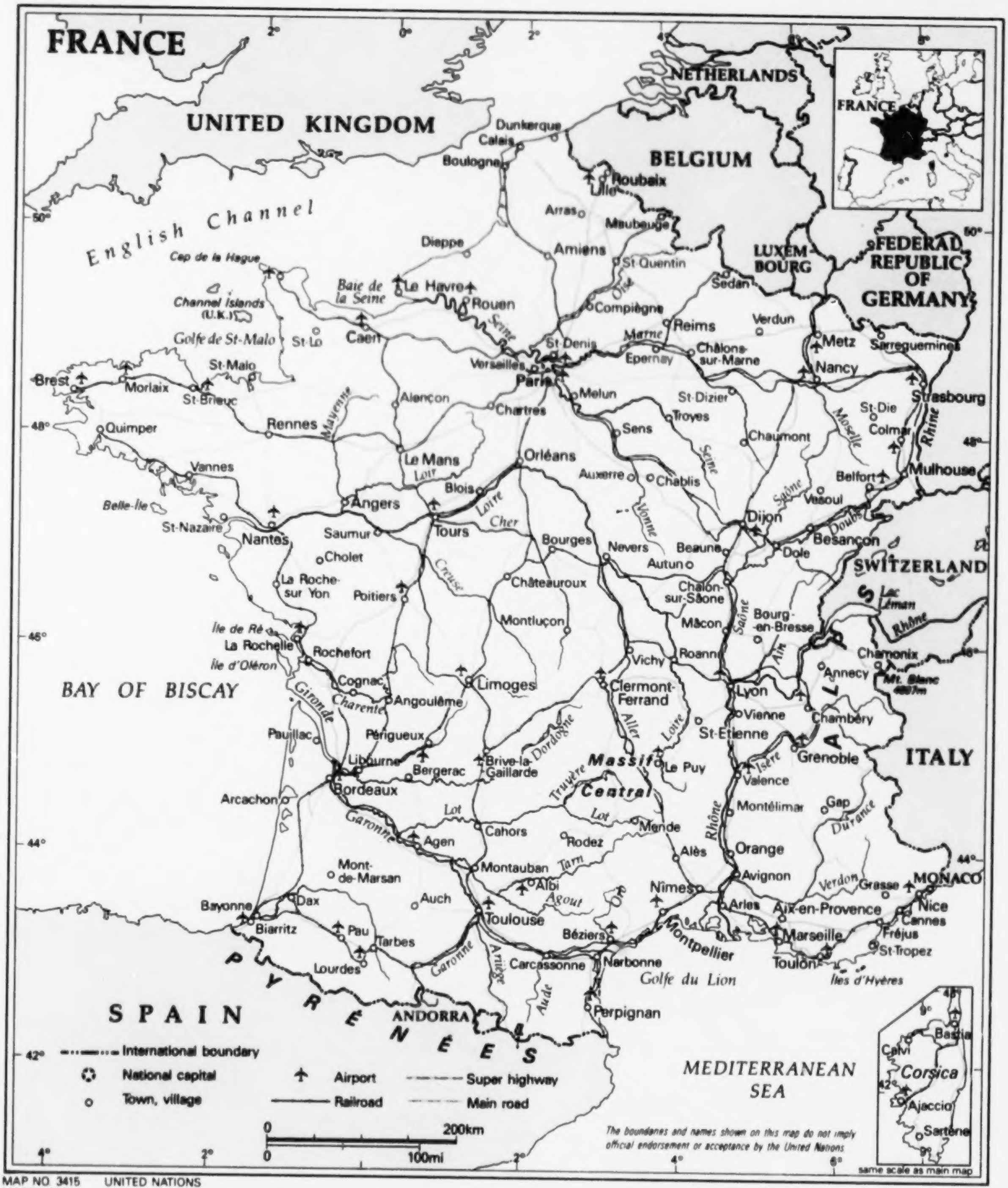
FRANCE
UNITED KINGDOM
English Channel
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
MONACO
ANDORRA
SPAIN
PYRÉNÉES
ALPS
Massif Central
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Golfe du Lion
Golfe de St-Malo
Baie de la Seine
Channel Islands (U.K.)
Cap de la Hague
Belle-Île
Île de Ré
Île d'Oléron
Îles d'Hyères
Corsica
Paris
Dunkerque
Calais
Boulogne
Lille
Roubaix
Arras
Maubeuge
Amiens
St-Quentin
Dieppe
Le Havre
Rouen
Caen
St-Lô
Compiègne
Reims
Sedan
Verdun
Metz
Sarreguemines
Nancy
Strasbourg
St-Dié
Colmar
Mulhouse
Belfort
Brest
Morlaix
St-Brieuc
St-Malo
Quimper
Vannes
Rennes
Alençon
Chartres
Versailles
St-Denis
Melun
Épernay
Châlons-sur-Marne
St-Dizier
Troyes
Sens
Chaumont
Le Mans
Orléans
Auxerre
Chablis
Angers
Blois
Tours
Saumur
St-Nazaire
Nantes
Cholet
La Roche-sur-Yon
Poitiers
Bourges
Nevers
Châteauroux
Montluçon
Dijon
Vesoul
Besançon
Dole
Beaune
Autun
Chalon-sur-Saône
Mâcon
Bourg-en-Bresse
La Rochelle
Rochefort
Cognac
Angoulême
Limoges
Vichy
Roanne
Clermont-Ferrand
Lyon
Vienne
St-Étienne
Annecy
Chamonix
Mt. Blanc 4807m
Chambéry
Grenoble
Lac Léman
Pauillac
Périgueux
Libourne
Bordeaux
Bergerac
Brive-la-Gaillarde
Le Puy
Valence
Arcachon
Montélimar
Gap
Cahors
Agen
Rodez
Mende
Alès
Orange
Mont-de-Marsan
Montauban
Albi
Auch
Nîmes
Avignon
Arles
Aix-en-Provence
Grasse
Nice
Cannes
Fréjus
St-Tropez
Marseille
Toulon
Bayonne
Biarritz
Dax
Pau
Tarbes
Lourdes
Toulouse
Béziers
Montpellier
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Perpignan
Bastia
Calvi
Ajaccio
Sartène
Seine
Marne
Oise
Loire
Cher
Creuse
Mayenne
Yonne
Saône
Doubs
Moselle
Rhine
Rhône
Ain
Isère
Drôme
Durance
Verdon
Allier
Dordogne
Truyère
Lot
Tarn
Agout
Garonne
Gironde
Charente
Ariège
Aude
Orb
International boundary
National capital
Town, village
Airport
Railroad
Super highway
Main road
0 200km
0 100mi
50°
48°
46°
44°
42°
4°
2°
0°
6°
8°
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same scale as main map

MAP NO. 3415 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

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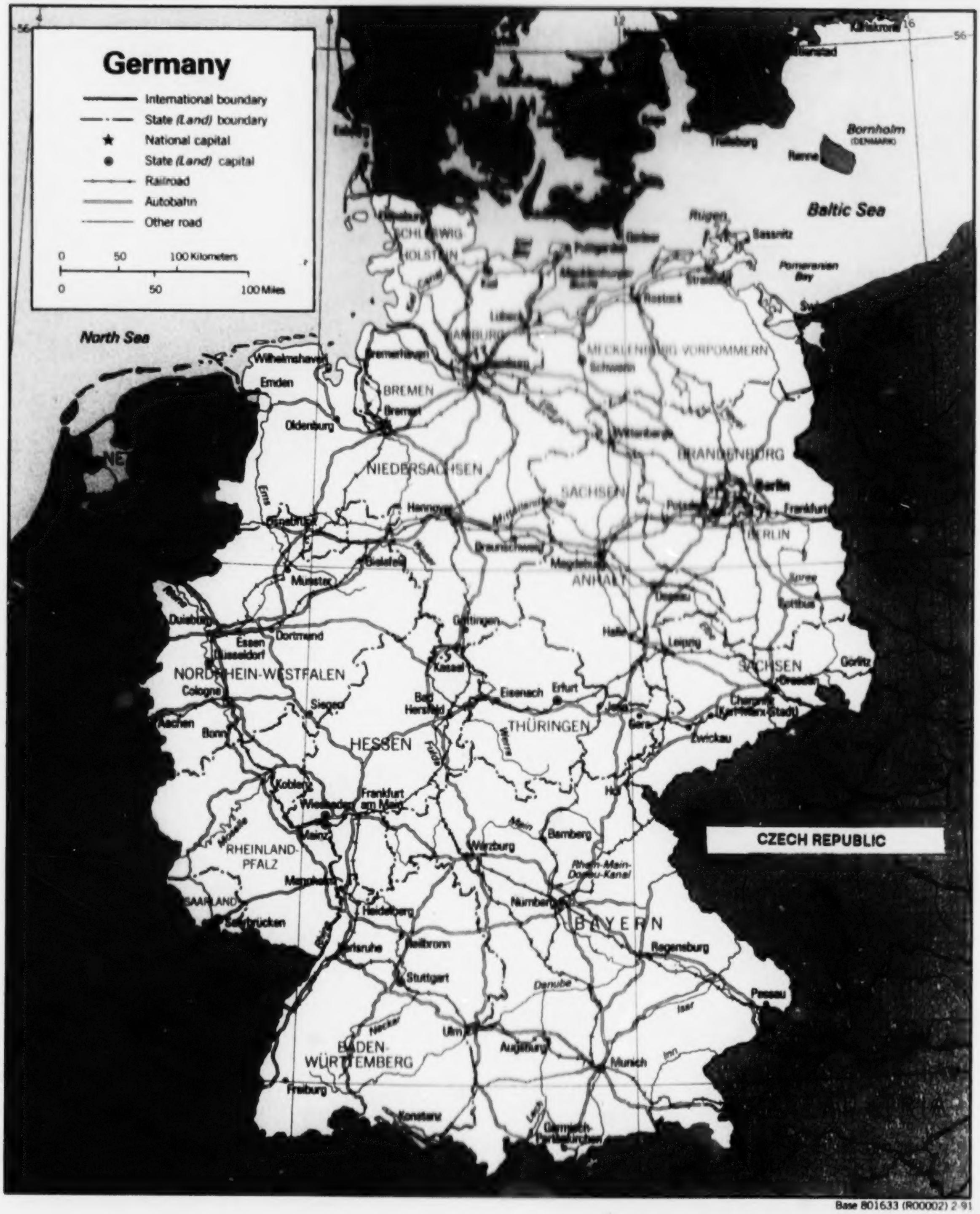
FRENCH REPUBLIC

AREA: *220,668 sq mi 571,530 sq km*
POPULATION: *58,400,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Paris (9,469,000 mid-1995)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 18,670*


Germany
International boundary
State (Land) boundary
National capital
State (Land) capital
Railroad
Autobahn
Other road
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Bornholm (DENMARK)
Rønne
Trelleborg
Rügen
Sassnitz
Pomeranian Bay
Stralsund
Rostock
Lübeck
Kiel
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN
Schwerin
Wilhelmshaven
Bremerhaven
Emden
Oldenburg
BREMEN
Bremen
HAMBURG
NIEDERSACHSEN
Hannover
Osnabrück
Bielefeld
Münster
Braunschweig
Magdeburg
SACHSEN-ANHALT
Wittenberge
BRANDENBURG
Potsdam
Berlin
BERLIN
Frankfurt
Spree
Cottbus
Dessau
Halle
Leipzig
SACHSEN
Dresden
Görlitz
Chemnitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt)
Zwickau
Göttingen
Kassel
Duisburg
Essen
Dortmund
Düsseldorf
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN
Cologne
Aachen
Bonn
Siegen
Bad Hersfeld
Eisenach
Erfurt
Jena
Gera
THÜRINGEN
HESSEN
Koblenz
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt am Main
Mainz
RHEINLAND-PFALZ
Mannheim
SAARLAND
Saarbrücken
Heidelberg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Hof
Rhein-Main-Donau-Kanal
Nürnberg
BAYERN
Regensburg
Passau
Karlsruhe
Heilbronn
Stuttgart
Danube
Isar
Neckar
Ulm
Augsburg
Munich
Inn
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG
Freiburg
Konstanz
Garmisch-Partenkirchen
CZECH REPUBLIC
NE
56
16
12
4

Base 801633 (R00002) 2-91

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

AREA: *137,838 sq mi* *356,987 sq km*
POPULATION: *81,700,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Berlin *(3,317,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 16,580*

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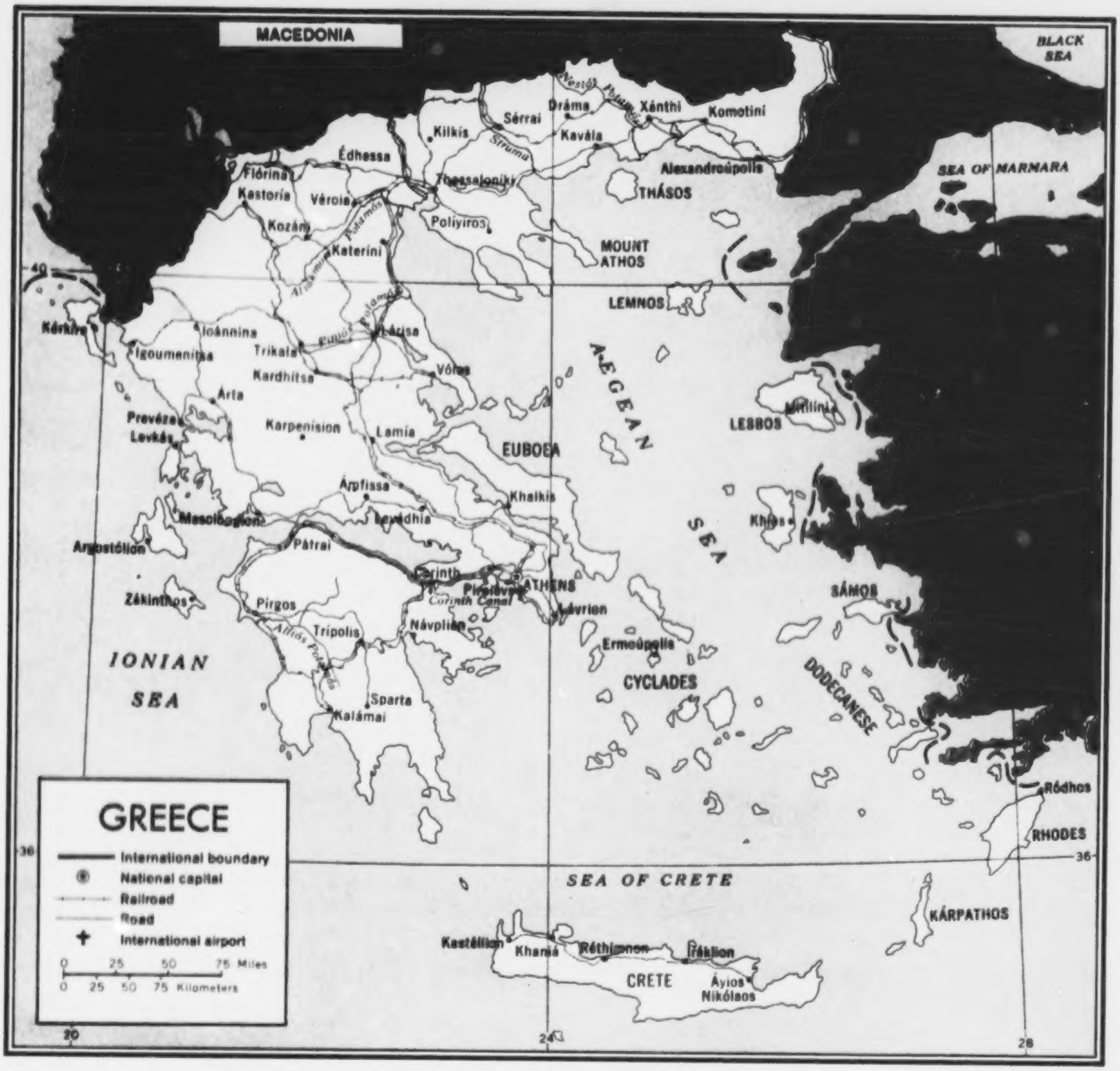
MACEDONIA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF MARMARA
Néstos Potamós
Dráma
Xánthi
Komotiní
Sérrai
Kilkís
Kavála
Strumó
Édhessa
Alexandroúpolis
Flórina
Kastoría
Véroia
Thessaloníki
THÁSOS
Kozáni
Políyiros
Kateríni
MOUNT ATHOS
40
LEMNOS
Kérkira
Ioánnina
Lárisa
Igoumenítsa
Tríkala
Pinios
Vólos
Kardhítsa
Árta
AEGEAN SEA
Prevéza
Levkás
Karpenísion
Lamía
Mitilíni
LESBOS
EUBOEA
Ámfissa
Khalkís
Khíos
Mesolóngion
Levádhia
Argostólion
Pátrai
Kórinthos
ATHENS
Piraievs
Corinth Canal
Lávrion
SÁMOS
Zákinthos
Pírgos
Tripolis
Návplion
Ermoúpolis
IONIAN SEA
CYCLADES
DODECANESE
Sparta
Kalámai
Ródhos
RHODES
GREECE
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
36
SEA OF CRETE
KÁRPATHOS
Kastélli
Khaniá
Réthimnon
Iráklion
CRETE
Áyios Nikólaos
20
24
28

HELLENIC REPUBLIC

AREA: *51,146 sq mi* *132,468 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,500,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Athens *(3,693,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: US$ 8,870

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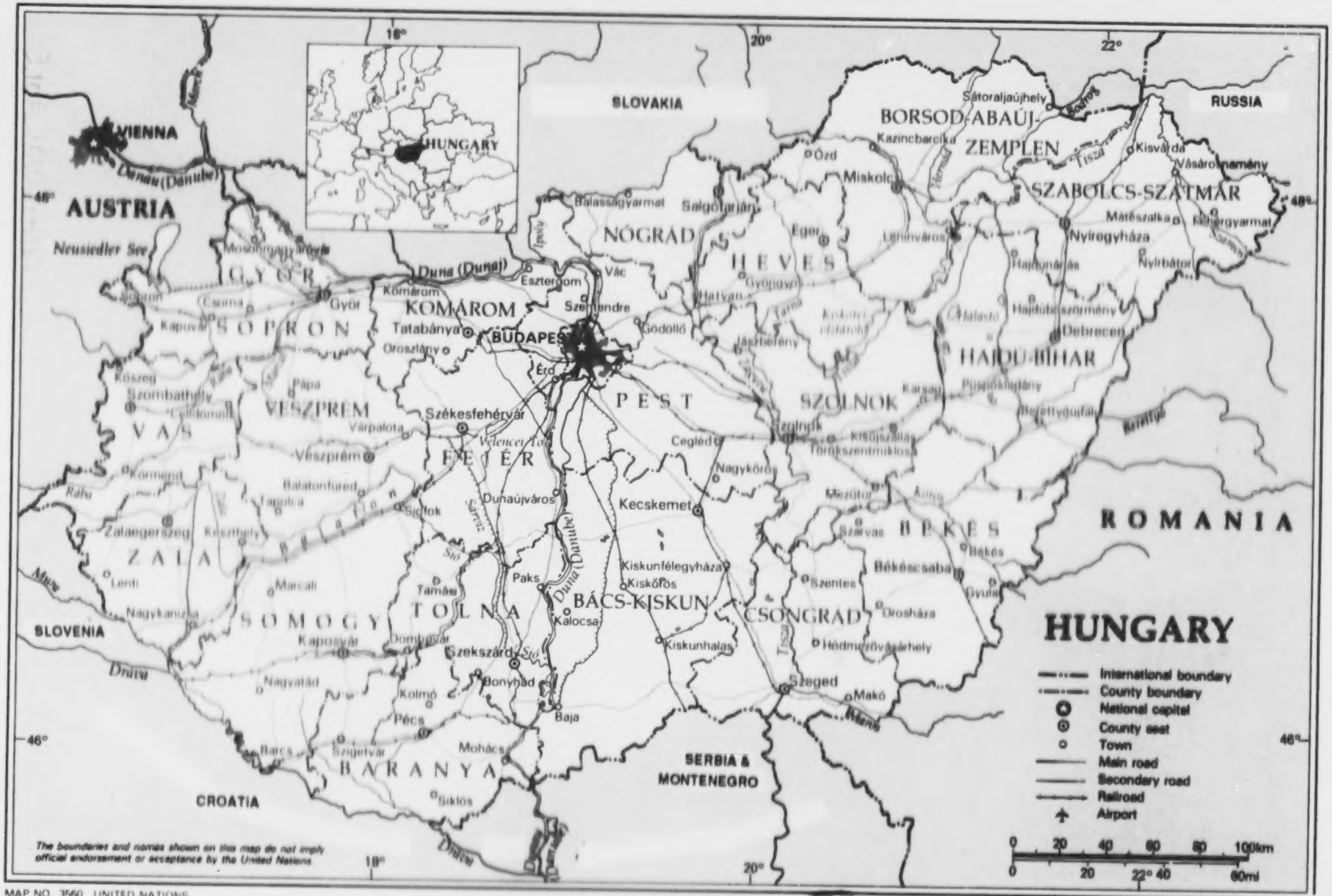
SLOVAKIA
RUSSIA
VIENNA
AUSTRIA
Neusiedler See
Donau (Danube)
HUNGARY
BORSOD-ABAÚJ-ZEMPLÉN
SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR
NÓGRÁD
HEVES
GYŐR
SOPRON
KOMÁROM
BUDAPEST
PEST
SZOLNOK
HAJDÚ-BIHAR
VESZPRÉM
VAS
FEJÉR
ZALA
BÉKÉS
ROMANIA
SOMOGY
TOLNA
BÁCS-KISKUN
CSONGRÁD
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
BARANYA
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
Sátoraljaújhely
Kazincbarcika
Ózd
Miskolc
Kisvárda
Vásárosnamény
Mátészalka
Nyíregyháza
Balassagyarmat
Salgótarján
Eger
Leninváros
Hajdúnánás
Nyírbátor
Mosonmagyaróvár
Duna (Dunaj)
Esztergom
Vác
Komárom
Győr
Szentendre
Hatvan
Gyöngyös
Hajdúböszörmény
Debrecen
Kapuvár
Tatabánya
Gödöllő
Jászberény
Oroszlány
Érd
Kőszeg
Szombathely
Pápa
Karcag
Püspökladány
Székesfehérvár
Várpalota
Velencei-tó
Szolnok
Cegléd
Törökszentmiklós
Veszprém
Körmend
Nagykőrös
Rába
Balatonfüred
Tapolca
Siófok
Dunaújváros
Kecskemét
Zalaegerszeg
Keszthely
Szarvas
Békés
Kiskunfélegyháza
Kiskőrös
Békéscsaba
Lenti
Marcali
Tamási
Paks
Szentes
Gyula
Kalocsa
Orosháza
Mura
Nagykanizsa
Kaposvár
Dombóvár
Szekszárd
Kiskunhalas
Hódmezővásárhely
Tisza
Dráva
Nagyatád
Bonyhád
Szeged
Makó
Kolmó
Pécs
Baja
Szigetvár
Mohács
Barcs
Siklós
18°
20°
22°
48°
46°
International boundary
County boundary
National capital
County seat
Town
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
0 20 40 60 80 100km
0 20 40 60mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 3560 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1989

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

AREA: 35,919 sq mi 93,030 sq km
POPULATION: 10,200,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Budapest (2,017,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 5,700

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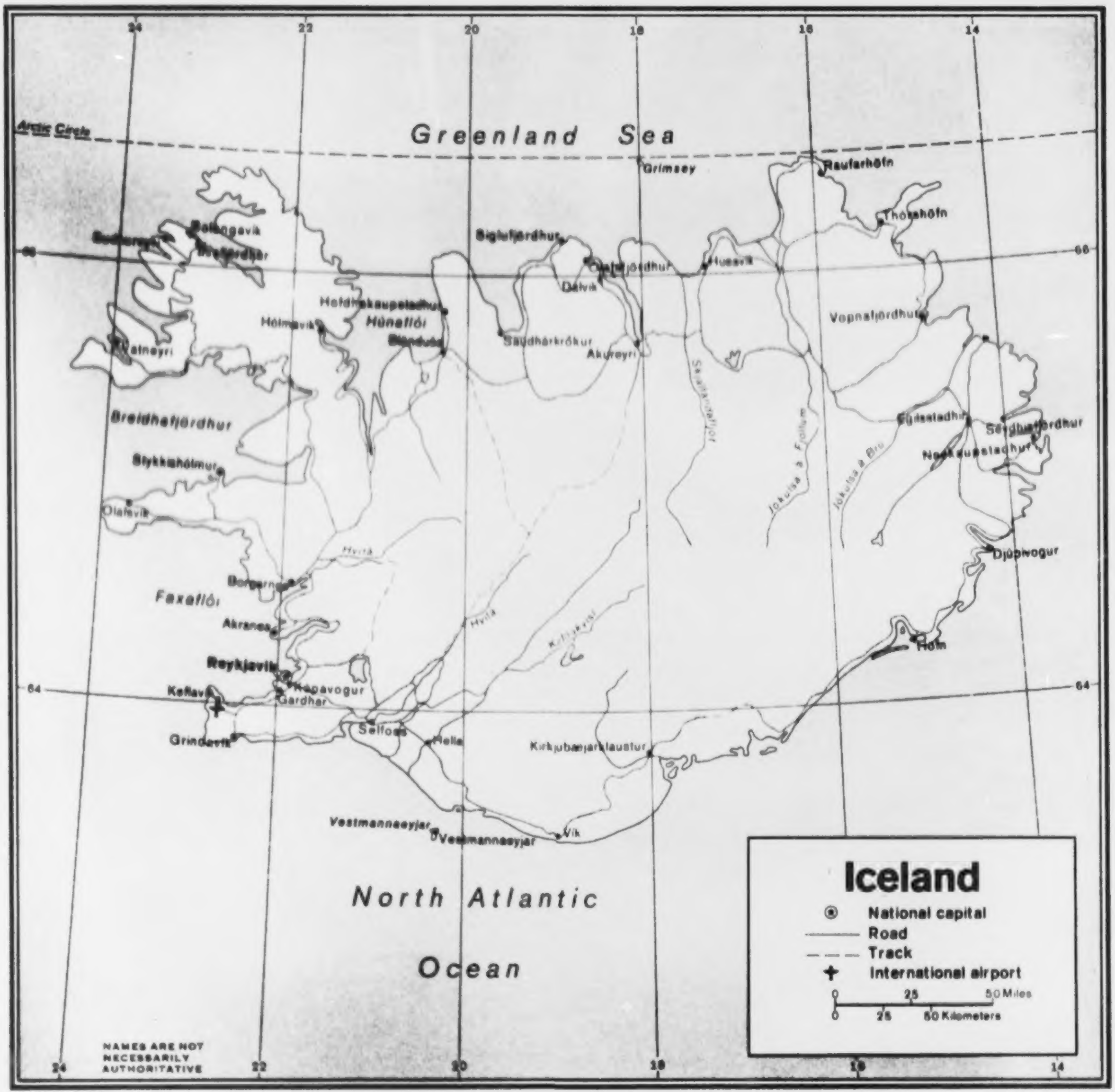
Greenland Sea
Arctic Circle
Grimsey
Raufarhöfn
Thórshöfn
Siglufjördhur
Ólafsfjördhur
Húsavík
Dalvík
Akureyri
Saudhárkrókur
Vopnafjördhur
Höfdhakaupstadhur
Húnaflói
Blönduós
Hólmavík
Bolungavík
Ísafjördhur
Flateyri
Breidhafjördhur
Stykkishólmur
Ólafsvík
Skjálfandafljót
Jökulsá á Fjöllum
Jökulsá á Brú
Egilsstadhir
Seydhisfjördhur
Neskaupstadhur
Djúpivogur
Hvítá
Borgarnes
Faxaflói
Akranes
Reykjavík
Kópavogur
Gardhar
Keflavík
Grindavík
Selfoss
Hella
Kirkjubæjarklaustur
Höfn
Vík
Vestmannaeyjar
North Atlantic
Ocean
NAMES ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
24
22
20
18
16
14
66
64
Iceland
National capital
Road
Track
International airport
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers

517995 3-76

REPUBLIC OF ICELAND

AREA: *39,769 sq mi* *103,002 sq km*
POPULATION: *300,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Reykjavik *(102,000 mid-1993)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 17,250*

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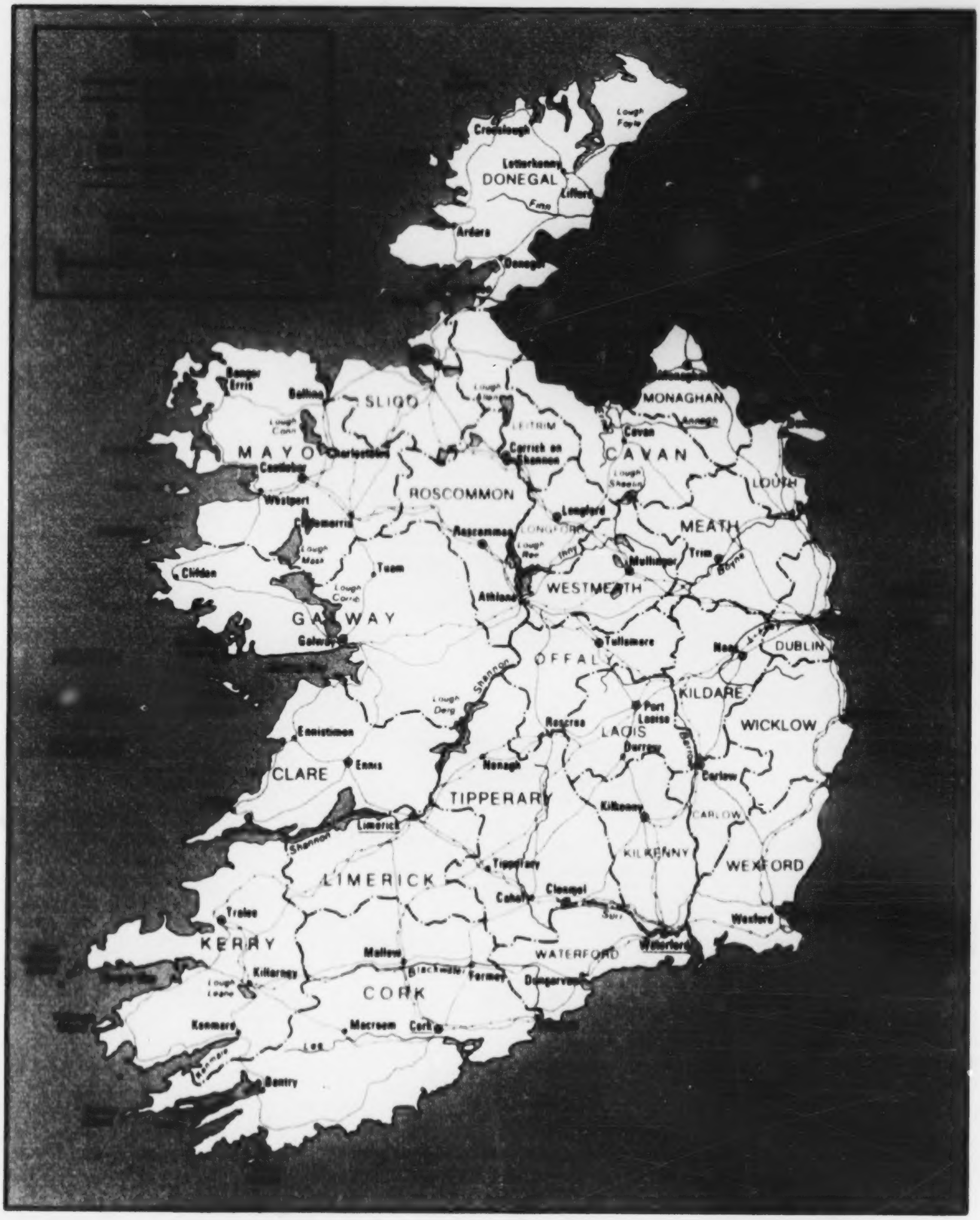
Lough Foyle
Creeslough
Letterkenny
DONEGAL
Lifford
Finn
Ardara
Donegal
Belmullet
Erris
Ballina
SLIGO
Lough Conn
MAYO
Castlebar
Charlestown
Westport
Lough Allen
LEITRIM
Carrick on Shannon
MONAGHAN
Monaghan
Cavan
CAVAN
Lough Sheelin
LOUTH
ROSCOMMON
Roscommon
Longford
LONGFORD
Lough Ree
Inny
MEATH
Trim
Boyne
Mullingar
Claremorris
Lough Mask
Tuam
Clifden
Lough Corrib
Athlone
WESTMEATH
GALWAY
Galway
Tullamore
OFFALY
Naas
DUBLIN
Shannon
KILDARE
Lough Derg
Port Laoise
Roscrea
LAOIS
WICKLOW
Ennistimon
Durrow
Barrow
Ennis
Nenagh
Carlow
CLARE
TIPPERARY
Kilkenny
CARLOW
Limerick
Shannon
KILKENNY
Tipperary
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
Clonmel
Cahir
Tralee
Suir
Wexford
KERRY
Waterford
Mallow
WATERFORD
Killarney
Blackwater
Fermoy
Lough Leane
Dungarvan
CORK
Kenmare
Macroom
Cork
Lee
Bantry

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IRELAND/EIRE

***AREA:** 27,137 sq mi* *70,285 sq km*
***POPULATION:** 3,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Dublin *(478,000 mid-1991)*
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ 14,060*

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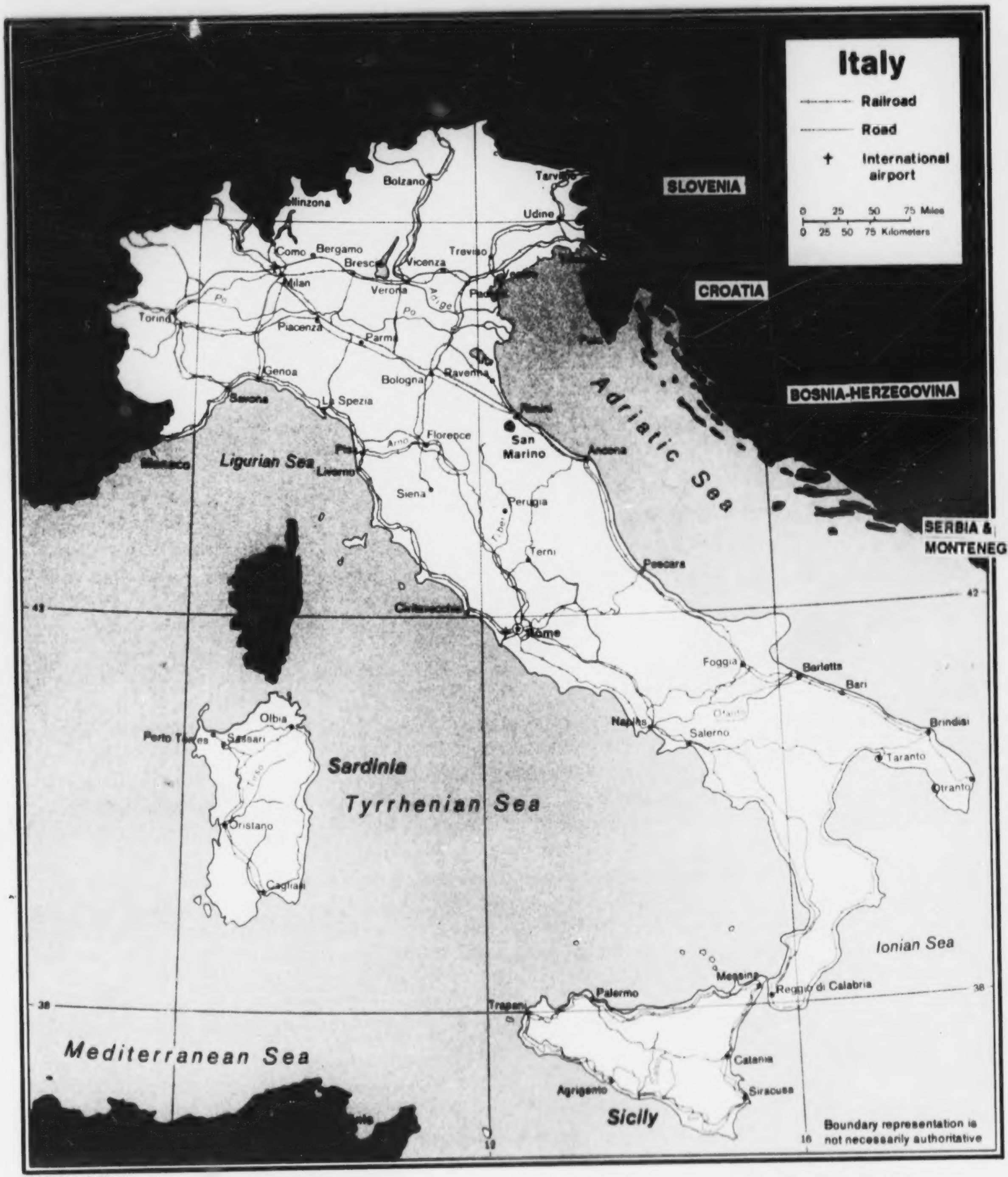
Italy
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
Bolzano
Bellinzona
Tarvisio
Udine
Como
Bergamo
Brescia
Vicenza
Treviso
Venice
Milan
Verona
Padova
Po
Adige
Torino
Piacenza
Parma
Genoa
Bologna
Ravenna
Savona
La Spezia
Rimini
San Marino
Adriatic Sea
Monaco
Ligurian Sea
Pisa
Livorno
Arno
Florence
Ancona
Siena
Perugia
Tiber
Terni
Pescara
Civitavecchia
Rome
42
Foggia
Barletta
Bari
Ofanto
Naples
Salerno
Brindisi
Taranto
Otranto
Olbia
Porto Torres
Sassari
Sardinia
Tirso
Tyrrhenian Sea
Oristano
Cagliari
Ionian Sea
Messina
Reggio di Calabria
Palermo
Trapani
38
Mediterranean Sea
Catania
Agrigento
Siracusa
Sicily
12
16
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

518632 5-77

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

AREA: *116,303 sq mi 301,225 sq km*
POPULATION: *57,300,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Rome (2,931,000 mid-1995)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 17,180*

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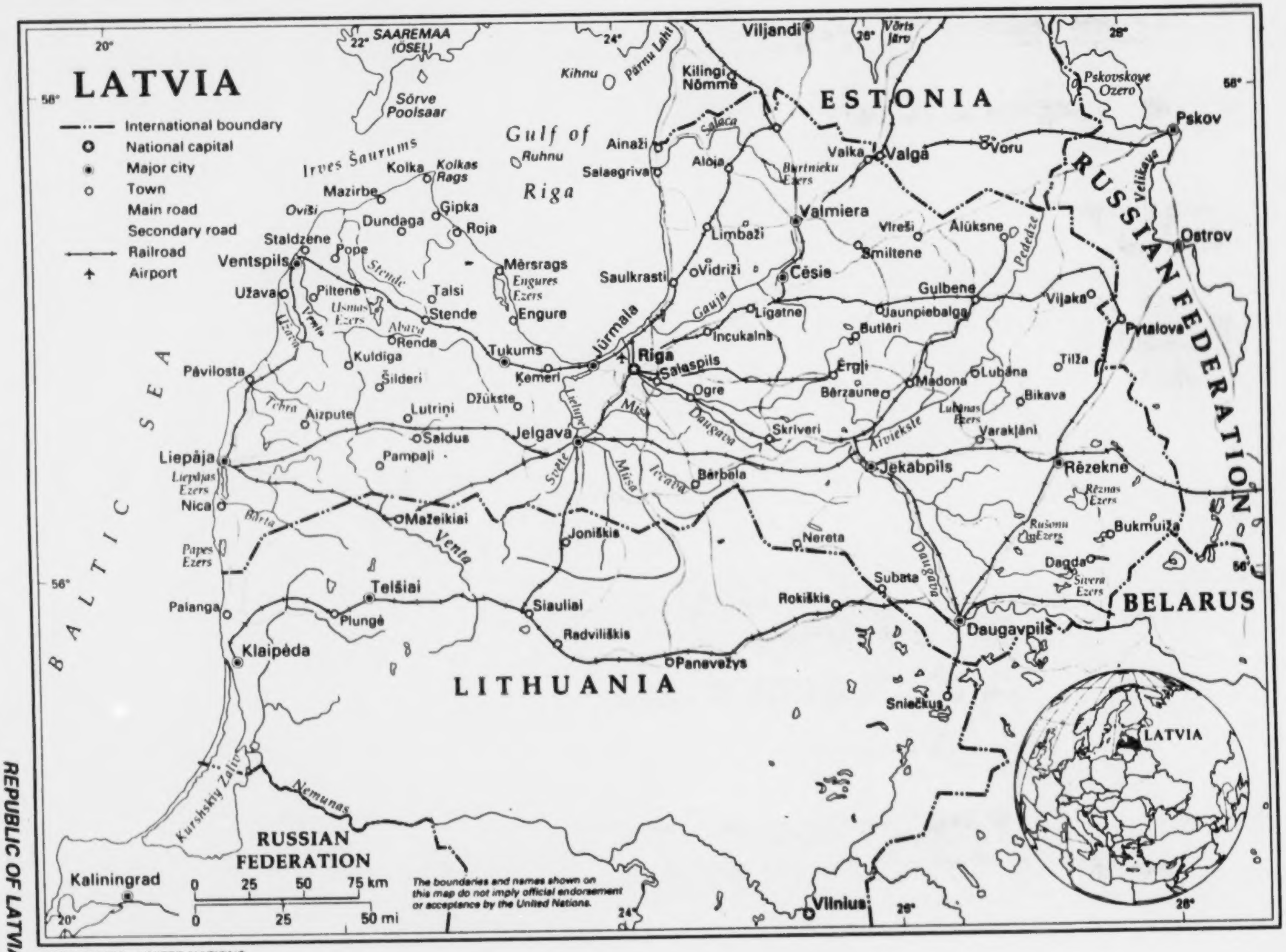
REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

AREA: 24,900 sq mi 64,488 sq km
POPULATION: 2,500,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Riga (924,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 4,480


LATVIA
International boundary
National capital
Major city
Town
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
ESTONIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BELARUS
LITHUANIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Riga
SAAREMAA (OSEL)
Sõrve Poolsaar
Kihnu
Ruhnu
Pärnu Laht
Irves Šaurums
Riga
Jūrmala
Ventspils
Liepāja
Jelgava
Daugavpils
Rēzekne
Jēkabpils
Valmiera
Cēsis
Tukums
Kuldīga
Talsi
Saldus
Valga
Pskov
Ostrov
Viljandi
Klaipėda
Šiauliai
Telšiai
Panevėžys
Vilnius
Kaliningrad
Daugava
Gauja
Venta
Lielupe
Nemunas
Kurshskiy Zaliv
Pskovskoye Ozero
LATVIA
0 25 50 75 km
0 25 50 mi
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MAP NO. 3782 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1993

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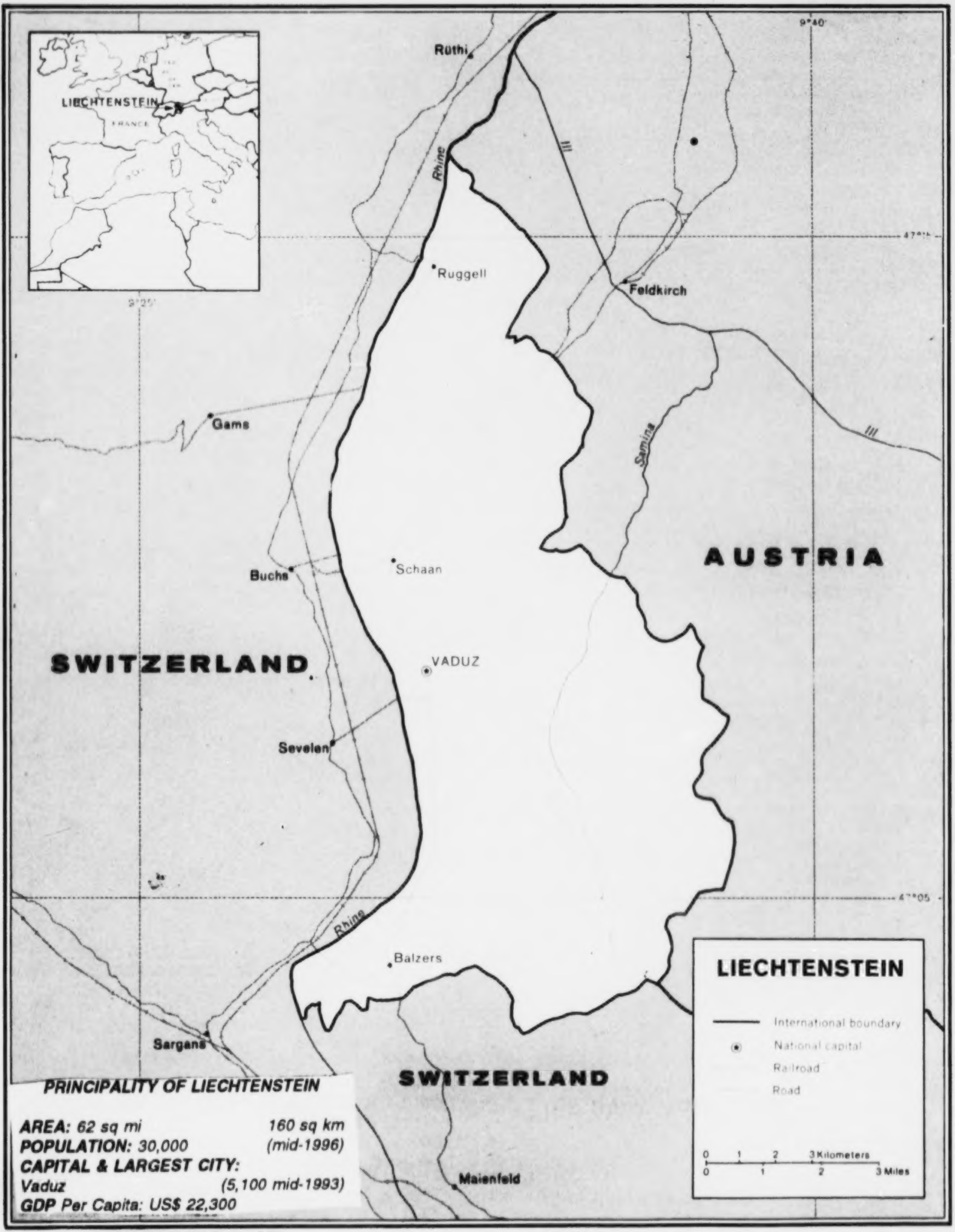
LIECHTENSTEIN
FRANCE
9°25'
9°40'
47°15'
47°05'
Rüthi
Rhine
Ruggell
Feldkirch
Gams
Samina
AUSTRIA
Buchs
Schaan
SWITZERLAND
VADUZ
Sevelen
Rhine
Balzers
Sargans
SWITZERLAND
Maienfeld
LIECHTENSTEIN
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 1 2 3 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

AREA: 62 sq mi 160 sq km
POPULATION: 30,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Vaduz (5,100 mid-1993)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 22,300

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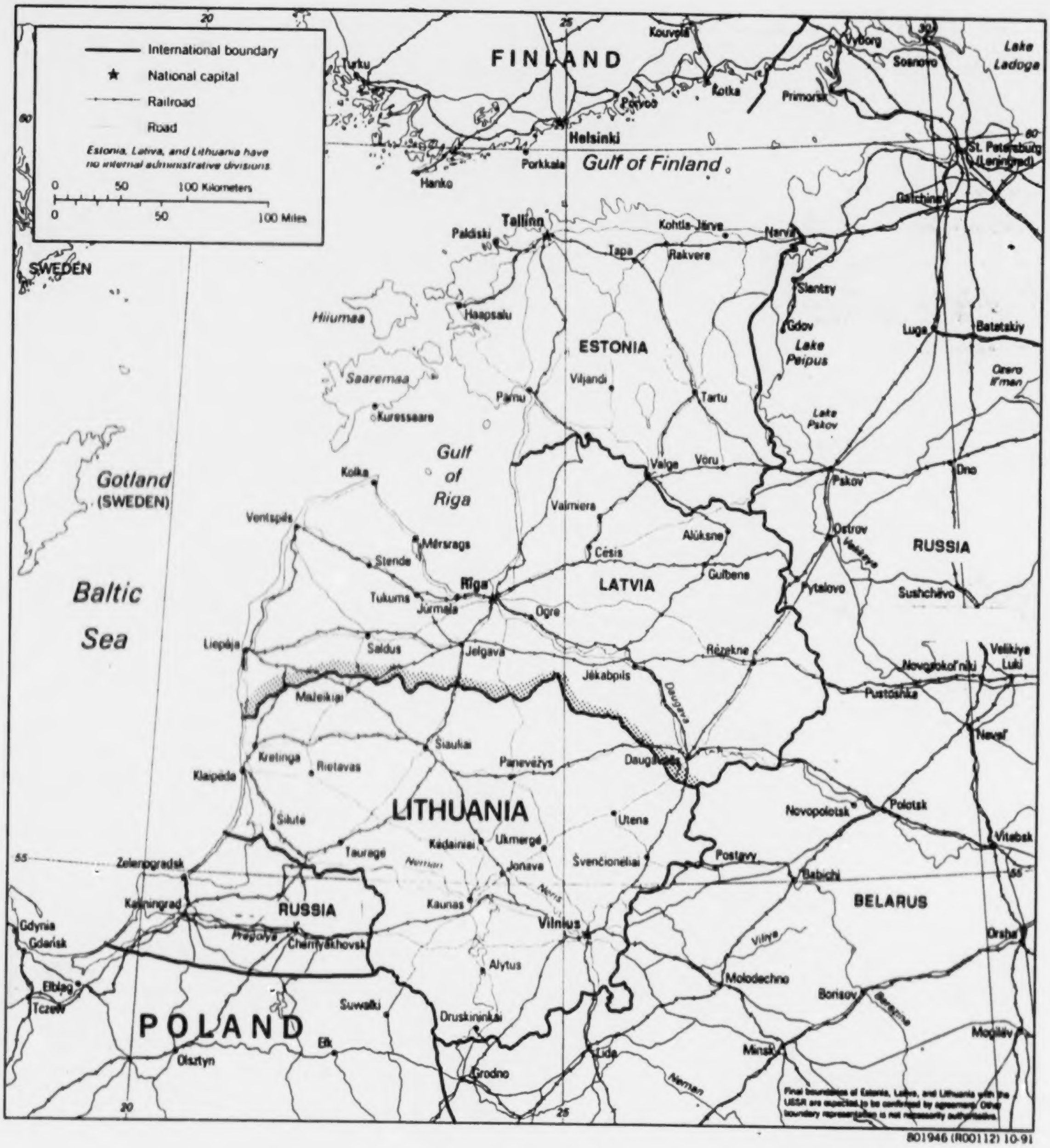
Lithuania

An individual map of this country
is not available at this time.


International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have no internal administrative divisions.
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
FINLAND
Turku
Kouvola
Vyborg
Sosnovo
Lake Ladoga
Kotka
Porvoo
Primorsk
Helsinki
Porkkala
Gulf of Finland
St. Petersburg (Leningrad)
Hanko
Gatchina
Paldiski
Tallinn
Kohtla-Järve
Narva
Tapa
Rakvere
SWEDEN
Slantsy
Hiiumaa
Haapsalu
Gdov
Luga
Batetskiy
ESTONIA
Lake Peipus
Saaremaa
Viljandi
Ozero Il'men
Pärnu
Tartu
Kuressaare
Lake Pskov
Gulf of Riga
Kolka
Valga
Võru
Pskov
Dno
Gotland (SWEDEN)
Valmiera
Ventspils
Mērsrags
Alūksne
Ostrov
Cēsis
Velikaya
RUSSIA
Stende
Baltic Sea
Rīga
LATVIA
Gulbene
Pytalovo
Sushchëvo
Tukums
Jūrmala
Ogre
Liepāja
Saldus
Jelgava
Rēzekne
Velikiye Luki
Novosokol'niki
Jēkabpils
Pustoshka
Mažeikiai
Daugava
Šiauliai
Nevel'
Kretinga
Rietavas
Panevėžys
Daugavpils
Klaipėda
LITHUANIA
Polotsk
Novopolotsk
Šilutė
Utena
Vitebsk
Kėdainiai
Ukmergė
Tauragė
Zelenogradsk
Nemunas
Jonava
Švenčionėliai
Postavy
Babichi
Kaliningrad
RUSSIA
Kaunas
BELARUS
Gdynia
Neris
Vilnius
Gdańsk
Pregolya
Chernyakhovsk
Orsha
Viliya
Alytus
Elbląg
Molodechno
Tczew
Suwałki
Borisov
Berezina
POLAND
Ełk
Druskininkai
Mogilev
Olsztyn
Lida
Minsk
Grodno
Neman
Final boundaries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania with the USSR are expected to be confirmed by agreement. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
20
25
30
55
60

801946 (R00112) 10-91

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

AREA: *25,170 sq mi* *65,200 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,700,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Vilnius *(590,000 mid-1993)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 3,500*

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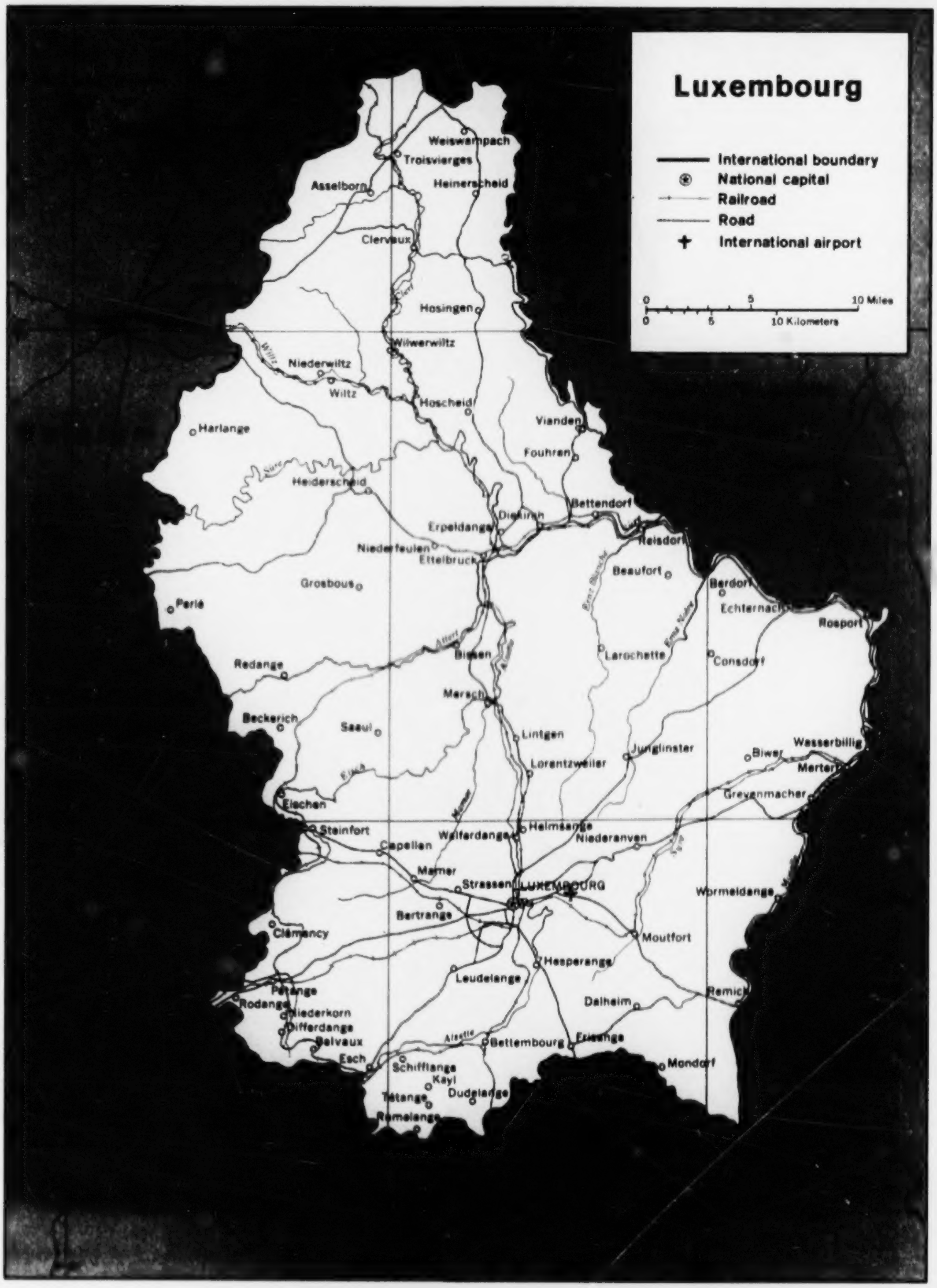
Luxembourg
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers
Weiswampach
Troisvierges
Heinerscheid
Asselborn
Clervaux
Hosingen
Wilwerwiltz
Niederwiltz
Wiltz
Hoscheid
Vianden
Fouhren
Harlange
Heiderscheid
Bettendorf
Diekirch
Erpeldange
Niederfeulen
Ettelbruck
Reisdorf
Beaufort
Berdorf
Echternach
Rosport
Grosbous
Perlé
Bissen
Larochette
Consdorf
Redange
Mersch
Beckerich
Saeul
Lintgen
Junglinster
Biwer
Wasserbillig
Mertert
Lorentzweiler
Grevenmacher
Eischen
Steinfort
Capellen
Walferdange
Helmsange
Niederanven
Mamer
Strassen
LUXEMBOURG
Bertrange
Wormeldange
Clémency
Moutfort
Hesperange
Leudelange
Pétange
Rodange
Niederkorn
Differdange
Belvaux
Esch
Schifflange
Kayl
Tétange
Dudelange
Rumelange
Bettembourg
Frisange
Mondorf
Remich
Dalheim
Alzette

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

AREA: 998 sq mi 2,586 sq km

POPULATION: 400,000 (mid-1996)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Luxembourg-Ville (75,000 mid-1991)

GDP Per Capita: US$ 22,830

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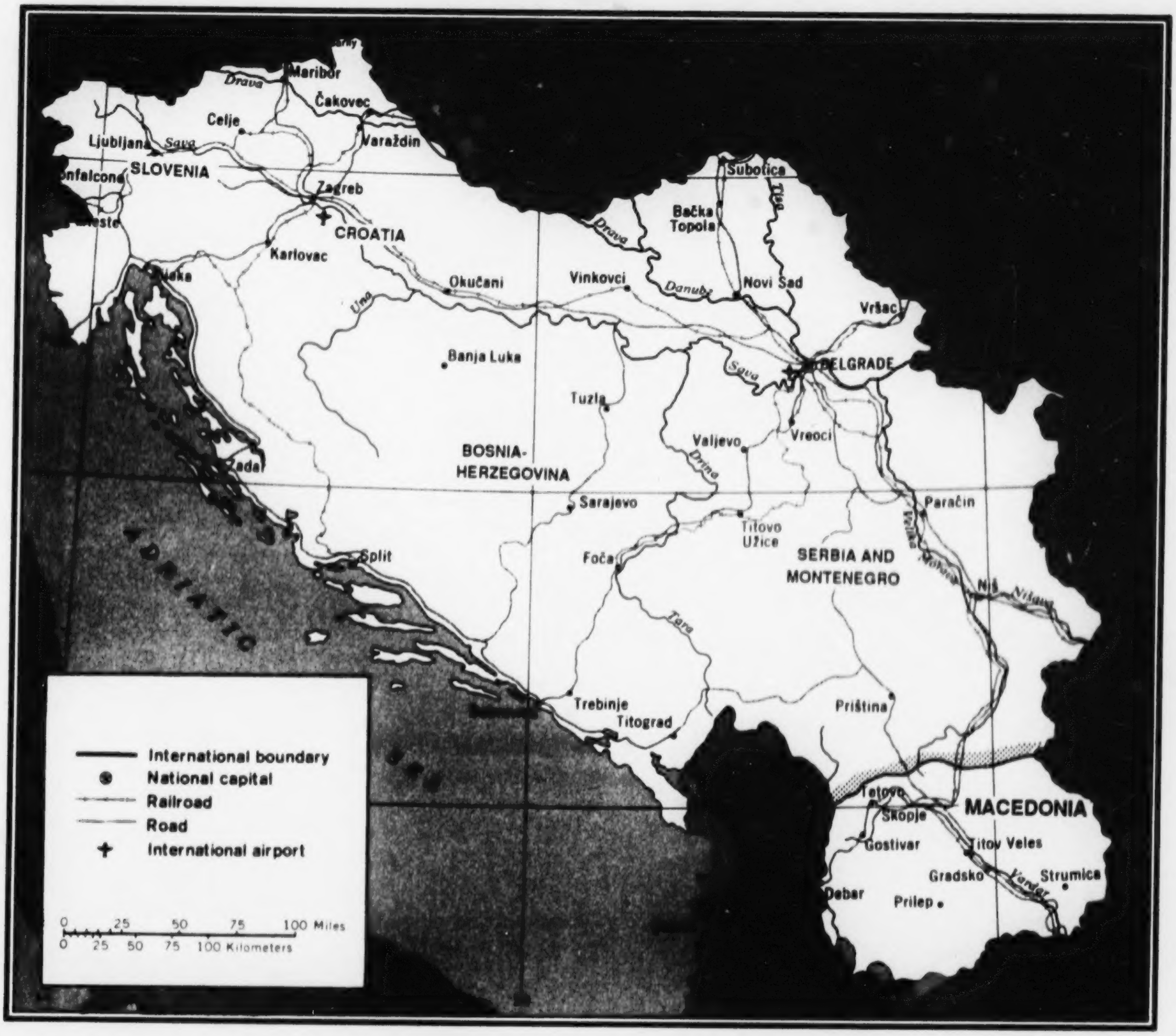
An individual map of this country
is not available at this time.


Maribor
Drava
Čakovec
Celje
Ljubljana
Sava
Varaždin
SLOVENIA
onfalcone
Zagreb
CROATIA
Karlovac
Rijeka
Okučani
Vinkovci
Subotica
Bačka Topola
Drava
Danube
Novi Sad
Vršac
Una
Banja Luka
BELGRADE
Sava
Tuzla
Valjevo
Vreoci
Drina
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Zadar
Sarajevo
Paračin
Titovo Užice
Foča
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
Split
Niš
ADRIATIC
Tara
Trebinje
Titograd
Priština
Tetovo
Skopje
MACEDONIA
Gostivar
Titov Veles
Gradsko
Strumica
Debar
Prilep
Vardar
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

MACEDONIA

AREA: 9,594 sq mi 24,856 sq km
POPULATION: 2,100,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Skopje (563,000 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 900

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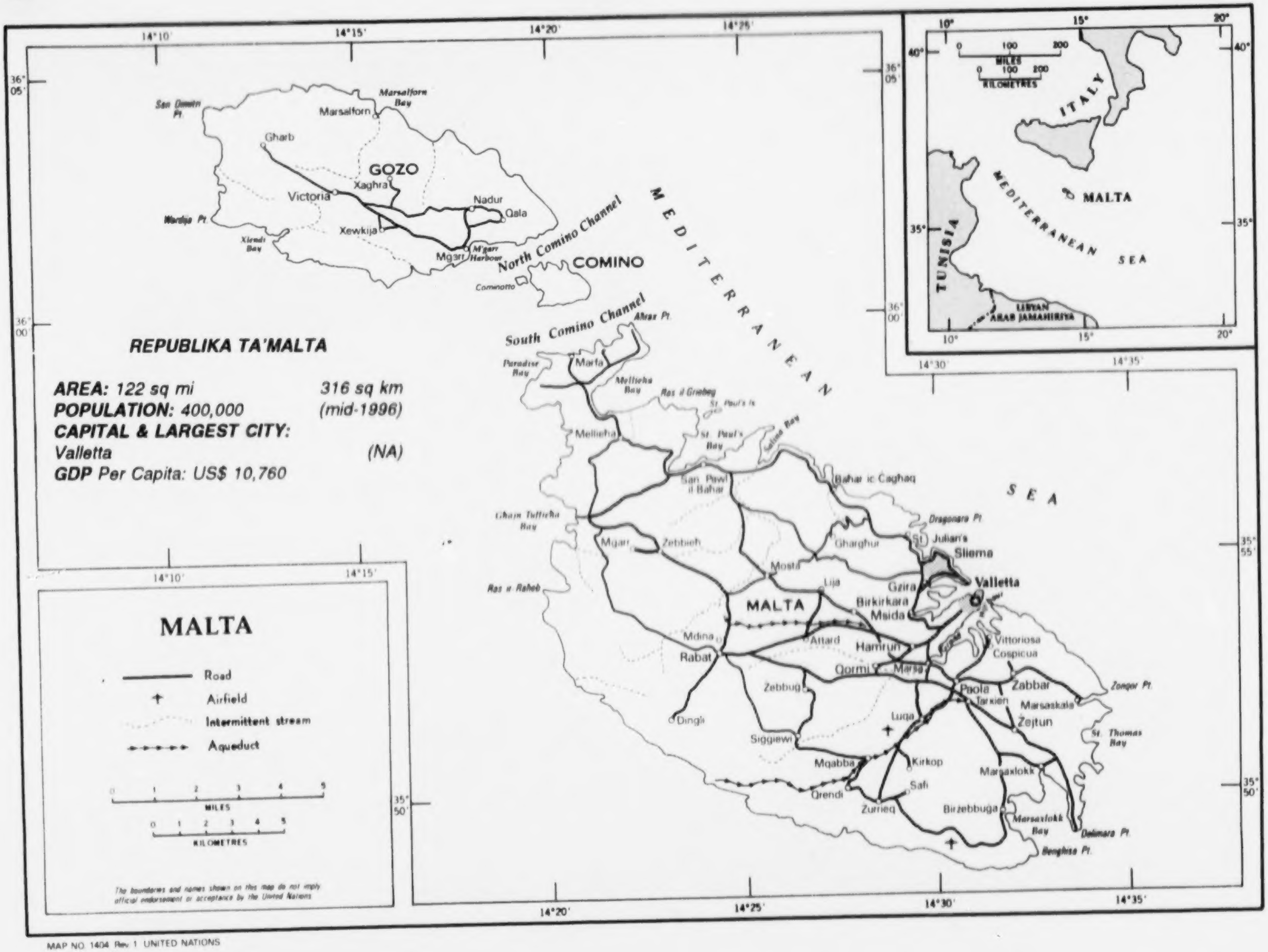

REPUBLIKA TA'MALTA

AREA: 122 sq mi	316 sq km
POPULATION: 400,000	(mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Valletta	(NA)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 10,760	

MALTA
Road
Airfield
Intermittent stream
Aqueduct
MILES
KILOMETRES
GOZO
COMINO
MALTA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
North Comino Channel
South Comino Channel
San Dimitri Pt.
Marsalforn
Marsalforn Bay
Gharb
Xaghra
Victoria
Nadur
Qala
Xewkija
Wardija Pt.
Xlendi Bay
Mgarr
M'garr Harbour
Comminotto
Ahrax Pt.
Paradise Bay
Marfa
Mellieha Bay
Ras il Griebeg
St. Paul's Is.
St. Paul's Bay
Salina Bay
Mellieha
San Pawl il Bahar
Bahar ic Caghaq
Ghajn Tuffieha Bay
Dragonara Pt.
St. Julian's
Sliema
Valletta
Gharghur
Mgarr
Zebbieh
Mosta
Lija
Gzira
Birkirkara
Msida
Ras ir Raheb
Mdina
Attard
Hamrun
Rabat
Qormi
Marsa
Vittoriosa
Cospicua
Paola
Zabbar
Zonqor Pt.
Zebbug
Tarxien
Marsaskala
Dingli
Luqa
Zejtun
Siggiewi
St. Thomas Bay
Mqabba
Kirkop
Marsaxlokk
Qrendi
Safi
Zurrieq
Birzebbuga
Marsaxlokk Bay
Delimara Pt.
Benghisa Pt.
ITALY
MALTA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
14°10'
14°15'
14°20'
14°25'
14°30'
14°35'
36° 05'
36° 00'
35° 55'
35° 50'
10°
15°
20°
40°
35°
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MAP NO. 1404 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS

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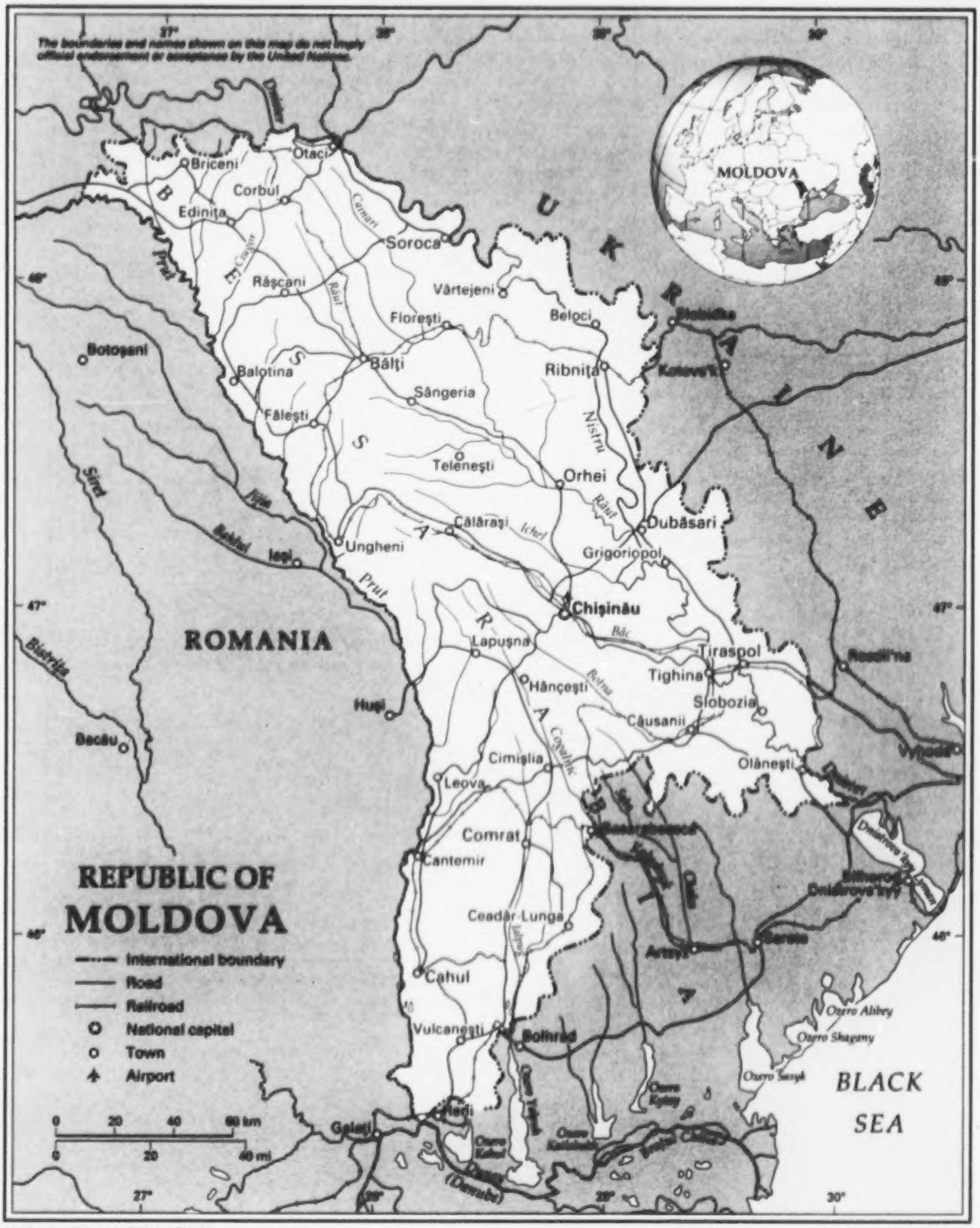
Moldova


The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MOLDOVA
UKRAINE
ROMANIA
BESSARABIA
BLACK SEA
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
International boundary
Road
Railroad
National capital
Town
Airport
0 20 40 60 km
0 20 40 mi
27°
28°
29°
30°
48°
47°
46°
Briceni
Otaci
Corbul
Edinita
Soroca
Râşcani
Vârtejeni
Floreşti
Beloci
Bălţi
Ribniţa
Balotina
Sângeria
Făleşti
Teleneşti
Orhei
Călăraşi
Ungheni
Dubăsari
Grigoriopol
Chişinău
Lapuşna
Tiraspol
Tighina
Hânceşti
Slobozia
Căusanii
Cimişlia
Olăneşti
Leova
Comrat
Cantemir
Ceadâr-Lunga
Cahul
Vulcaneşti
Bolhrad
Artsyz
Galaţi
Huşi
Iaşi
Botoşani
Bacău
Prut
Nistru
Răut
Ichel
Bâc
Botna
Cogâlnic
Siret
Jijia
Bahlui
Bistriţa
Ozero Alibey
Ozero Shagany
Ozero Sasyk
Ozero Kahul
Ozero Kahul
(Danube)

MAP NO. 3759 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1993

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

AREA: 13,012 sq mi 33,689 sq km
POPULATION: 4,300,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Chisinau (753,000 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 2,670

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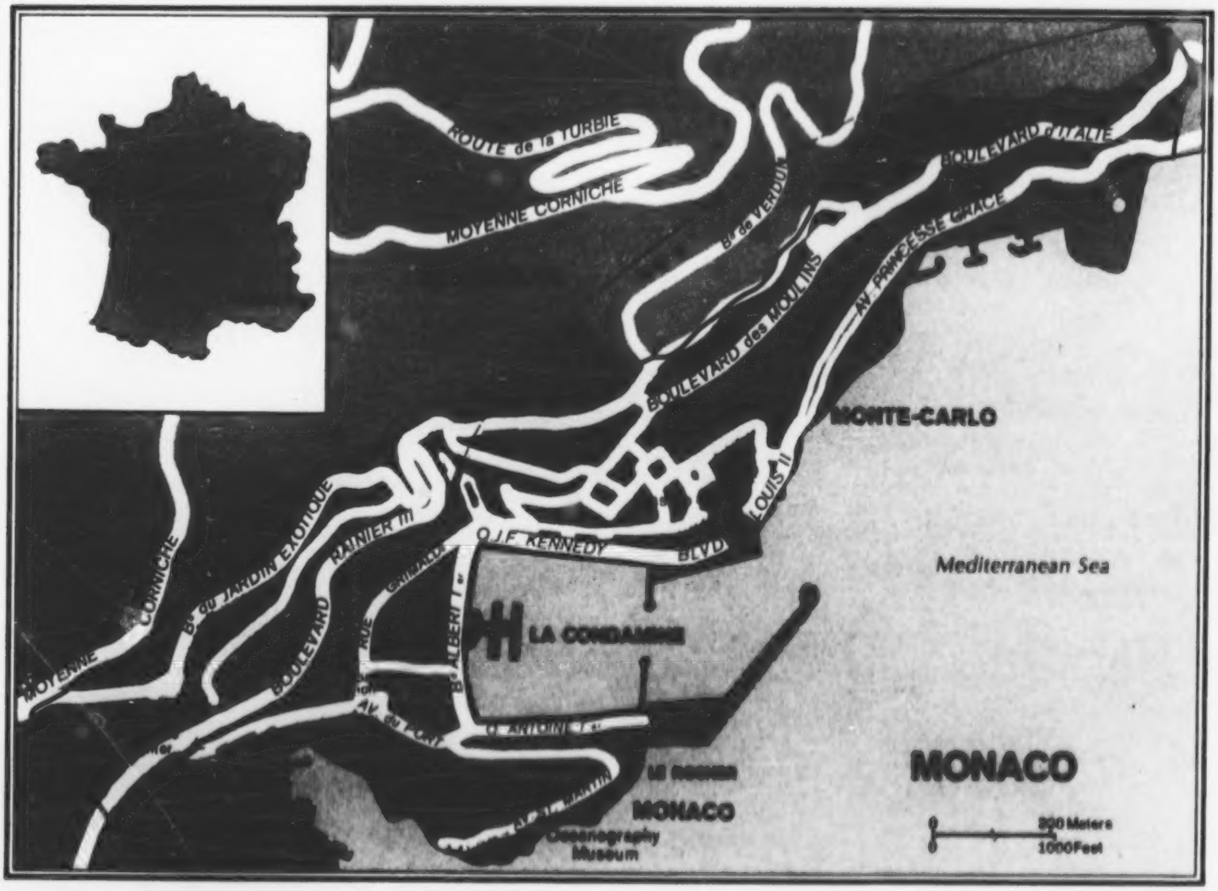
ROUTE de la TURBIE
MOYENNE CORNICHE
Bd de VERDUN
BOULEVARD d'ITALIE
AV. PRINCESSE GRACE
BOULEVARD des MOULINS
MONTE-CARLO
LOUIS II
Mediterranean Sea
CORNICHE
MOYENNE
Bd du JARDIN EXOTIQUE
BOULEVARD
RAINIER III
O.J.F. KENNEDY
BLVD
GRIMALDI
RUE
Bd ALBERT Ier
LA CONDAMINE
AV. du PORT
Q. ANTOINE Ier
AV. ST. MARTIN
MONACO
Oceanography Museum
MONACO
0
200 Meters
0
1000 Feet

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

AREA: *0.6 sq mi*	*1.55 sq km*
POPULATION: *31,515*	*(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:	
Monaco-Ville	*(NA)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 18,000*	

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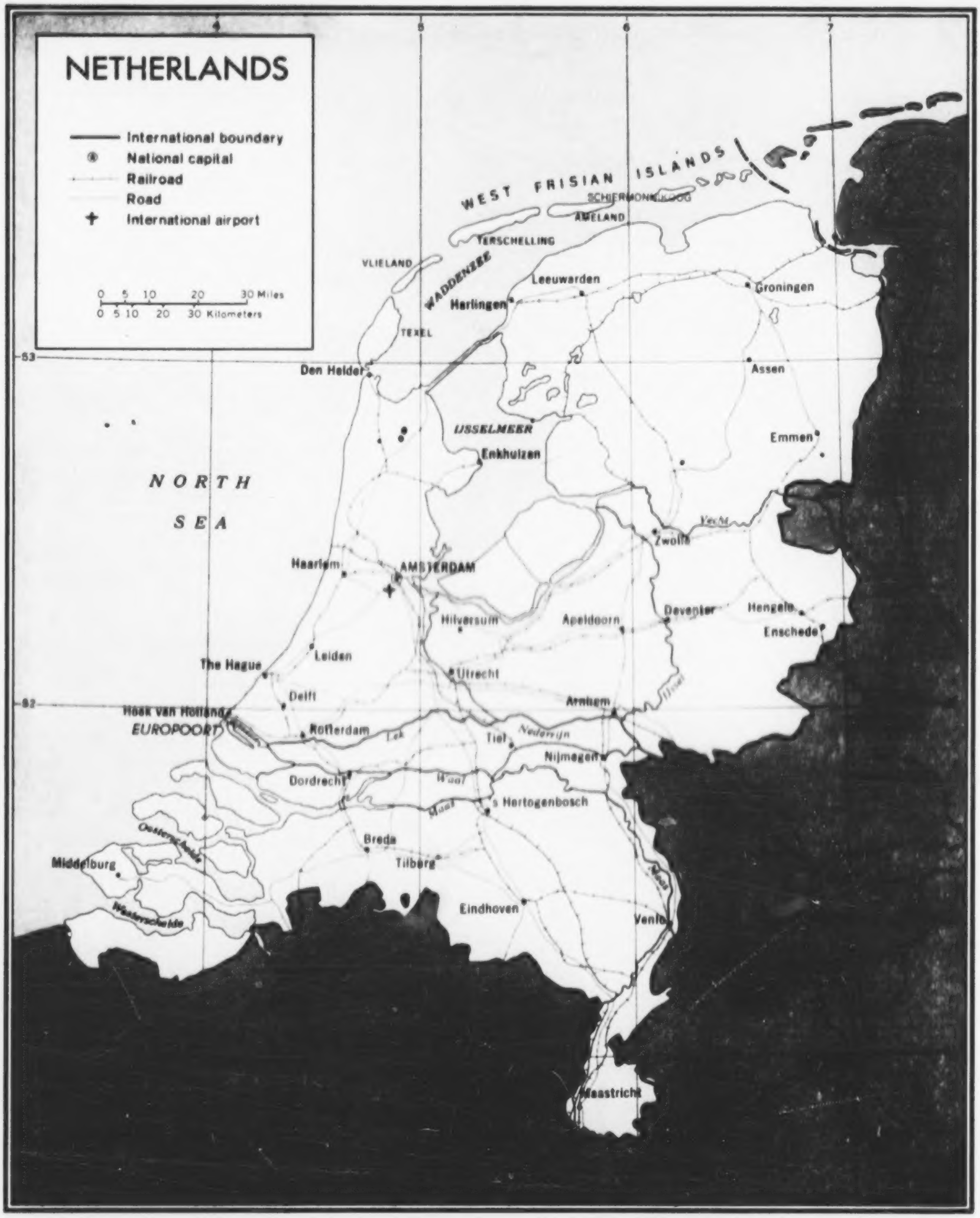
233


NETHERLANDS
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 5 10 20 30 Miles
0 5 10 20 30 Kilometers
4
5
6
7
53
52
WEST FRISIAN ISLANDS
SCHIERMONNIKOOG
AMELAND
TERSCHELLING
VLIELAND
WADDENZEE
TEXEL
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Harlingen
Den Helder
Assen
IJSSELMEER
Emmen
Enkhuizen
NORTH SEA
Vecht
Zwolle
Haarlem
AMSTERDAM
Hilversum
Apeldoorn
Deventer
Hengelo
Enschede
Leiden
The Hague
Utrecht
Delft
Arnhem
Hoek van Holland
EUROPOORT
Rotterdam
Lek
Tiel
Nederrijn
Nijmegen
Dordrecht
Waal
Maas
's Hertogenbosch
Oosterschelde
Middelburg
Breda
Tilburg
Westerschelde
Eindhoven
Venlo
Maastricht

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KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

AREA: 15,770 sq mi 40,844 sq km
POPULATION: 15,500,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Amsterdam (1,153,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 17,940

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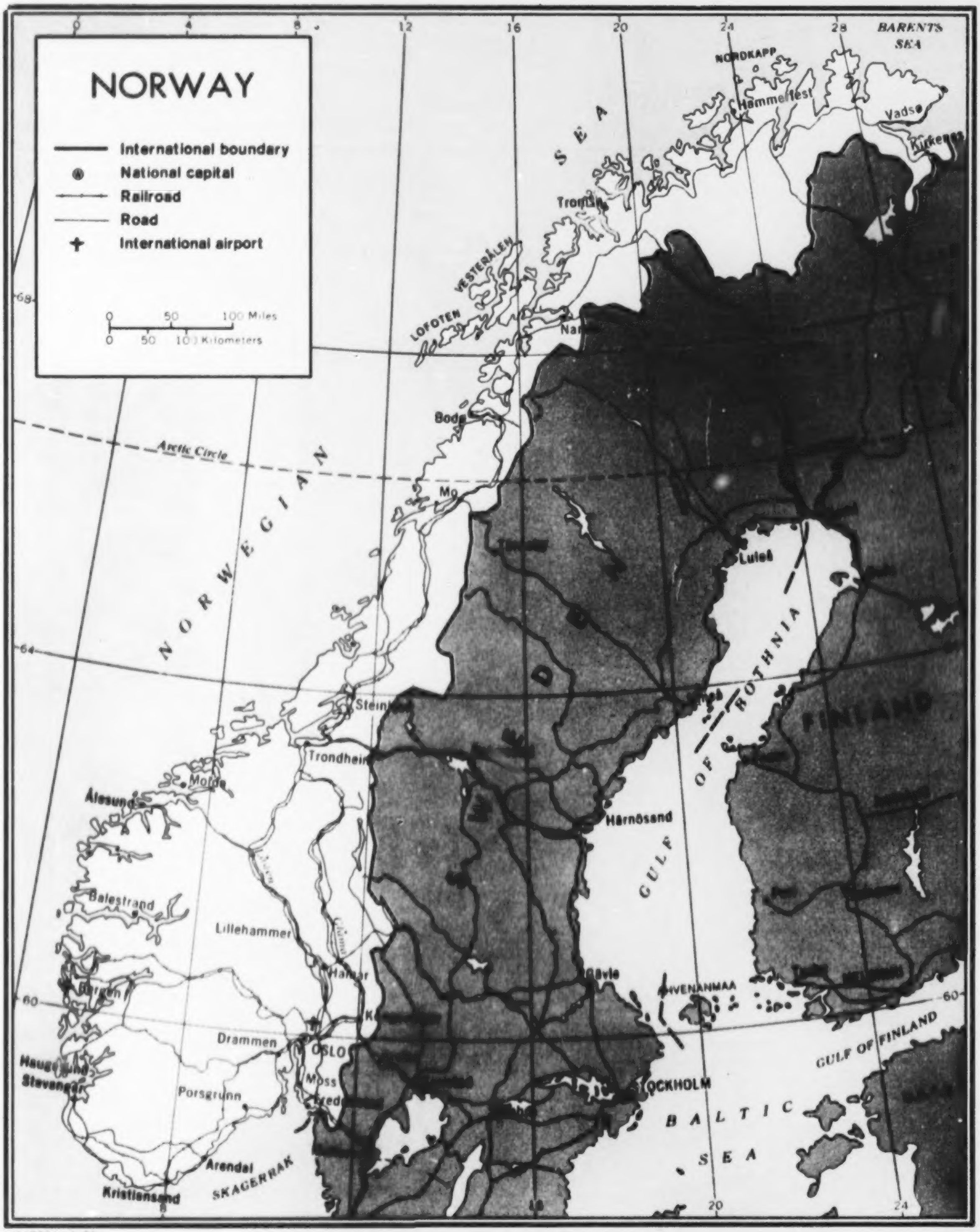
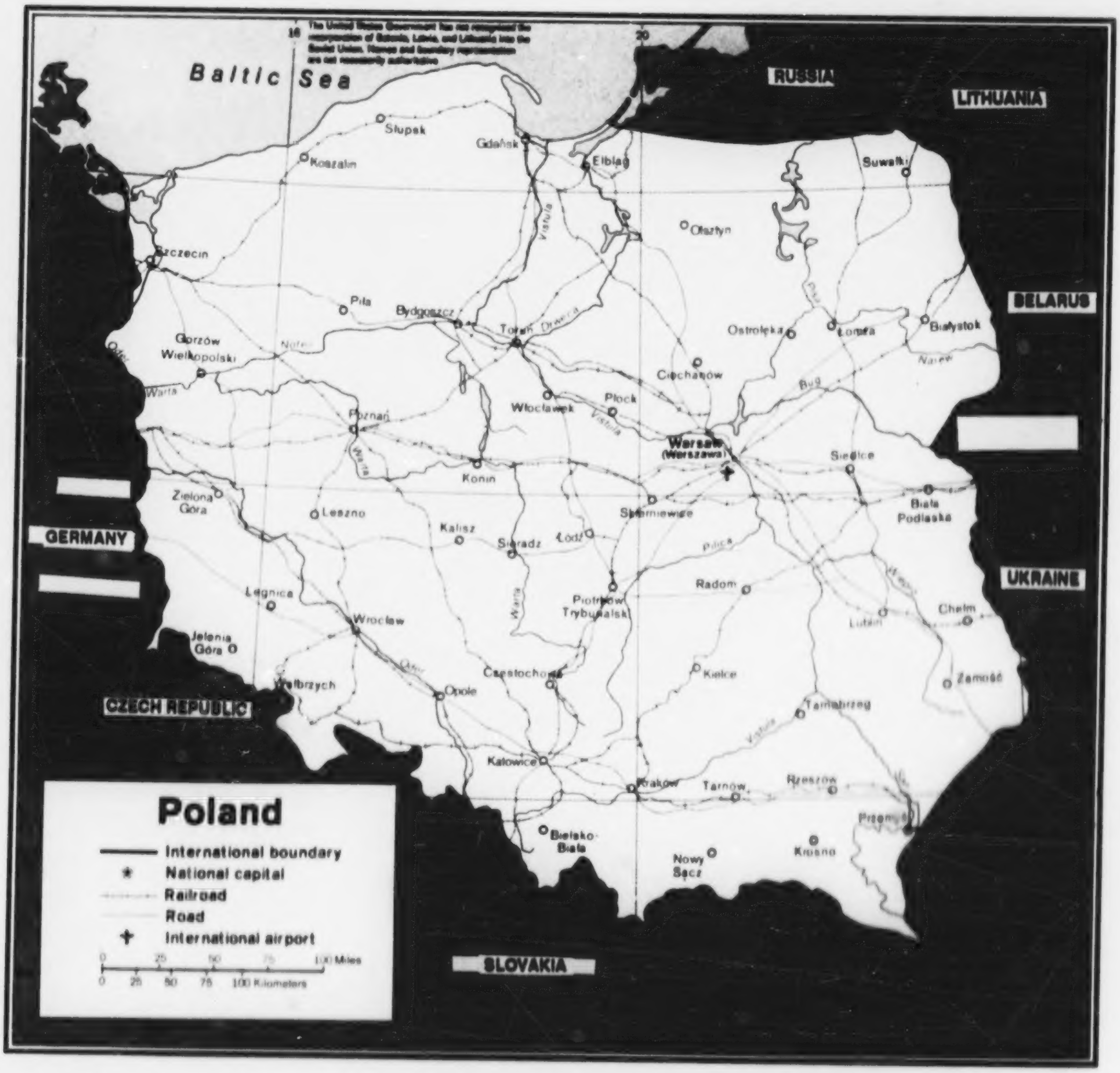

NORWAY
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
NORWEGIAN SEA
BARENTS SEA
NORDKAPP
Hammerfest
Vadsø
Kirkenes
Tromsø
VESTERÅLEN
LOFOTEN
Narvik
Bodø
Arctic Circle
Mo
Luleå
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Steinkjer
Trondheim
Molde
Ålesund
Härnösand
FINLAND
Balestrand
Lillehammer
Hamar
Gävle
AHVENANMAA
Bergen
Drammen
OSLO
Haugesund
Stavanger
Porsgrunn
Moss
STOCKHOLM
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
Arendal
Kristiansand
SKAGERRAK
68
64
60
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28

518051 4-76

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

AREA: *125,181 sq mi 324,219 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,400,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Oslo (478,000 mid-1994)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 22,170*


Baltic Sea
RUSSIA
LITHUANIA
BELARUS
UKRAINE
GERMANY
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
16
20
Słupsk
Gdańsk
Elbląg
Koszalin
Suwałki
Olsztyn
Szczecin
Piła
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Drwęca
Gorzów Wielkopolski
Noteć
Oder
Warta
Ostrołęka
Łomża
Białystok
Ciechanów
Narew
Bug
Włocławek
Płock
Vistula
Poznań
Warsaw (Warszawa)
Konin
Siedlce
Zielona Góra
Leszno
Skierniewice
Biała Podlaska
Kalisz
Sieradz
Łódź
Pilica
Legnica
Radom
Piotrków Trybunalski
Wrocław
Lublin
Chełm
Jelenia Góra
Wałbrzych
Częstochowa
Kielce
Opole
Zamość
Tarnobrzeg
Katowice
Kraków
Tarnów
Rzeszów
Przemyśl
Bielsko-Biała
Nowy Sącz
Krosno
Poland
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

REPUBLIC OF POLAND

AREA: *120,727 sq mi* *312,683 sq km*
POPULATION: *38,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Warsaw *(2,316,000 mid-1995)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 4,920*

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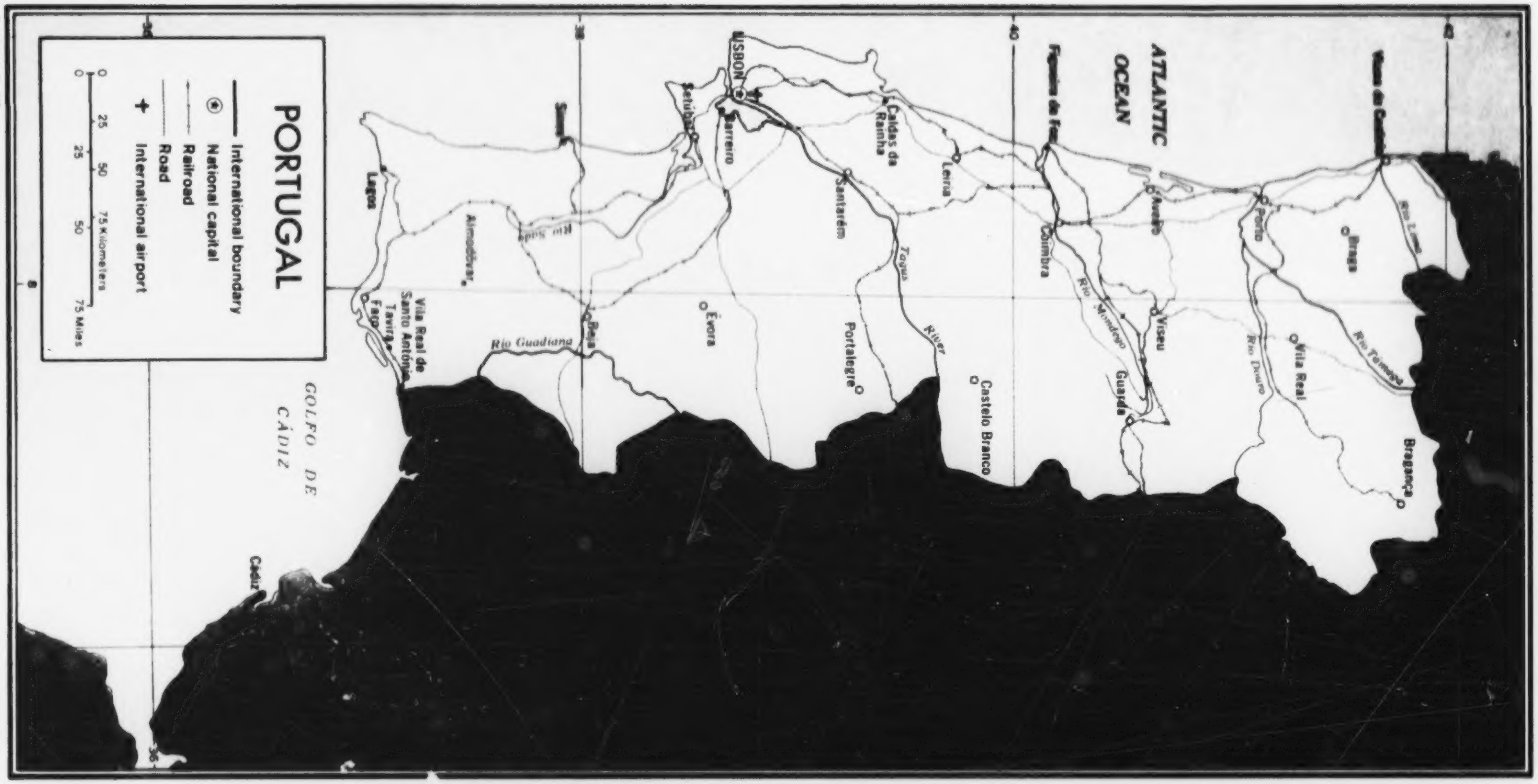
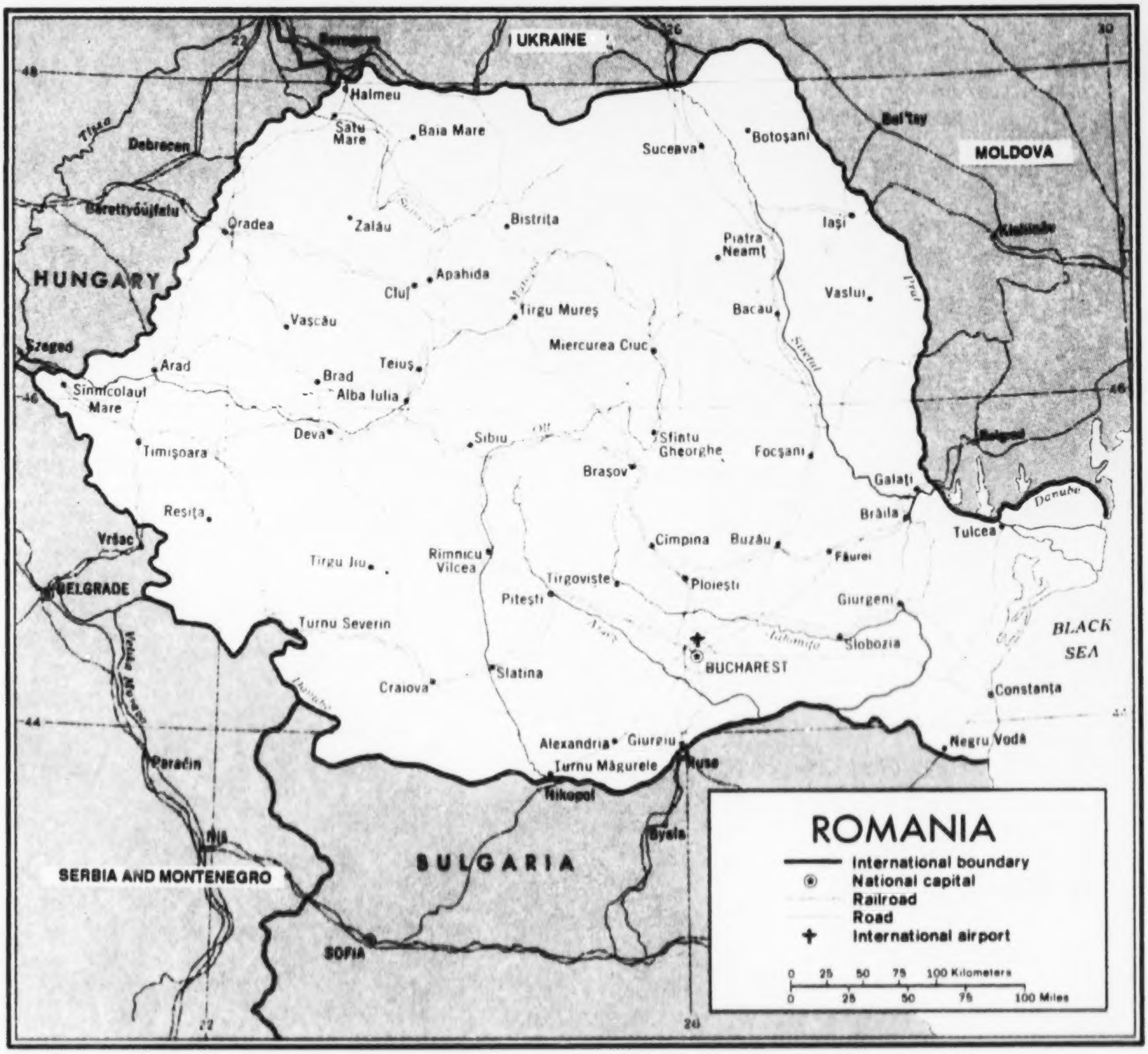
519004 8-78


PORTUGAL
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GOLFO DE CÁDIZ
Lisbon
Setúbal
Barreiro
Sines
Lagos
Almodôvar
Faro
Tavira
Vila Real de Santo António
Beja
Évora
Santarém
Caldas da Rainha
Leiria
Figueira da Foz
Coimbra
Aveiro
Viseu
Guarda
Portalegre
Castelo Branco
Porto
Braga
Viana do Castelo
Vila Real
Bragança
Cádiz
Rio Guadiana
Rio Sado
Tagus River
Rio Mondego
Rio Douro
Rio Tâmega
Rio Lima

REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

AREA: *36,390 sq mi*	*94,250 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,900,000*	*(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:	
Lisbon	*(1,863,000 mid-1995)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 10,190*	


UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
HUNGARY
BULGARIA
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
BLACK SEA
Halmeu
Satu Mare
Baia Mare
Suceava
Botoşani
Debrecen
Tisza
Berettyóújfalu
Oradea
Zalău
Bistrita
Iaşi
Piatra Neamt
Bal'tsy
Kishinev
Apahida
Cluj
Tirgu Mureş
Vaşcău
Bacau
Vaslui
Prut
Siretul
Szeged
Arad
Brad
Teiuş
Miercurea Ciuc
Sinnicolau Mare
Alba Iulia
Deva
Sibiu
Olt
Sfintu Gheorghe
Focşani
Timişoara
Braşov
Galaţi
Brăila
Danube
Reşiţa
Tulcea
Vršac
Cimpina
Buzău
Făurei
Tirgu Jiu
Rimnicu Vilcea
Tirgovişte
Ploieşti
BELGRADE
Piteşti
Giurgeni
Turnu Severin
Slobozia
Ialomiţa
BUCHAREST
Slatina
Craiova
Constanta
Alexandria
Giurgiu
Negru Vodă
Turnu Măgurele
Ruse
Nikopol
Paraćin
Niš
Byala
SOFIA
22
26
30
48
46
44
ROMANIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

ROMANIA

AREA: *91,699 sq mi* *237,500 sq km*
POPULATION: *22,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bucharest *(2,090,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: US$ 2,790

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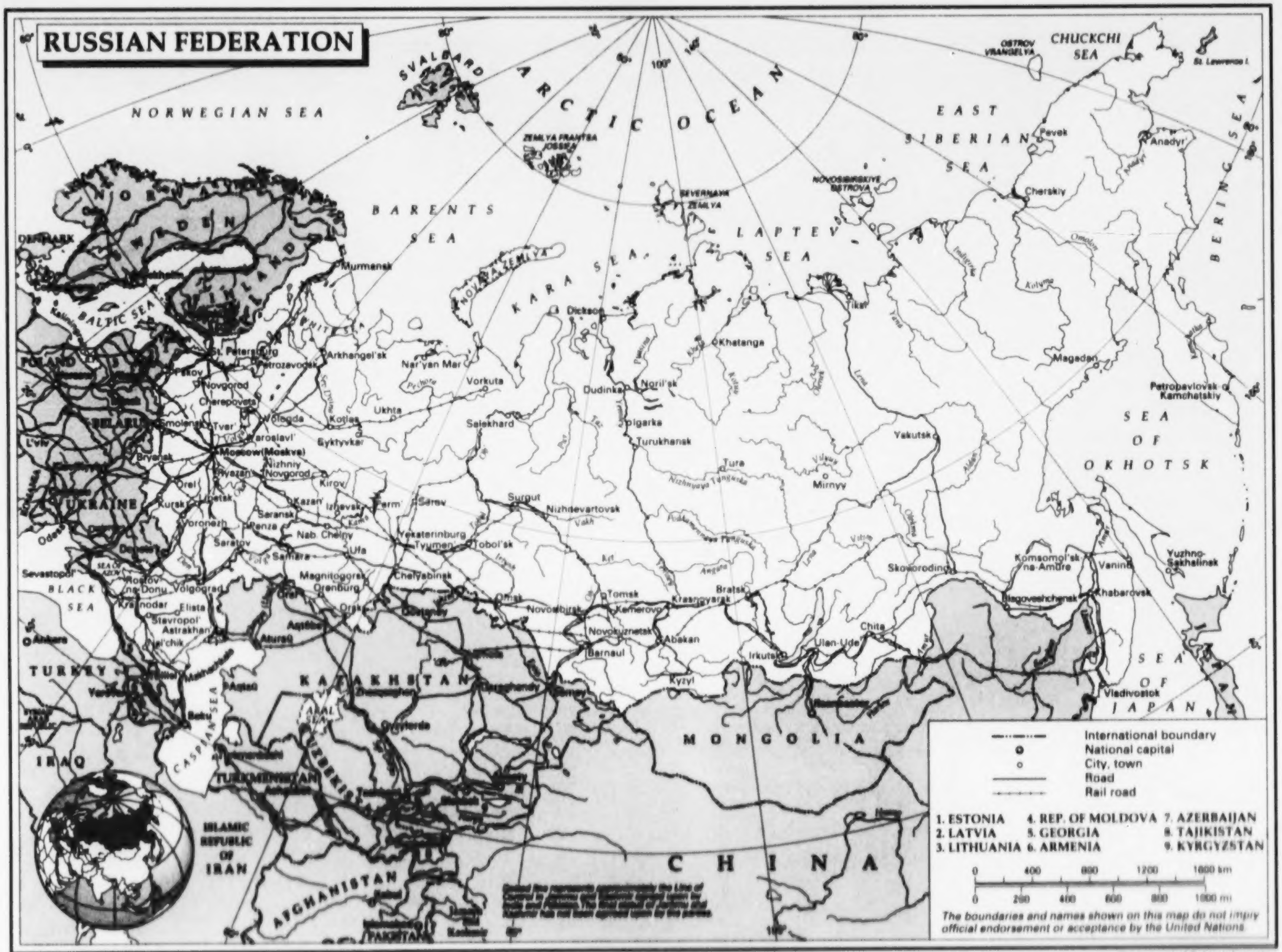
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
NORWEGIAN SEA
SVALBARD
ARCTIC OCEAN
ZEMLYA FRANTSA IOSIFA
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA
LAPTEV SEA
NOVOSIBIRSKIYE OSTROVA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
OSTROV VRANGELYA
CHUCKCHI SEA
St. Lawrence I.
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
DENMARK
BALTIC SEA
POLAND
BELARUS
UKRAINE
BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOV
TURKEY
IRAQ
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
KAZAKHSTAN
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
MONGOLIA
CHINA
Murmansk
St. Petersburg
Petrozavodsk
Arkhangel'sk
Nar'yan Mar
Vorkuta
Pskov
Novgorod
Cherepovets
Vologda
Kotlas
Ukhta
Smolensk
Tver'
Yaroslavl'
Syktyvkar
Moscow (Moskva)
Bryansk
Ryazan'
Nizhniy Novgorod
Kirov
Orel
Kursk
Lipetsk
Kazan'
Izhevsk
Perm'
Serov
Voronezh
Saransk
Penza
Nab. Chelny
Saratov
Samara
Ufa
Yekaterinburg
Tyumen'
Tobol'sk
Odessa
Sevastopol'
Rostov-na-Donu
Volgograd
Krasnodar
Elista
Stavropol'
Astrakhan'
Nal'chik
Magnitogorsk
Orenburg
Chelyabinsk
Orsk
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Tomsk
Kemerovo
Novokuznetsk
Barnaul
Abakan
Krasnoyarsk
Kyzyl
Irkutsk
Bratsk
Ulan-Ude
Chita
Surgut
Nizhnevartovsk
Salekhard
Dudinka
Noril'sk
Igarka
Turukhansk
Dickson
Khatanga
Tura
Mirnyy
Yakutsk
Tiksi
Skovorodino
Blagoveshchensk
Komsomol'sk-na-Amure
Vanino
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Cherskiy
Pevek
Anadyr'
Lena
Nizhnyaya Tunguska
Podkamennaya Tunguska
Angara
Ob'
Irtysh
Yenisey
Kolyma
Indigirka
Vilyuy
Aldan
Amur
80°
100°
120°
140°
160°
International boundary
National capital
City, town
Road
Rail road
1. ESTONIA
2. LATVIA
3. LITHUANIA
4. REP. OF MOLDOVA
5. GEORGIA
6. ARMENIA
7. AZERBAIJAN
8. TAJIKISTAN
9. KYRGYZSTAN
0
400
800
1200
1600 km
0
200
400
600
800
1000 mi
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Map No. 3840 UNITED NATIONS
July 1994

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

AREA: *6,592,800 sq mi 17,075,200 sq km*
POPULATION: *147,700,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Moscow (9,233,000 mid-1995)
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ 4,820*

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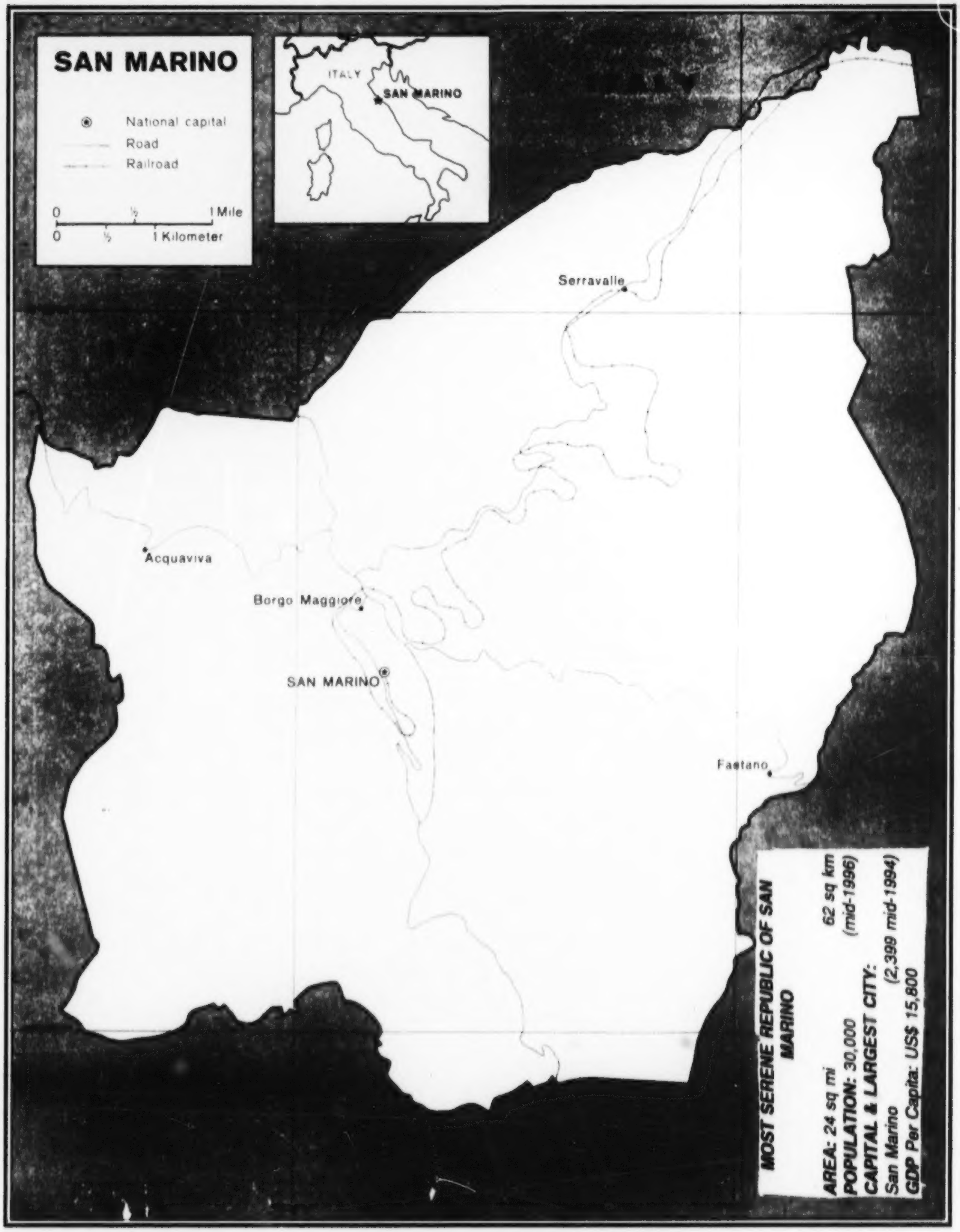
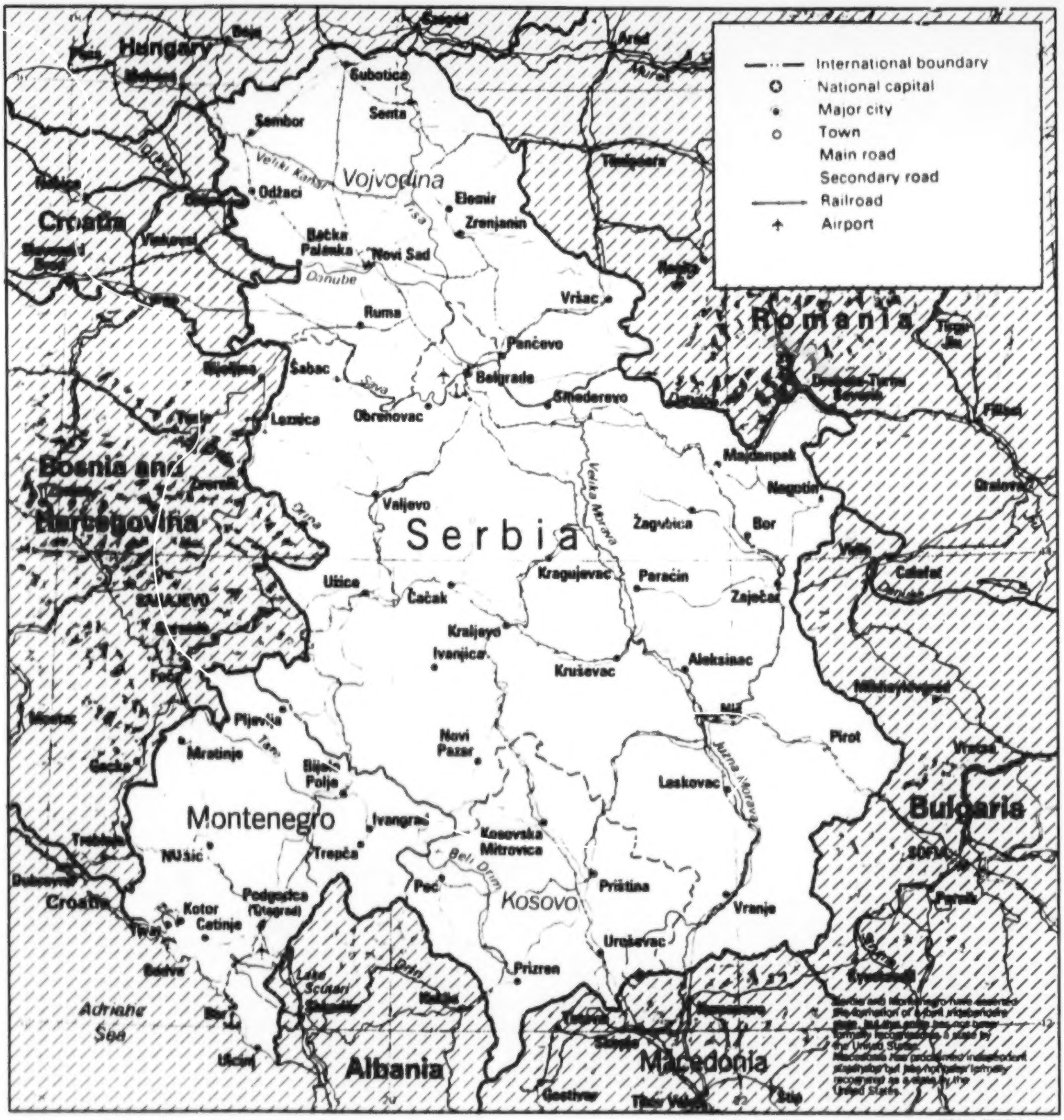

SAN MARINO
National capital
Road
Railroad
0
½
1 Mile
0
½
1 Kilometer
ITALY
SAN MARINO
ITALY
Serravalle
Acquaviva
Borgo Maggiore
SAN MARINO
Faetano

MOST SERENE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO

AREA: 24 sq mi 62 sq km
POPULATION: 30,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
San Marino (2,399 mid-1994)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 15,800

Serbia and Montenegro


International boundary
National capital
Major city
Town
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
Hungary
Subotica
Senta
Sombor
Vojvodina
Odžaci
Elemir
Zrenjanin
Bačka Palanka
Novi Sad
Danube
Croatia
Romania
Vršac
Ruma
Pančevo
Šabac
Sava
Belgrade
Smederevo
Obrenovac
Loznica
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Majdanpek
Negotin
Valjevo
Serbia
Velika Morava
Žagubica
Bor
Drina
Kragujevac
Paraćin
Užice
Čačak
Zaječar
Kraljevo
Ivanjica
Kruševac
Aleksinac
SARAJEVO
Niš
Pljevlja
Mratinje
Novi Pazar
Pirot
Bijelo Polje
Leskovac
Južna Morava
Montenegro
Ivangrad
Bulgaria
Nikšić
Trepča
Kosovska Mitrovica
SOFIA
Beli Drim
Peć
Podgorica (Titograd)
Kosovo
Priština
Vranje
Kotor
Cetinje
Uroševac
Prizren
Adriatic Sea
Albania
Macedonia
Skopje
Lake Scutari
Drin

726167 (R00450) 8-92

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

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AREA: *102,350 sq mi* *265,076 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,200,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Belgrade *(1,168,454 mid-1995)*
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ 1,000*

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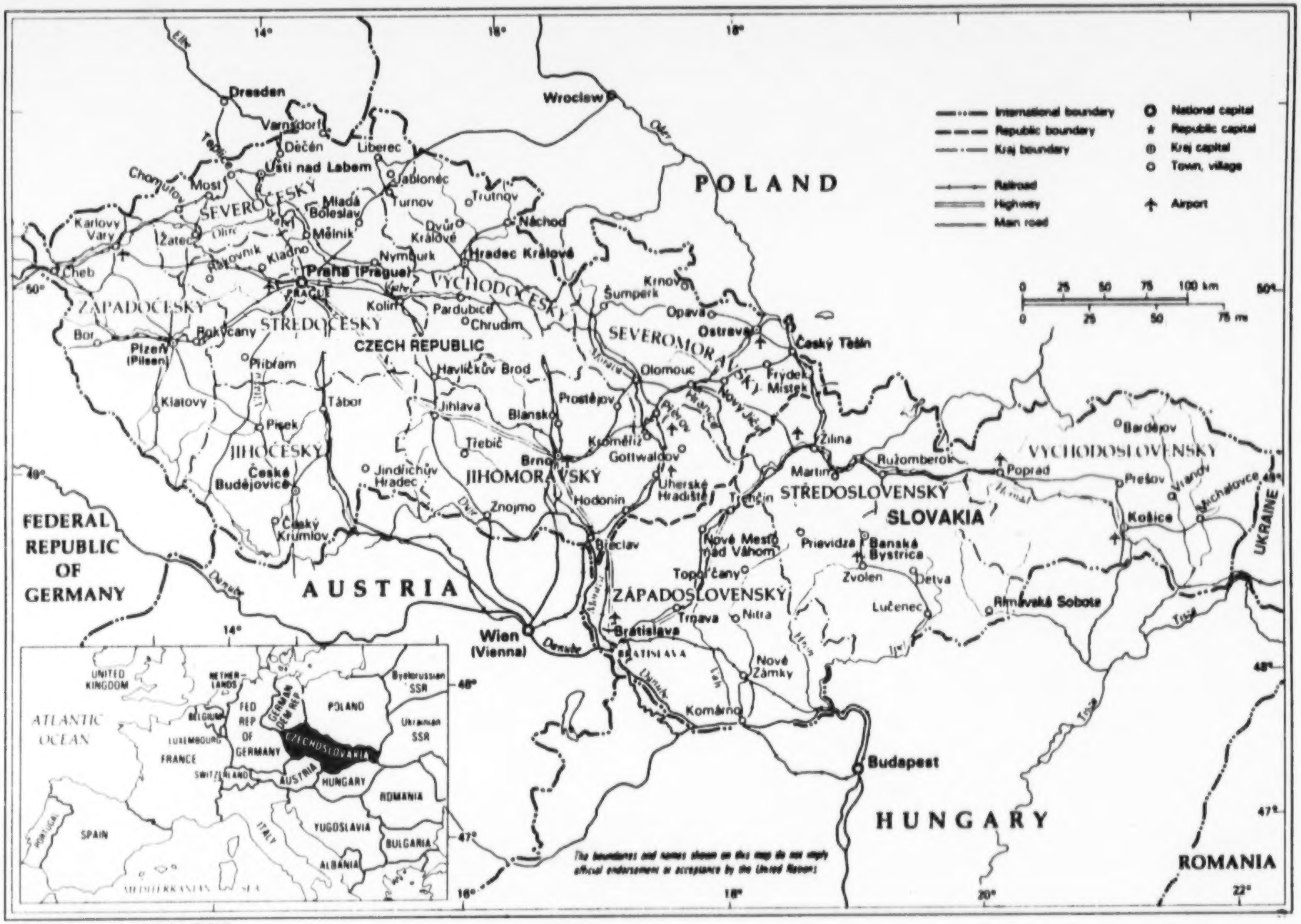

POLAND
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
UKRAINE
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
SEVEROČESKÝ
ZÁPADOČESKÝ
STŘEDOČESKÝ
VÝCHODOČESKÝ
JIHOČESKÝ
JIHOMORAVSKÝ
SEVEROMORAVSKÝ
ZÁPADOSLOVENSKÝ
STREDOSLOVENSKÝ
VÝCHODOSLOVENSKÝ
Praha (Prague)
Bratislava
Wien (Vienna)
Budapest
Dresden
Wroclaw
Brno
Ostrava
Košice
Danube
International boundary
Republic boundary
Kraj boundary
Railroad
Highway
Main road
National capital
Republic capital
Kraj capital
Town, village
Airport
0 25 50 75 100 km
0 25 50 75 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

MAP NO. 3411 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1989

An individual map of this country
is not available at this time.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

AREA: 18,917 sq mi 48,845 sq km
POPULATION: 5,400,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bratislava (446,600 mid-1993)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 6,070

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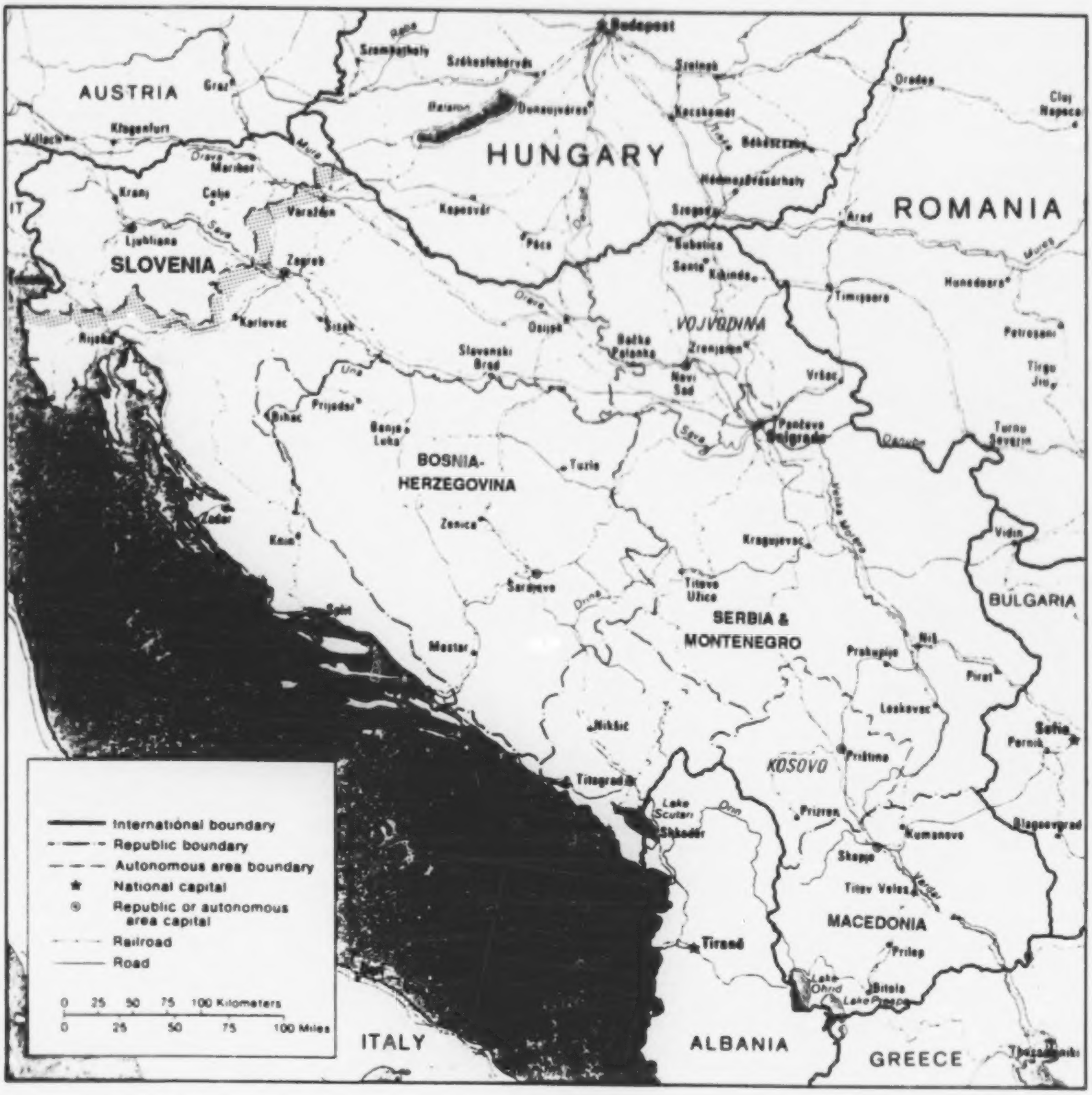
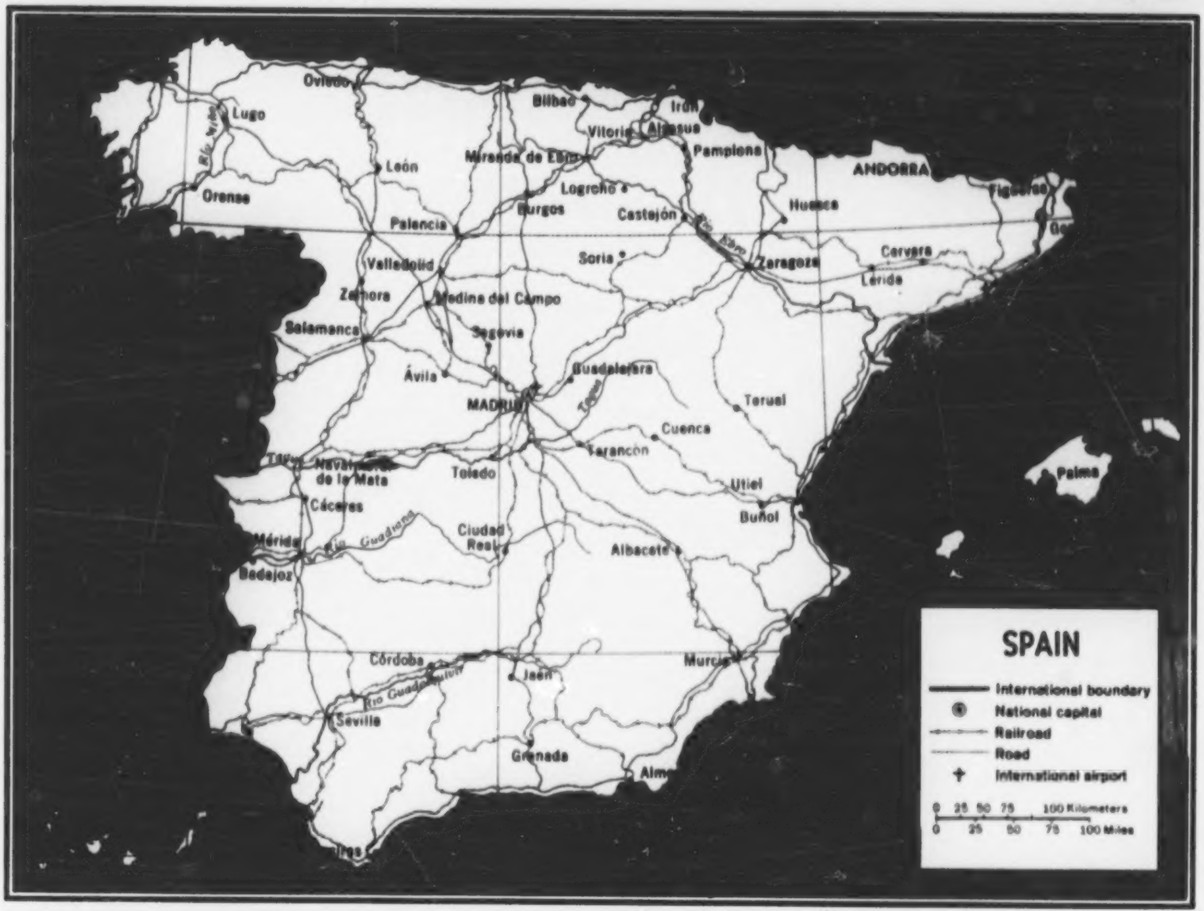
is not available at this time.


AUSTRIA
Graz
Klagenfurt
Villach
HUNGARY
Budapest
Szombathely
Székesfehérvár
Balaton
Dunaújváros
Szolnok
Kecskemét
Békéscsaba
Hódmezővásárhely
Szeged
Kaposvár
Pécs
Drava
Maribor
Mura
Kranj
Celje
Varaždin
Ljubljana
Sava
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
IT
Karlovac
Sisak
Rijeka
ROMANIA
Oradea
Cluj-Napoca
Arad
Mureș
Subotica
Senta
Kikinda
Timișoara
Hunedoara
Petroșani
Târgu Jiu
Osijek
VOJVODINA
Bačka Palanka
Zrenjanin
Novi Sad
Vršac
Slavonski Brod
Una
Prijedor
Bihać
Banja Luka
Pančevo
Beograd
Danube
Turnu Severin
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Tuzla
Zadar
Knin
Zenica
Sarajevo
Kragujevac
Velika Morava
Titovo Užice
Drina
Split
Mostar
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
Vidin
BULGARIA
Niš
Prokuplje
Pirot
Leskovac
Nikšić
Sofia
Pernik
KOSOVO
Priština
Titograd
Lake Scutari
Shkodër
Drin
Prizren
Kumanovo
Blagoevgrad
Skopje
Titov Veles
Vardar
MACEDONIA
Tiranë
Prilep
Lake Ohrid
Bitola
Lake Prespa
ALBANIA
GREECE
Thessaloniki
ITALY
International boundary
Republic boundary
Autonomous area boundary
National capital
Republic or autonomous area capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

SLOVENIA

AREA: *7,819 sq mi* *20,250 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,000,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Ljubljana *(276,000 mid-1991)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 8,110*


Oviedo
Lugo
Río Miño
León
Orense
Bilbao
Irún
Vitoria
Alsasua
Pamplona
Miranda de Ebro
Logroño
Burgos
Castejón
Palencia
ANDORRA
Huesca
Figueras
Valladolid
Soria
Río Ebro
Zaragoza
Cervera
Lérida
Zamora
Medina del Campo
Salamanca
Segovia
Ávila
Guadalajara
MADRID
Tajo
Teruel
Cuenca
Tarancón
Navalmoral de la Mata
Toledo
Cáceres
Utiel
Buñol
Palma
Mérida
Río Guadiana
Ciudad Real
Albacete
Badajoz
Córdoba
Jaén
Murcia
Río Guadalquivir
Sevilla
Granada
Alm
SPAIN
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

ESPANA

AREA: *194,896 sq mi* *504,781 sq km*
POPULATION: *39,300,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Madrid *(4,072,000 mid-1995)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 13,120*

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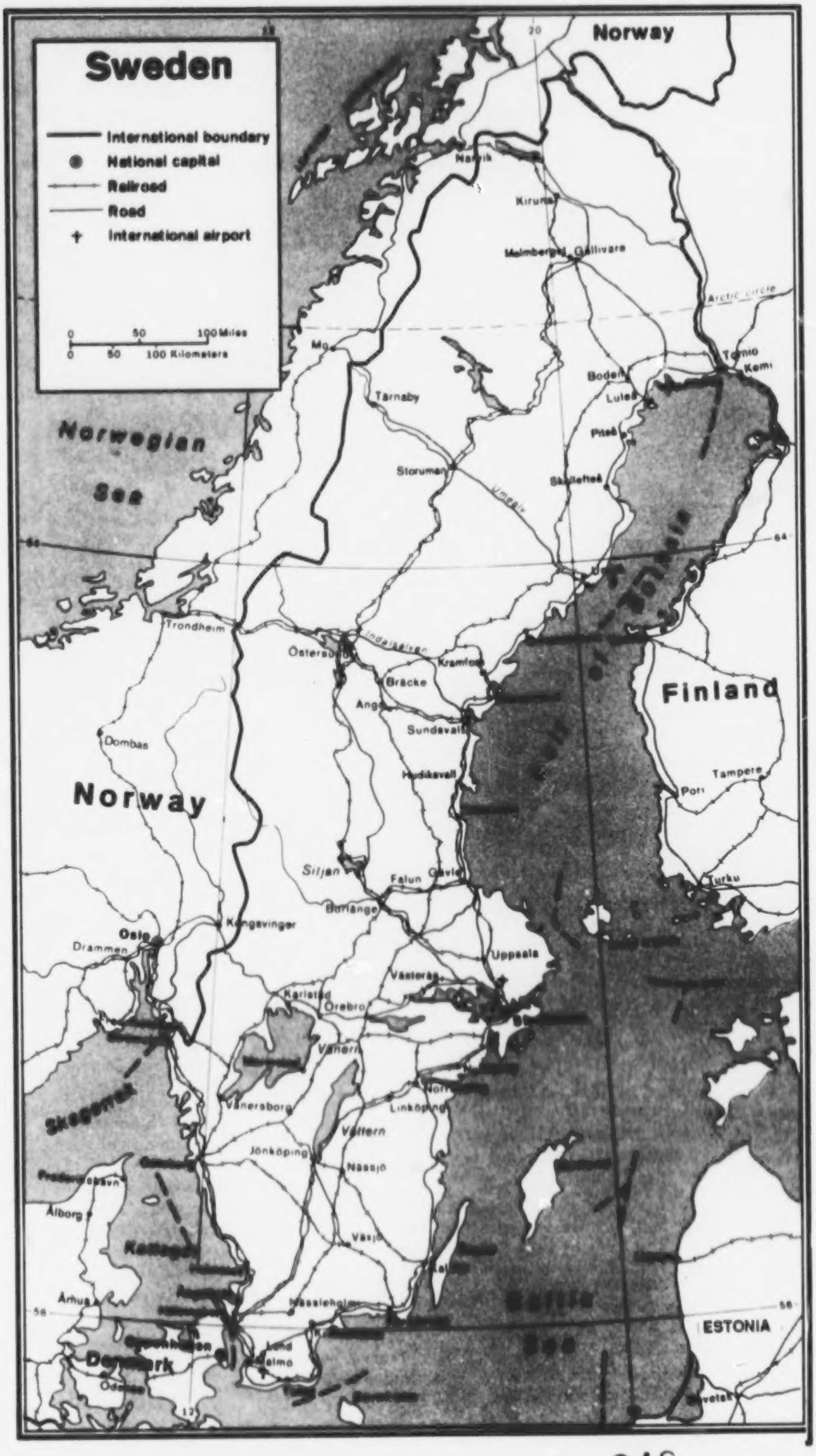
Sweden
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
Norway
Norwegian Sea
Narvik
Kiruna
Malmberget
Gällivare
Arctic circle
Mo
Tärnaby
Boden
Luleå
Tornio
Kemi
Piteå
Storuman
Skellefteå
Umeälv
Gulf of Bothnia
Trondheim
Östersund
Indalsälven
Kramfors
Bräcke
Ange
Finland
Sundsvall
Dombas
Hudiksvall
Tampere
Pori
Norway
Siljan
Falun
Gävle
Turku
Borlänge
Kongsvinger
Oslo
Drammen
Uppsala
Västerås
Karlstad
Örebro
Vänern
Norrköping
Skagerrak
Vänersborg
Linköping
Vättern
Jönköping
Nässjö
Frederikshavn
Ålborg
Kattegat
Växjö
Kalmar
Århus
Hässleholm
Baltic Sea
ESTONIA
Copenhagen
Denmark
Lund
Malmö
Odense
Tallinn

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

AREA: *173,731 sq mi 449,964 sq km*
POPULATION: *8,800,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Stockholm (1,545,000 mid-1995)
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 18,580*

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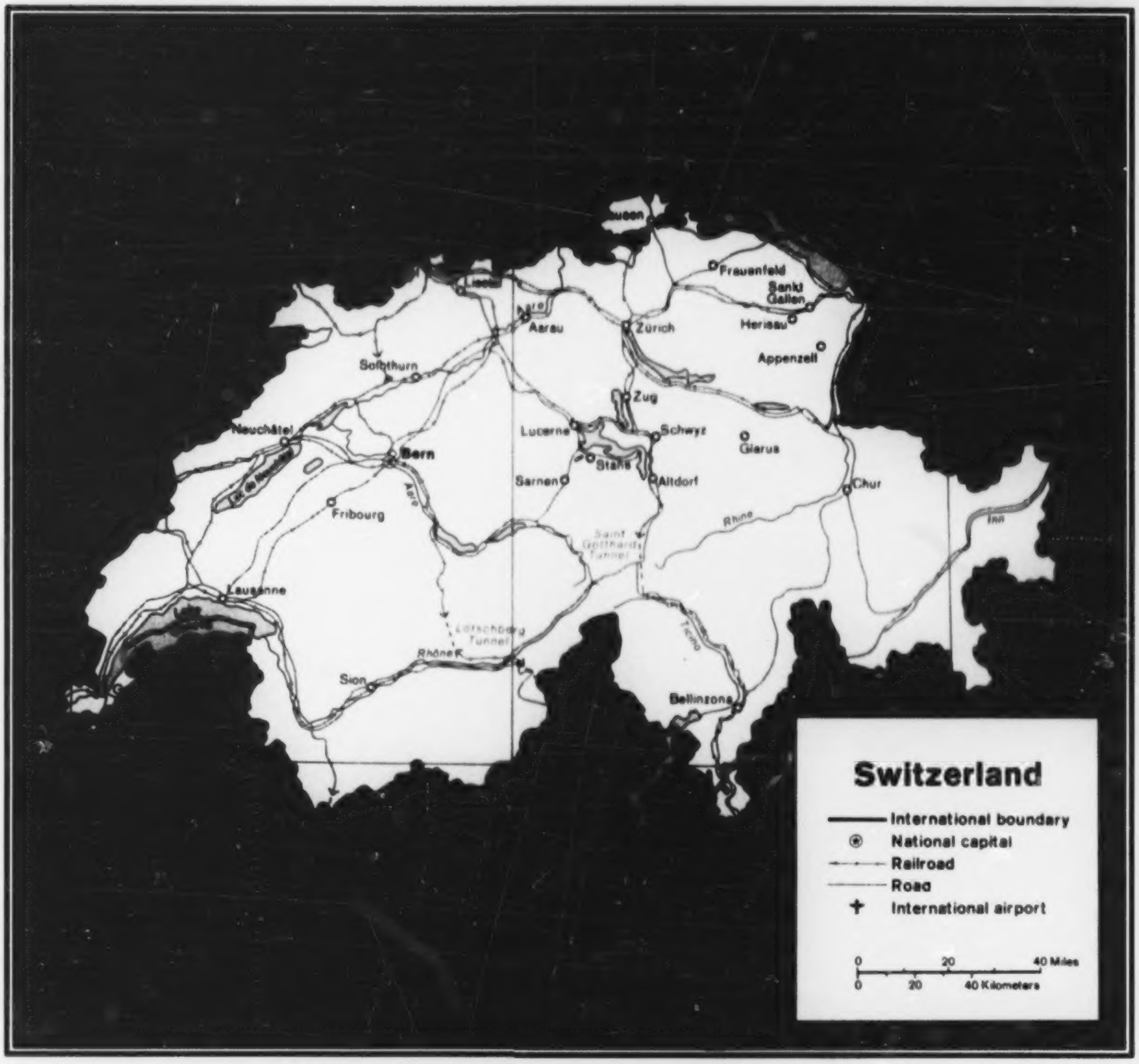
Switzerland


Frauenfeld
Sankt Gallen
Herisau
Appenzell
Zürich
Aarau
Solothurn
Zug
Schwyz
Glarus
Lucerne
Stans
Altdorf
Sarnen
Neuchâtel
Lac de Neuchâtel
Bern
Aare
Fribourg
Rhine
Chur
Inn
Saint Gotthard Tunnel
Lausanne
Lötschberg Tunnel
Rhône
Sion
Ticino
Bellinzona
Switzerland
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0
20
40 Miles
0
20
40 Kilometers

SWISS CONFEDERATION

AREA: *15,941 sq mi*	*41,287 sq km*
POPULATION: *7,100,000*	*(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL: Bern	***130,000(1993)***
LARGEST CITY: *Zurich*	*345,000 (1993)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 22,080*	

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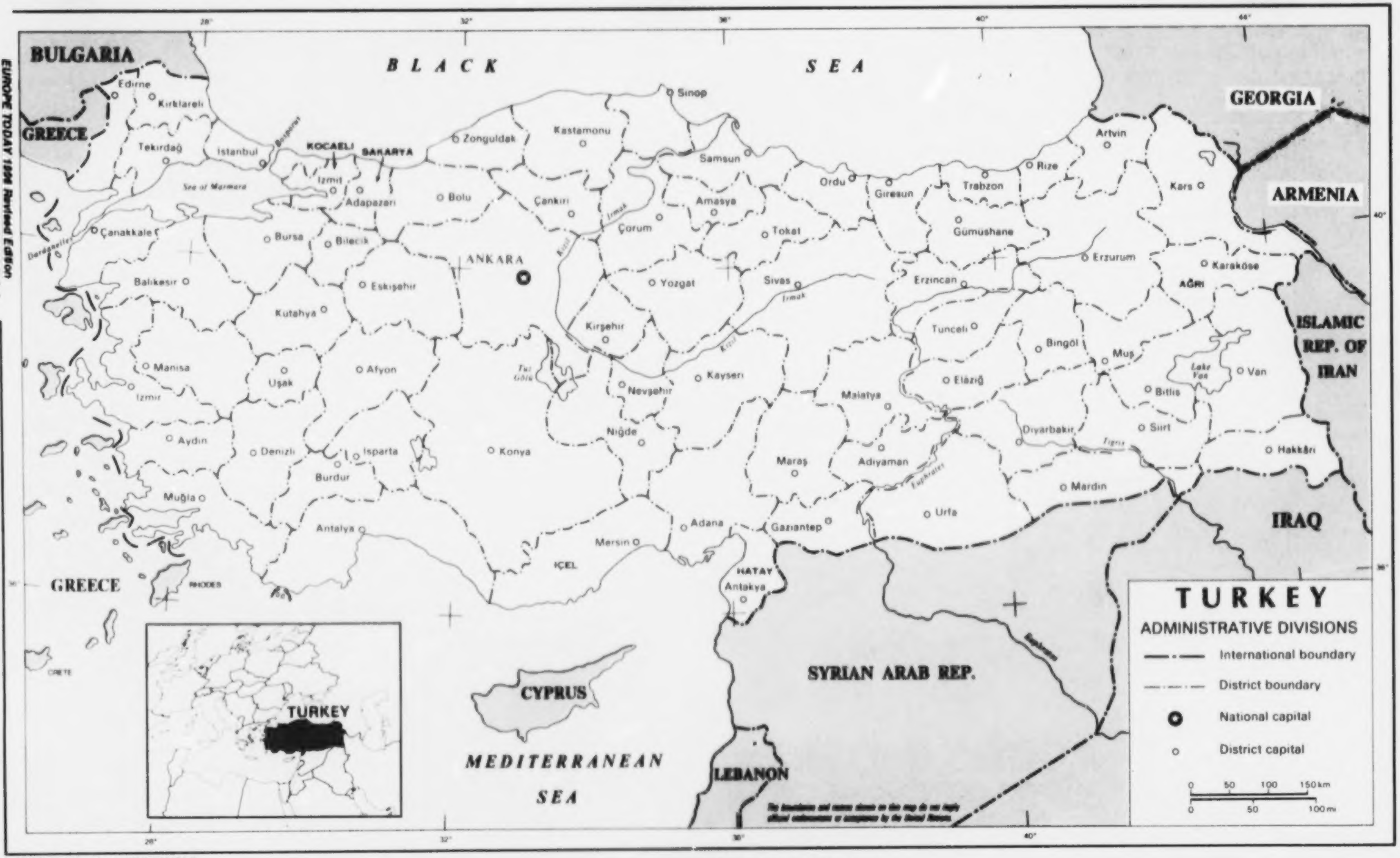
BULGARIA
GREECE
BLACK SEA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN
IRAQ
SYRIAN ARAB REP.
LEBANON
CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RHODES
CRETE
Sea of Marmara
Bosporus
Dardanelles
ANKARA
Edirne
Kırklareli
Tekirdağ
Istanbul
KOCAELI
SAKARYA
Izmit
Adapazarı
Zonguldak
Kastamonu
Sinop
Samsun
Bolu
Çankırı
Çorum
Amasya
Ordu
Giresun
Trabzon
Rize
Artvin
Kars
Tokat
Gümüshane
Erzurum
Karaköse
AĞRI
Çanakkale
Bursa
Bilecik
Eskişehir
Yozgat
Sivas
Erzincan
Balıkesir
Kutahya
Kırşehir
Tunceli
Bingöl
Muş
Manisa
Uşak
Afyon
Tuz Gölü
Nevşehir
Kayseri
Elazığ
Lake Van
Van
Bitlis
Izmir
Malatya
Aydın
Denizli
Isparta
Konya
Niğde
Diyarbakır
Siirt
Hakkâri
Burdur
Maraş
Adıyaman
Mardin
Tigris
Euphrates
Kızıl Irmak
Muğla
Antalya
Adana
Gaziantep
Urfa
Mersin
IÇEL
HATAY
Antakya
TURKEY
TURKEY
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
International boundary
District boundary
National capital
District capital
0 50 100 150 km
0 50 100 mi

MAP NO. 3088 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1991

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

AREA: 301,381 sq mi	780,547 sq km
POPULATION: 63,900,000	(mid-1996)
CAPITAL: Ankara	**2,826,000(1995)**
LARGEST CITY: Istanbul 6,600,000 (1990)	
GDP Per Capita: US$ 4,910	

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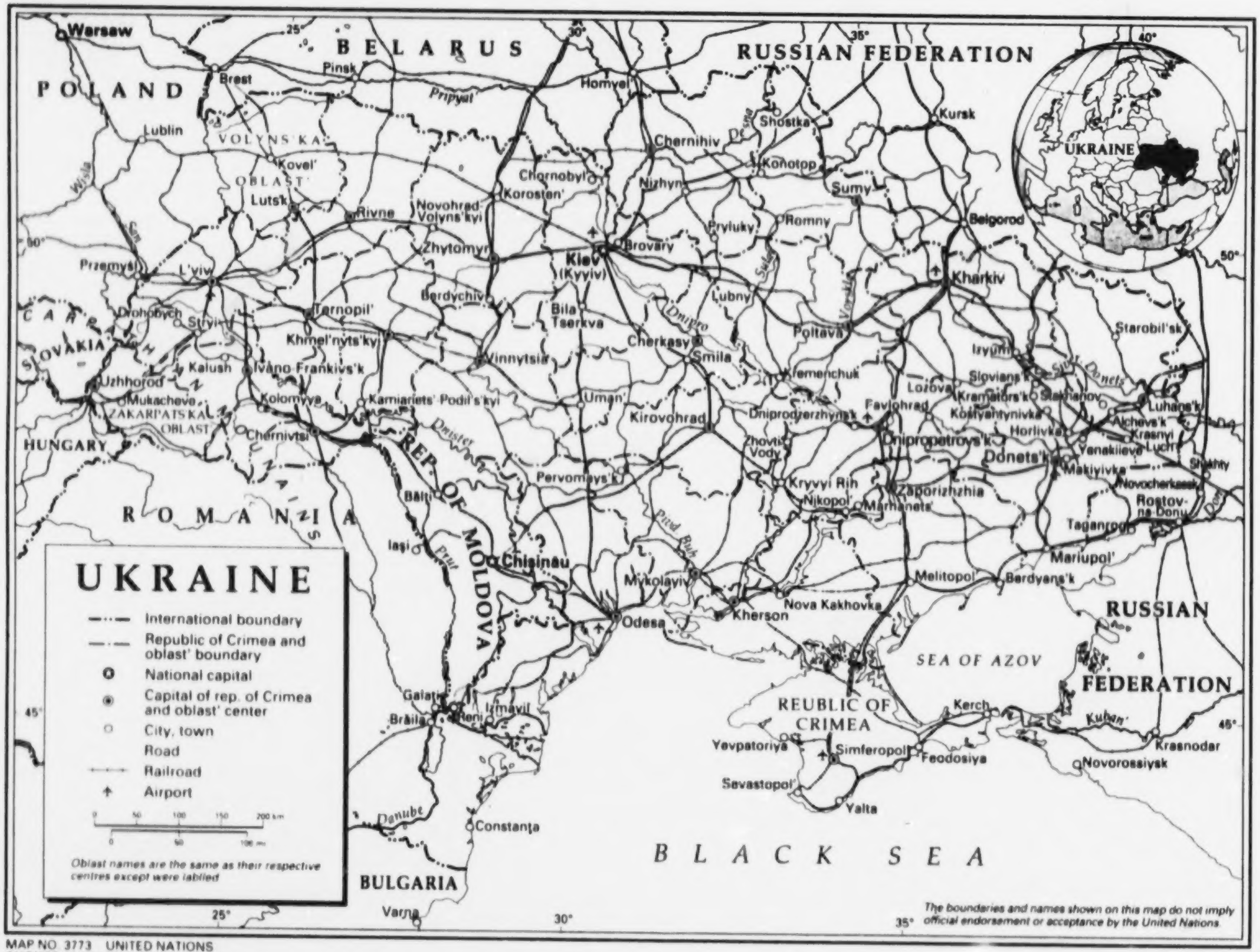
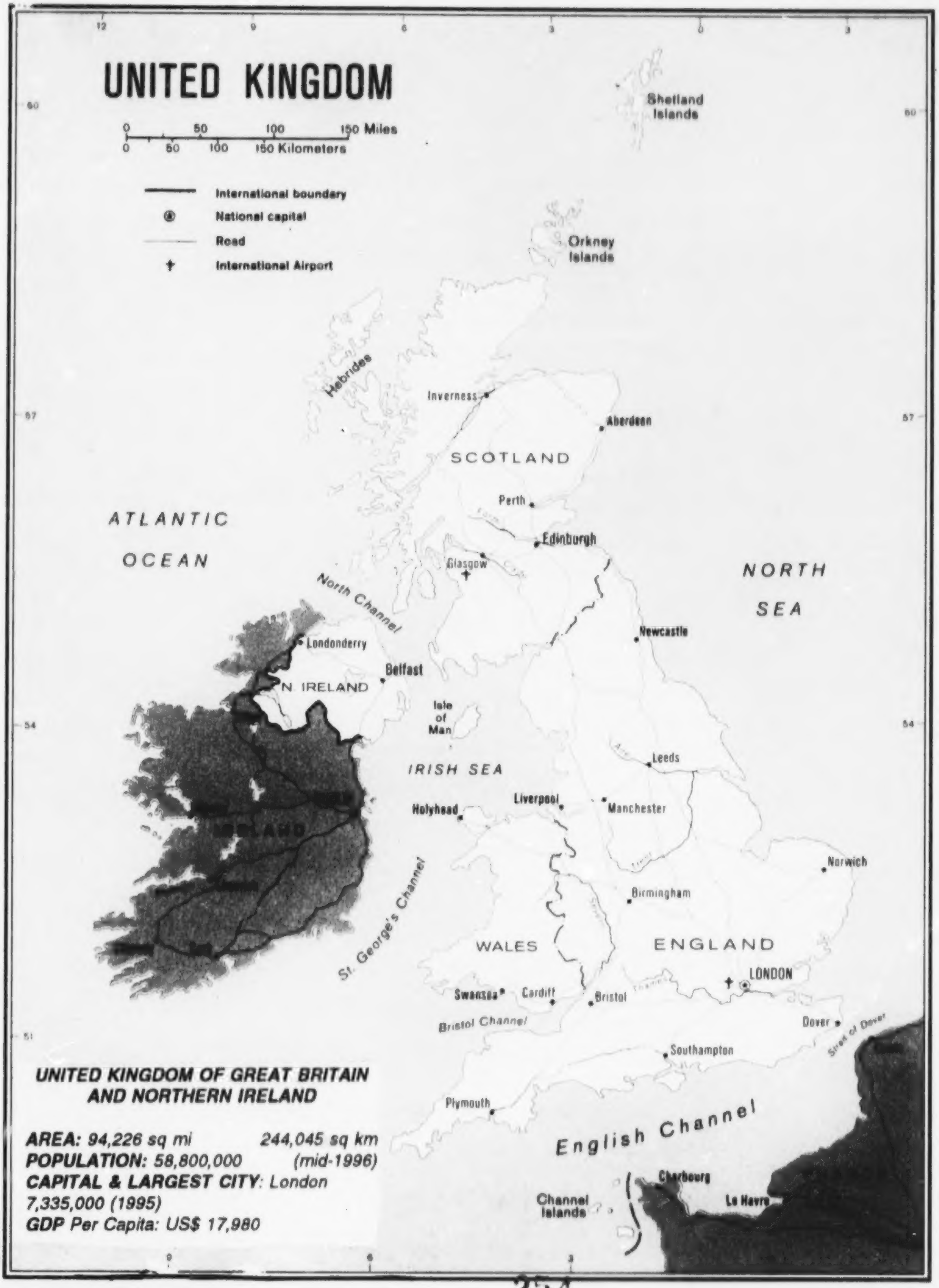

UKRAINE
International boundary
Republic of Crimea and oblast' boundary
National capital
Capital of rep. of Crimea and oblast' center
City, town
Road
Railroad
Airport
0 50 100 150 200 km
0 50 100 mi
Oblast names are the same as their respective centres except were labled
BELARUS
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
POLAND
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
REP. OF MOLDOVA
BULGARIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
REUBLIC OF CRIMEA
SEA OF AZOV
BLACK SEA
VOLYNS'KA OBLAST'
ZAKARPATS'KA OBLAST'
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS
UKRAINE
Warsaw
Brest
Pinsk
Homyel'
Lublin
Kovel'
Lutsk
Rivne
Novohrad-Volyns'kyi
Zhytomyr
Korosten'
Chornobyl'
Chernihiv
Nizhyn
Shostka
Konotop
Kursk
Sumy
Romny
Pryluky
Belgorod
Kiev (Kyyiv)
Brovary
Kharkiv
Przemyśl
L'viv
Drohobych
Stryi
Ternopil'
Berdychiv
Bila Tserkva
Lubny
Poltava
Starobil'sk
Khmel'nyts'kyi
Vinnytsia
Cherkasy
Smila
Izyum
Uzhhorod
Mukacheve
Kalush
Ivano Frankivs'k
Kolomyya
Kamianets' Podil's'kyi
Chernivtsi
Uman'
Kirovohrad
Kremenchuk
Dniprodzerzhyns'k
Pavlohrad
Lozova
Sloviansk
Kramators'k
Stakhanov
Kostyantynivka
Horlivka
Luhans'k
Alchevs'k
Krasnyi Luch
Yenakiieve
Makiyivka
Donets'k
Shakhty
Novocherkassk
Rostov-na-Donu
Taganrog
Dnipropetrovs'k
Zhovti Vody
Kryvyi Rih
Nikopol'
Marhanets'
Zaporizhzhia
Pervomays'k
Bălţi
Iaşi
Chişinău
Mykolayiv
Kherson
Nova Kakhovka
Melitopol'
Berdyans'k
Mariupol'
Odesa
Galaţi
Brăila
Reni
Izmayil
Kerch
Yevpatoriya
Simferopol'
Feodosiya
Sevastopol'
Yalta
Krasnodar
Novorossiysk
Constanţa
Varna
Pripyat
Dnipro
Dniester
Prut
Danube
Desna
Sula
Vorskla
Pivd. Buh
Sivers'kyi Donets
Don
Kuban'
Wisła
San
25°
30°
35°
40°
45°
50°

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 3773 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1993

UKRAINE

AREA: 233,100 sq mi 693,729 sq km
POPULATION: 51,100,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kiev 2,809,000 (1995)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 3,650


UNITED KINGDOM
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
International boundary
National capital
Road
International Airport
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Hebrides
Inverness
Aberdeen
SCOTLAND
Perth
Edinburgh
Glasgow
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
North Channel
Londonderry
Belfast
N. IRELAND
Newcastle
Isle of Man
IRISH SEA
Leeds
Holyhead
Liverpool
Manchester
IRELAND
Norwich
Birmingham
St. George's Channel
WALES
ENGLAND
LONDON
Swansea
Cardiff
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Dover
Strait of Dover
Southampton
Plymouth
English Channel
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Channel Islands
12
9
6
3
0
3
60
57
54
51
518634 5-77

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

AREA: *94,226 sq mi 244,045 sq km*
POPULATION: *58,800,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *London 7,335,000 (1995)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 17,980*

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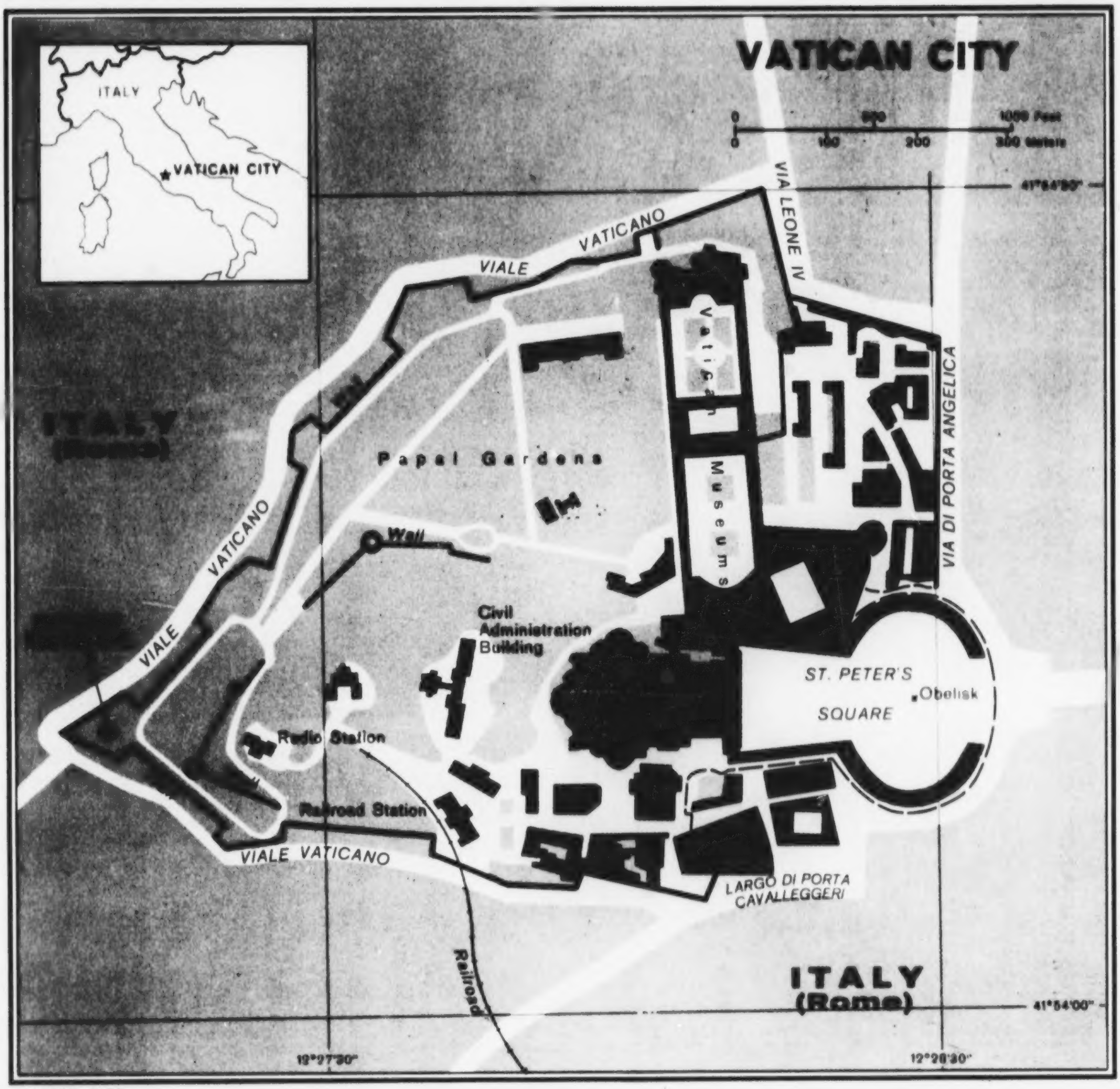
VATICAN CITY
0 500 1000 Feet
0 100 200 300 Meters
41°54'30"
ITALY
VATICAN CITY
VIA LEONE IV
VIALE VATICANO
VIALE VATICANO
Vatican
Museums
Wall
ITALY
(Rome)
Papal Gardens
Wall
VIA DI PORTA ANGELICA
Civil Administration Building
ST. PETER'S SQUARE
Obelisk
Radio Station
Railroad Station
VIALE VATICANO
LARGO DI PORTA CAVALLEGGERI
Railroad
ITALY
(Rome)
41°54'00"
12°27'30"
12°28'30"

517538 3-75

THE HOLY SEE

AREA: 108.7 Acres
POPULATION: 811 (mid-1996)
GDP Per Capita: US$ NA

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